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THE FAMILY OF MIDDLEMORE

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SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
FAMILY OF MIDDLEMORE

OF
WARWICKSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE

BY
W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A. B.C.L.

ASSISTED BY
W. F. CARTER, B.A.



Cogitavi dies antiquos et eternos annos in mente habu

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Preface

THE present volume is the outcome of searches instituted nearly twenty years ago by Mr. Thomas Middlemore, now of Melsetter, for the purpose of placing on record the pedigree of his branch of the Middlemore family. As the immediate result of these searches, the conduct of which was undertaken by Mr. W. F. Carter, of the Inner Temple, a pedigree of nineteen descents was proved and placed on record in the books of Heralds' College. Of this inquiry, the title deeds of Hawkesley and the family papers of Mr. Middlemore's two uncles, the late Mr. Richard Middlemore, of Temple Row, and Mr. James Middlemore, of Griffin's Hill, formed the basis. In this connection Mr. Middlemore desires to acknowledge the service rendered by Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Garter Principal King of Arms, the distinguished *doyen* of the College, to whom fell the task of entering the pedigree in the books of the Heralds' Office. His grateful thanks are also due to Mr. Carter for his invaluable aid in proving the various links of the pedigree.

The amount of information thus brought together suggested to Mr. Middlemore the idea that a more extended and systematic inquiry amongst the public records, and other sources of information, would result in showing how the various branches of the family were connected one with another. In consequence he asked the present writer to carry out the necessary inquiries and ultimately to give the

result a permanent form by editing the material so collected and printing it in the shape of a family history, as a fitting memorial of his ancestors and kindred. That result is now in the reader's hands, and it is for him to say how far and how adequately Mr. Middlemore's intentions have been carried out.

In compiling this history every care has been taken by the writer to insure accuracy, though those accustomed to genealogical inquiry will appreciate the difficulty there is in avoiding error when dealing with the numberless minute facts comprised in books such as the present. Nothing, however, has been taken for granted, and every link in the pedigrees has been carefully tested. Not only the older pedigrees entered by the heralds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but even that one lastly recorded has undergone renewed and independent investigation by the present writer.

More extended inquiries would doubtless have resulted in identifying various individuals whose exact position is still uncertain, and in supplying fuller information than that we have about others. But completeness in a family pedigree has never yet been obtained, and the genealogist, however high an ideal of completeness he places in front of him, must rest content with a result falling far short of it. Fortunately, in the present history, the position of the family and the infrequency of the distinctive surname, enable us in a far greater proportion than is usual to identify the various names which occur in our records. It is believed that in the present volume are noted all Middlemores living before the reign of our late queen whose names appear in the various documents which have been consulted. It is only necessary to add that short particulars of those individuals and families to whom no position could be allotted in the narrative, are included in one or other of the appendices.

Whatever shortcomings and errors may be found in the present book, future inquirers, as more information becomes available, will, it is hoped, find it an easy task to correct and supplement what is here written.

No mention of the Middlemores earlier than the fourteenth century has come to light during the investigations which have been made, and the vague tradition of an origin dating back to the far off age of William the Norman seems to be the mere surmise of a comparatively modern period, first noted, it is believed, in the pages of Hutton. Yet there is nothing improbable in the tradition, for the Middlemores, in the remote time of the third Edward, held an honourable position in Warwickshire.

The principal authorities for the various statements made are given in the marginal references, which are printed in red ink, though, in cases where the source of knowledge is obvious, as parish registers, it has been considered needless to encumber the margin. It is believed that the references thus given will enable the reader to test the authority for every link in the chain, and also nearly every fact given.

As regards the notes respecting the various families connected with the Middlemores, the ordinary printed sources have, as a rule, been relied upon, though in some instances, as with the family of van Amerongen and some others, special inquiries have been made.

For the sake of simplicity and ease in reference, an Arabic number has been assigned to each Middlemore who is separately described either as the head of a family, or as being in possession of family estates. These are usually given larger type, and it may be well to note here that the use of larger type does not imply that the individuals so described are therefore to be regarded as of greater importance than those whose record appears in small type. Those

Middlemores so described will be found with Roman numerals under their parents' names.

The key pedigrees are designed to furnish a bird's-eye view of each branch, and give only particulars sufficient to identify each individual. By means of the Arabic numerals it will be easy to find in the text the full particulars of each individual and his immediate family. At the side of each key pedigree will be found Roman numerals, which indicate the remoteness of each generation from the remote stock-father John Middlemore.

On behalf of Mr. Middlemore and myself it is only right to thankfully acknowledge the assistance which has been rendered by many willing helpers. Without such help neither this nor any other family history could be written.

The services of Mr. W. F. Carter have already been alluded to, and he has moreover perused the proof sheets as they passed through the press, an assistance the more valuable since he is possessed of great local knowledge of the history of Birmingham and its neighbourhood.

In addition to the thanks already accorded to Sir Albert Woods, the writer further desires to note his own personal indebtedness to him for unrestricted use of the Middlemore evidences preserved in Garter's office, and for inspection of the various pedigrees recorded in the books of Heralds' College.

Lord Hawkesbury, who is descended from the Middlemores of Edgbaston, very kindly supplied information relating to the Shuckburghs and Saviles, and their connection with the Middlemores, and, further, has been at the trouble of perusing a large part of the work in proof form.

Lord Aldenham generously placed his collections relating to the Pilkington family at the writer's disposal, some of the results of which are seen in the tabular pedigree of the Pilkingtons.

Acknowledgment is also due to Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., who lent the various Middlemore deeds which are preserved in his library. They proved to be of considerable interest.

Sir Owen Roberts kindly sent extracts from the books of the Clothworkers Company relating to Samuel Middlemore, his son, John Middlemore, and John Middlemore, of Grantham.

To Mr. A. W. Gibbon, of York, the reader is indebted for pointing out the existence of a monument in Grantham church which showed the descent of the Grantham Middlemores from those of Haselwell.

Miss F. M. Middlemore, of Liverpool, supplied much information relating to her branch of the family, descending from Robert Middlemore, of Walsall.

Others whose names should be mentioned as rendering help in various ways are :

Rev. A. M. Y. Baylay, vicar of Thurgarton.

Mr. W. B. Bickley.

Mr. C. G. O. Bridgeman.

Mr. James Roberts Brown.

Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms.

Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson.

Rev. H. Cooper, vicar of Bunny.

Rev. W. Fox, vicar of Stanton by Dale.

Mr. Carl Duignan, of Walsall.

Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin.

Rev. F. R. Ellis, vicar of Much Wenlock.

Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B.

Mr. Joseph Hill, of Perry Bar.

Mr. Richard Denison Jones.

Rev. A. R. Maddison, Canon of Lincoln.

Mr. W. Harold Maxwell.

Rev. T. M. Middlemore Whithard.

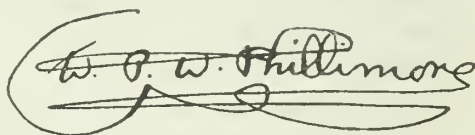
Mr. W. J. C. Moens.

The late Rev. F. de Paravicini, rector of Avening.
Mr. W. F. Plowden, of Plowden.
Mrs. Robinson, of Grimley Vicarage.
Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B.
Mr. John Russell, M.A., of Nottingham.
Mr. Richard Savage, of Shakespeare's Birthplace.
Rev. W. Symonds, vicar of Great Sherston, Wilts.
Mr. Ralph Thickness.
Mr. James Ward, of Nottingham.
Rev. G. Williams, M.R., St. Peter's, Birmingham.
Gen. the Hon. G. Wrottesley.

It is right also to add that valuable professional assistance in searching records has been rendered by Miss Emma Walford, and especially by Miss Jessie Wright, on whom devolved the task of searching Chancery proceedings, Close Rolls, the early de Banco Rolls, P.C.C. Wills and Inquisitions, etc.

In the country Mr. W. Deller helped at Lichfield Probate Registry, Mr. G. Cooper at Worcester, and Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor at Gloucester.

The illustrations of arms were drawn by Miss Cordelia Phillimore and by Mr. G. W. Eve.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "W. G. W. Phillimore". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "W" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Introduction

THE surname of Middlemore in its origin is evidently local, and its significance is obvious, though no place so known is to be found mentioned in any of the usual sources of information. There is no parish nor, as far as can be discovered, is there any manor or estate known by the name, save that in an index to some of the more ancient Close Rolls mention is made of a Forest of Middlemore in Nidderdale in Yorkshire; while a "Midelmorwude" in Devon occurs in the "Testa de Neville" and a field called "Middilmore," in Walsoken near Norwich, is mentioned in a deed calendared among the "Ancient Deeds" in the Public Record Office.

The origin of the name.

Close Rolls,
16 Edw. II,
m. 28.

Pp. 179*b*, 199*b*.

Anc. Deeds,
A 2939.

The Middlemores can be traced continuously in the neighbourhood of Birmingham right back into the early years of the fourteenth century, when we have mention of Simon de Middeldmore, Roger de Middeldmore, and John de Mideldmore, who were living at Solihull, Tanworth, and Studley about the year 1329, and it therefore seems probable that the moor from which they derived their name was situated not far from Birmingham.

In Shaw's "Staffordshire," under Great Barr, we have mention of Middlemore. According to Erdeswick, "by a very ancient deed, sans date, it appears that one Stephen was lord of Barr, and confirms to Robert son of Jordan de Alrewic and his heirs a certain moor called *Middlemore*, to be held of him and his heirs for ever upon paying yearly one penny of silver,

Middlemore in
Great Barr.

etc. Witnesses: Roger de Aston, William de Alrewic, etc.” There does not appear to be any evidence to show that this Middlemore was the place from which the family derived its name, though Alrewic—now Aldridge—is so near to their earliest known abode that it would be wrong to omit mention of it when discussing their origin. Great Barr is about four miles north-west of Birmingham, while Tanworth and Solihull, with which we know the Middlemores were connected in the time of Edward III., are but a few miles to the south-east, and it is quite probable that, like several other families, they took their name from one of the moors which were then numerous in that district of Warwickshire known as Arden, but which have long been enclosed, and cannot now be identified.

The difficulty in accepting the Middlemore in Aldridge, or Great Barr, as the original home of the family lies in this, that though an immense amount of record information relating to Staffordshire from the eleventh to the fifteenth century has been published by the William Salt Society, yet nothing appears during that period concerning Middlemore as the name of either a place or a family, though the printed records include the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1332-3, in both of which a list of residents in Barr and Aldridge appears.

At the same time it must be added that, as Jordan de Aldridge appears¹ on an Assize Roll of 5 John (A.D. 1203), there was an abundance of time between then and the earliest appearance of the Middlemores in Warwickshire, for the “de Alrewic” family which obtained Middlemore to have left its original home and established itself in prosperity under a new surname at Solihull, Tanworth, and Studley.

¹ As “Jordan de Alrewust,” for Alrewic. It seems clear from the above quotation from Erdeswick, and from other sources, that it is Aldridge, not Alrewas, that is intended.—*Wm. Salt Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 89.

Of the spelling of the name there is little to be said. It is The spelling. one subject to little variation in form. Occasionally, though rarely, it has been contracted into Mildmore, and there was a family settled in Sussex known as Midmore, which quite possibly was an offshoot of the Hawkesley Middlemores. Save for this the spellings have been :

Middlemore	Mydlemore
Midlemore	Medlemore
Midelmore.	Myddylmore
Middlemoore	Myddulmore.

They are chiefly the ordinary variations found in medieval spelling, and do not in any way obscure the identity of the name. The only existing variant still occasionally to be found is that of Middlemoor, and it must be taken rather as a misspelling than as a distinct and permanent form.

At the present time Middlemore, which never was one of Infrequency of the name. frequent occurrence, must be regarded as one of the rarest English surnames. The Registrar-General's index of births, deaths, and marriages at Somerset House, which has now been in existence for upwards of sixty years, records only 67 Middlemore births. Assuming, then, that the Middlemore births bear the same proportion to the number of Middlemores living that births throughout the country do to the whole population, we may estimate the total number of Middlemores now living to be less than fifty all told.

The localities with which the name of Middlemore is now Middlemore localities. chiefly connected are Birmingham, Liverpool, Gloucestershire, London, and Cumberland. Formerly there were branches settled in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Northamptonshire, which all ranked among the gentry, and whose pedigrees may be found in various visitations of the heralds in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but to-day these branches are all extinct in the male line.

Middlemores
of Hawkesley
and Birmingham.

The principal existing family is that which now for nearly five hundred years has been distinguished from other lines by the name of its ancient residence as "Middlemore of Hawkesley." To this line belong the Middlemores of Birmingham and those at Liverpool mentioned in the Registrar-General's indexes. Their history may be carried back to the early years of the fourteenth century.

Gloucestershire
Middlemores.

Of the other existing Middlemores named in these indexes, those in Gloucestershire, though now in humble circumstances, can be traced back in the neighbourhood of Stroud for some three and a half centuries, and seem to have held, until the present century, the position of well-to-do yeomen and manufacturers of cloth. They were doubtless descended from the Warwickshire family, but from which branch cannot now be decided, though it is possible that they may come from an early offshoot of the Edgbaston line, some of whom there is reason to believe were at an early date engaged in the cloth trade in London and Bristol.

London
Middlemores.

The few of the name who are found in modern times in London seem to come from a family which has been settled there for some considerable time; it would not be an easy task, probably not even possible in the absence of wills, to deduce the pedigree of persons of lowly station living in London for upwards of a century. From the circumstance that we know that a branch of the Haselwell Middlemores, the descendants of Josiah Middlemore, settled in London in the seventeenth century and can be traced continuously to the middle of the last century, it is possible that the London Middlemores recorded by the Registrar-General came from that stock.

Of the origin of one humble family of the name living of recent years in various places in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, no account can be given. Without documentary evid-

ences, and without the assistance of even tradition, it is impossible to form even a theory as to their origin.

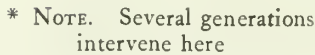
In Carlisle and the North there is a small clan of Middlemores, who at the earliest date from which they can be traced were connected with Thursby in Cumberland. They are in lowly circumstances, but give as a tradition that they descend from three brothers who were at the battle of Waterloo, and further that they "came from the South."

Cumberland
Middlemores.

As we shall see when treating in detail of the early Middlemores in the fourteenth century, the race first appears to our view in the first year of King Edward the Third, when they were settled at Tanworth and Solihull in Warwickshire. Here they continued, evidently, from the glimpses we obtain of them in the Plea Rolls, being people of consideration and means, until at the close of the fourteenth century we find that Thomas Middlemore, a citizen of London, married the heiress of Sir Richard de Edgbaston, lord of the manor of Edgbaston, which henceforth became the seat of his family until the elder line became extinct about the close of the seventeenth century, when the Middlemore estates of Edgbaston and Solihull were parted between the female heirs, by whom they were sold early in the following century. Edgbaston, the well-known residential quarter of Birmingham, was thus in possession of the Middlemores for something like 300 years, and part at least of the Solihull property for even a longer period, how long indeed we are not able to even guess. By the acquisition of Edgbaston, the Middlemores, already a family of position and means, further assured their position among the gentry of Warwickshire; and when in the sixteenth century they acquired by marriage part of the Greswold estates in Solihull, and by purchase the manor of Olton in the same parish, they possessed a property which, but for their adherence to the ancient faith, must have led to their further advance-

Middlemores of
Tanworth and
Solihull.

Middlemores of
Edgbaston.



ment. How they suffered in estate, the numerous entries relating to them in the Recusant Rolls abundantly testify. Yet hampered as they were by the disabilities imposed in those days on Roman Catholics, the Edgbaston and the Hawkesley Middlemores nevertheless maintained their standing, and matched with good families, until the disastrous period of the Civil Wars, in which, with apparently only one exception, every branch of the Middlemores remained loyal to King Charles and took up arms on his behalf. As a consequence, the mansions of the Edgbaston and Hawkesley Middlemores were both occupied by hostile garrisons and destroyed, their estates, as also those of their Haselwell and Lincolnshire kinsmen, were sequestered by the Parliamentarians, and the fortunes of all four lines, but especially those of the Hawkesley Middlemores, were very seriously impaired.

Two generations after Thomas Middlemore, the London merchant, had married the heiress Isabella de Edgbaston, John Middlemore, a younger son, married Alice Sye, who brought to him Haselwell, which had descended to her from her grandmother, who was daughter of William Haselwell of Haselwell. Thus originated the Middlemores of Haselwell, a reputed manor in King's Norton adjoining Edgbaston. This line continued to be "of Haselwell" until the early part of the eighteenth century, when Haselwell Hall was sold. William Middlemore, the last of the family to reside there, died a bachelor in 1704. But though the senior line thus failed the family did not then become extinct. A younger son, George Middlemore, a wealthy Russian merchant, became ancestor of the Middlemores of Grantham and of General George Middlemore, whose son, Col. Robert Frederick Middlemore of Thorngrove near Worcester, who died without issue in 1896, was the last of his race.

Middlemores of
Haselwell.

Middlemores of
Grantham.

The Middlemores of Haselwell sent off also another

junior branch, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of Northamptonshire, though they at last settled at Stanton-by-Dale in Derbyshire, but became extinct in the male line about 1719, the representation of them passing to a branch of the Pilkington family.

Middlemores of
Hawkesley.

A younger son of the Middlemores of Edgbaston, in the generation prior to the branching off of the Haselwell line, married the heiress of Richard de Hawkeslowe, a family who took their name from a small manor also in King's Norton parish, which thus gave a distinctive title to the still existing family of Middlemore of Hawkeslowe, or Hawkesley, as the

Middlemores of
Enfield.

place is now generally known. From the Middlemores of Hawkesley descended the Middlemores of Enfield, afterwards of Lincolnshire (but not to be confused with the Middlemores of Grantham), some of whom occupied positions at the Courts of Elizabeth and James I: they became extinct in the middle of the last century. Descended also from this family were the Middlemores of Sussex, who were settled in that county for one or two generations, and appear to have come to an end in the person of Thomas Middlemore, who died about the end of the seventeenth century.

It is important to bear in mind these three main divisions of the Middlemores into the lines of Edgbaston, Haselwell, and Hawkesley, for upon them rests the arrangement of this history of the family. It is remarkable that each of these properties was derived from a family which took its name therefrom, of which two, Haselwell and Hawkesley, were in the same parish of King's Norton, which also adjoins Edgbaston, while all three are within a very few miles of the earliest known homes of the Middlemores at Solihull, Tanworth, and Studley in the county of Warwick.

Arrangement
of the History.

In the next chapter the scattered references to the early Middlemores will be given in detail. This will be followed by

the Middlemores of Edgbaston, taking as the starting point the first named John de Middlemore of the Heralds' Visitations, who for the purpose of this history may be regarded as the stockfather of the race. After their history has been exhausted will come the Middlemores of Haselwell, and the cadet branches of Middlemore of Stepney, Middlemore of Grantham, and Middlemore of Northamptonshire and Derbyshire. Last in order will be the Hawkesley Middlemores, who were the earliest to branch off from the Edgbaston line, and their cadets the Middlemores of Enfield and Lincolnshire. When all those Middlemores who are known to descend from Thomas Middlemore and Isabella Edgbaston have been fully dealt with, particulars will be given of other families of Middlemores, such as the Middlemores of Gloucestershire, whose connection with the Warwickshire family so far remains untraced.



The arms of
Middlemore.

The armorial bearings used by the Middlemores—per chevron, in chief two moorcocks—like most ancient heraldry, are very simple in character; and further, they obviously belong to the “canting” or allusive class of coats-of-arms. The crest—a moor-cock sitting in the middle of reedy grass, or as in the middle of a moor—is evidently a further play upon the name. It does not seem possible to ascertain the source of these arms. They were certainly in use in the fifteenth century; and from the fact that all armigerous branches of the family have continuously quartered the arms of the Edgbaston heiress, it is reasonable to infer that they were borne by the Middlemores at a still earlier date. How-

ever this may be, and whatever be their origin, these arms were allowed without question at several of the Heralds' Visitations.

These arms are of course rightfully due to all the descendants of Thomas Middlemore and Isabella Edgbaston who bear his name; but John Francis Richard Middlemore, who was the younger surviving son of Richard Middlemore of Grantham and a descendant of the Middlemores of Haselwell, bore, as his plate still existing in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, under the banner of the Earl of Tyrconnel, his kinsman, whose esquire he was when that nobleman was created Knight of the Bath, shows—per chevron argent and sable three moorcocks counterchanged. And the Middlemores of Enfield recorded their pedigree at the Lincolnshire Visitation in 1634, giving for their arms a chevron between three moorcocks sable, and as their crest a moorcock. Probably some difficulty in the way of satisfying the heralds by adequate evidence that they were descended from the Warwickshire family will account for the adoption of these variant arms. Indeed, the arms of the Enfield Middlemores are entered without colours, with the reference "*Vide Warr & Midd.*" In neither case can any authority for their use be discovered.

As far back as we can trace them, the Middlemore family has been found in the ranks of the gentry, and their position is indicated by a sentence occurring in some old Chancery pleadings: "The family of the Middlemores is an ancient and honourable one."

KEY PEDIGREE, B

The Early Middlemores

SIMON DE MIDELMORE,
1330-1332

WILLIAM DE MIDDULMORE
who possessed lands in
Solihull in 1331

ROGER DE MIDELMORE
of Tanworth, 1330

JOHN DE MYDDELMORE = LETICE
[Perhaps the J. M. named
in subsidy roll for Studley
and Solihull in 1327. Pro-
bably the John Middle-
more with whom the Visi-
tation pedigrees begin.]

JOHN DE MIDDELMORE
released lands in Soli-
hull in 1343

HENRY MIDDLEMORE
living 8 and 41
Edward III, 1335-68

WALTER, son of
John Middlemore. 1333

RICHARD DE
MIDDLEMORE
1368-1374

HENRY
MIDDLEMORE,
chaplain,
1397-8

THOMAS =
MIDDLEMORE,
citizen of Lon-
don, and of Ege-
baston in right
of his wife.
Living in 1393

ISABELLA,
dau. and
heir of
RICHARD
EGEBAS-
TON.

RICHARD
CLODESHALE,
2nd husband,
of Egebaston
in right of his
wife.

EDWARD
MIDDLEMORE
of Tanworth
1380

JOHN = AGNES
MIDDLEMORE = WALDEIVE
of Egebaston
d. 1446

NICHOLAS
MIDDLEMORE
m. AGNES
HAWKESLOWE
Ancestor of the
Hawkesley line

Three
other children

Three
daughters,
of whom
ELIZABETH
m. ROBERT
ARDERN

RICHARD
Ancestor of the
Egebaston line

JOHN
Ancestor of the
Haselwell lines

The Early Middlemores

IT has been mentioned in the Introduction as a possibility that the Middlemores may be descended from that Robert, son of Jordan de Alrewic, to whom by an ancient deed, undated, but probably of about the time of King John, the lord of Barr confirmed a grant of a moor called Middlemoor. But in the absence of any confirmatory evidence of this suggestion it would be out of place to endeavour to trace the descent of Jordan de Alrewic.

The first direct mention of the family of Middlemore is to be found in the Plea Rolls of the King's Court in the early part of the reign of King Edward the Third. At that date we find distinct notice of several of the name, who apparently were all in life together about the year 1330, and were residing in the same part of Warwickshire. These were : William de Middeldmore of Solihul, Simon de Middeldmor, John de

The Middlemore Country.—To understand the early settlements and migrations, it is needful to have some knowledge of the district round Birmingham, more especially of that part lying to the south. A glance at the map will show that on the main road which runs south-east from Birmingham to Warwick, and about six miles from that city, lies the village of Solihull. Knowle, in which village was the little Abbey where Joyce Middlemore was Prioress from 1438 to 1460 is but a couple of miles further on. Across country and due south-west of Knowle, only five miles away, is Tanworth. About three miles further south, on the Birmingham and Alcester road, is the picturesque hamlet of Maplesborough Green, with its moated farmhouses. It parishes to Studley, where Thomas Middlemore founded the chantry in 1406. Close to is Ipsley, and only

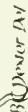
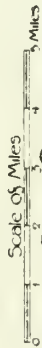
Midelmore, Walter, son of John Middeldmore, and Roger de Middeldmor of Tanworth. How they were related, or which of them is to be regarded as the lineal ancestor of the race, we have as yet no means of deciding, nor, perhaps, is it to be expected that we shall ever unravel the precise kinships of persons living in the far-off days of King Edward the Third.

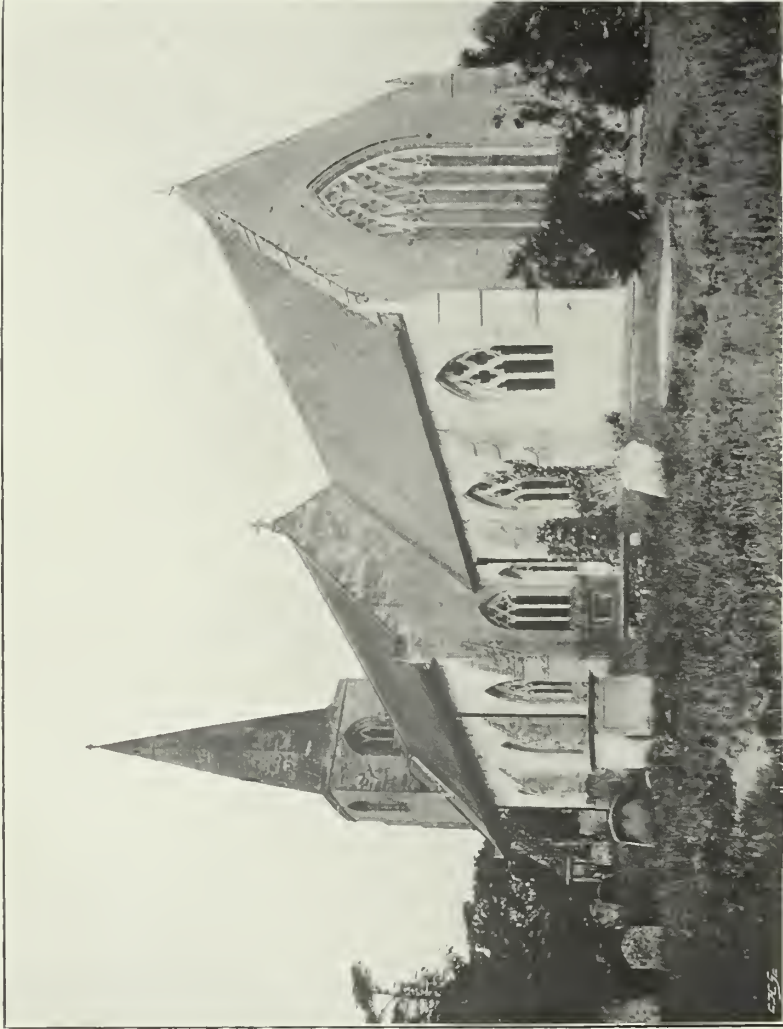
With the view of finding references to these early Middlemores, three sets of records for the reign of Edward III have been carefully scanned. These are the De Banco Rolls, the Exchequer Plea Rolls, and the Assize Rolls. The first relate to the Court of Common Pleas or Common Bench, so called to differentiate it from the King's Bench, the records of which are known as the Coram Rege Rolls; the two latter, the Exchequer Plea Rolls and Assize Rolls, explain themselves. All three classes have yielded information.

three miles further south on the Alcester road is the village of Coughton, the seat of the Throckmortons, with whom two branches of the Middlemores allied themselves in marriage.

Returning northwards to Birmingham we find close to that city on the south, and now forming an integral part of it, is the parish of Edgbaston, acquired by the marriage of Thomas Middlemore in the latter years of the fourteenth century. This alliance diverted the Middlemores from their old settlement; Edgbaston from that time to the eighteenth century became the chief seat of the family. Close too, are Moseley, Yardley and Northfield, and adjoining Edgbaston is King's Norton, so called because it was ancient demesne of the Crown. In this parish, which formed part of the royal manor of Bromsgrove, are the two remaining Middlemore seats—Haslewell Hall, acquired by marriage with the heiress of the family of that name, and Hawkeslow, now Hawkesley House, which came by marriage with Agnes Hawkeslow, still in the possession of the Middlemore family. Haslewell Hall, which ceased to be a Middlemore property nearly two hundred years ago, presents no features of antiquity, but Hawkesley, though rebuilt probably on part of the old foundations, is still remarkable for a fine moat, even now filled with water, which surrounds the house.

A horizontal scale bar labeled "Scale of Miles" with markings from 0 to 5.





E. S. Baker, Pho.

TANWORTH CHURCH.

In the De Banco Rolls of 3 Edward III, 1330, Avice, who was the wife of Henry att Grange of Solyhull, sued *Roger de Middelmores* for the third part of a messuage and a plough land in Toneworth. The suit is again entered in the roll for Easter term. In the succeeding Trinity term Roger de Middelmores of Taneworth and Lucy, who was wife of John Trages, were fined for unjustly detaining a tenement in Tanworth. It is reasonable to infer that these two entries relate to the same transaction. Avice may have been the widow of a former owner of the tenement in Tanworth, compelled, after her re-marriage to Henry att Grange, to sue the heir, Roger de Middelmores, for her widow's thirds, and, as it would appear, successfully. Lucy, the wife of John Trages, it may be presumed was also a Middelmores.

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 276.

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 277.

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 278.

Close Rolls,
ix, 72a.

In 3 Edward III, 1330, the Sheriff of Warwickshire directed William de Sydenhale and *Simon de Middelmores* to order John de Clynton, son and heir of the late John de Clynton of Retherfeld, to appear and pay a sum of money owing by his late father. In the same year we have another mention of Simon de Middelmores, when he and William de Sidenhale and others represented the defendants in an action brought by the Prioress of Markgate against William Tredesun and others.

Exchequer
Pleas, No. 56.

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 276.

In 5 Edward III, 1332, Simon de Middelmores was surety

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 284.

Tanworth.—The picturesque village of Tanworth lies about ten miles south of Birmingham in the rural part of Warwickshire, and about midway between the main roads which lead from Birmingham to Alcester on the one hand, and Henley in Arden and Warwick on the other. The church is a very fine building, chiefly of the Decorated period, and though the interior has of course been altered and restored, it seems probable that the exterior remains very much the same as when the Middlemores were associated with the place in the fourteenth century. Save modern memorials to the Lords Archer of Umberslade there are no monuments of any great interest in the church.

in a Warwickshire action between Robert Parles of Coleshill and Simon atte Sache.

Assize Rolls,
No. 1400.

The Assize Roll, 10 Edward III., mentions *John de Midelmor* as a witness in a suit between Henry de Sydenhale and others against Walter le Hoñable respecting premises in Farnburgh, doubtless the Farnborough in the Kineton hundred of Warwickshire.

Patent Rolls,
10 Edw. III,
ii, m. 121.

In the same year, October, 1336, as commissioner with John de Peyto and John de Heyford, John de Middelmor held an inquest concerning lands of the Abbot of Bordesle.

Patent Rolls,
7 Edw. III,
i, m. 29.

In 7 Edward III, January 1333, Thomas de Blaunkfront, then going to Ireland, nominated John de Middelmor as his attorney in England for one year.

Patent Rolls,
10 Edw. III,
ii, m. 37d.

Three and a half years later, John de Middelmor and John de Whateley were directed by the King's letters patent to arrest Robert Jyntborowe, his wife, and others, and to lodge them in the gaol at Worcester Castle for robbery.

Anc. Deeds,
A 177.

In 13 Edward III, 1339, John de Middelmor was witness to a deed relating to the manor of Schenley Maunsell, Buckinghamshire.

De Banco
Rolls, East. t.,
5 Edw. III,
No. 285.

In 5 Edward III, 1332, John de Middlemore was attorney for Ralph de Perham in a dispute concerning lands in Longedon.

Close Rolls,
cal. iv. 50.

In 16 Edward III, 1343, John, son and heir of John de Myddelmor, released to Sir William Trussell, sen., knt., lord of Notehurst, premises in Solihulle and Teneworth which he held by grant of Letice his mother.

De Banco
Rolls,
No. 293.
7 Edw. III.

In 1333 *Walter*, son of *John de Middelmor*, was plaintiff in an action against Christian le White of Solihull in respect of a messuage and thirty acres of ground in that place.

Warwick
Assize Rolls,
38 Edw. III,
No. 1467,
41 Edw. III,
No. 1472.

Henry de Middelmor, in 1365, was appointed attorney for Thomas de Beauchamp during his absence abroad. In 1368 he was, with others, defendant in a plea of assize at the suit

of Richard Waryn. It may reasonably be inferred that he is to be identified with Henry Middlemore, the father of that Thomas Middlemore, the London citizen, who married the heiress of Edgbaston.

Richard Middelmores, priest, was presented by Katherine de Berkele, lady of Wotton, to the perpetual chantry of Overe near Gloucester, on 6 June 1374.

John de Middelmores and *Richard de Midelmores* occur as justices in Warwickshire in 1367 and 1368.

In 1380 was an assize to inquire if William Borleye of Yerdeley, *Edward Middlemore* of Toneworth and Joan late wife of Thomas de Fulwood had unjustly disseized John de Fulwood of his freehold in Toneworth with 20 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow.

Henry Middemores, chaplain, occurs in a fine of 21 Richard II, 1397-8, at Almaly in Herefordshire.

It is impossible to satisfactorily determine the relative position of these early members of the family, but the references to them show clearly enough that they were possessed of considerable influence in Warwickshire before the middle of the fourteenth century, and that Studley, Solihull and Tanworth were the parishes in which, so far as we yet know, they were first settled.

These fragmentary references seem to indicate that the three earlier generations mentioned in the pedigree entered at the various visitations, and now preserved in Heralds' College, are correctly given. The table printed on page 12 serves to indicate how the various early members of the family may have been related to one another. These scattered notes are of no small interest, since they carry back the history of this family about six hundred years, for some of those whose names are thus preserved to us by these dry legal records must have lived in the latter years of the thirteenth century.

Reg. Sede
Vac., Wigorn,
307.
Edward Misc.
II, p. 206.

Assize Roll,
40 Edw. III,
No. 1472.

Ibid.,
3 Ric. III,
No. 1488.

Ped. Fin.
Hereford,
21 Ric. II,
fi. 50, No. 72

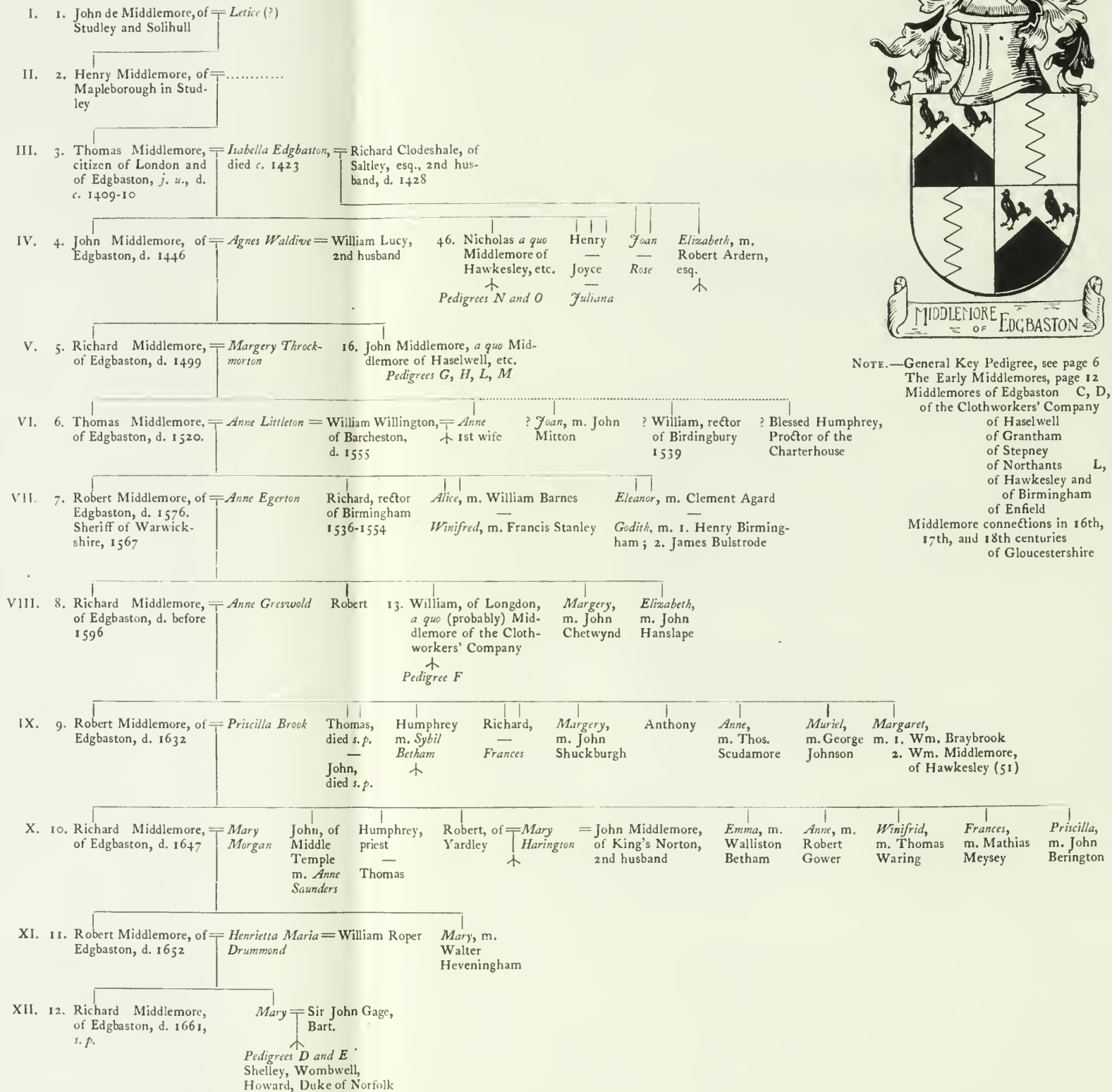
The Middlemores of Edgbaston

THE pedigree recorded by the Edgbaston line of the Middlemores at the visitation of Worcestershire, made by Cooke, in 1569, and in Camden's Visitation of Warwickshire, in 1619, commences with the names of John Middlemore and his son Henry Middlemore, who were respectively the grandfather and father of Thomas Middlemore, the London merchant, by whose marriage with the heiress, Isabella de Egebaston, was founded the family of Middlemore of Edgbaston. Although the heralds give no clue to the dates of death of either John or Henry, it may be inferred that the former was born in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and was not improbably the son or near heir of one William de Middlemore, who we know held lands in Solihull in the year 1331. It will, therefore, be convenient to commence the pedigree with

1. **John de Myddelmore**, named in the Warwickshire Visitation of 1619 as the ancestor of all the Middlemores, who may have been the son, but at anyrate was undoubtedly the kinsman and successor of William de Middelmere, who held lands in Solihull in 1331. He himself is probably that John Middlemore who is named in the subsidy roll for Studley and Solihull in 1327, and if so it may be presumed that he was born in the latter years of the thirteenth century. As we have already seen, a John de Middlemore is mentioned in various legal transactions from 1332 to 1343. He is

KEY PEDIGREE C

The Middlemores of Edgbaston



NOTE.—General Key Pedigree, see page 6
 The Early Middlemores, page 12
 Middlemores of Edgbaston C, D, E
 of the Clothworkers' Company F
 of Haselwell G
 of Grantham H
 of Stepney K
 of Northants L, M
 of Hawkesley and of Birmingham N
 of Enfield O
 Middlemore connections in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries P
 of Gloucestershire Q

attorney for Ralph de Perham in a dispute relating to lands in Longdon, and again in 1333 he was attorney for John de Blaunkfront, while in 1333 he was directed to arrest and lodge certain criminals in Worcester gaol. In 1336 he was appointed a commissioner in an inquest relating to lands of the Abbot of Bordesley. As John de Midelmores he occurs as witness to a deed about 1339. From these circumstances it seems probable that John Middlemore was connected with the legal profession. It seems probable that his wife was that Letice who granted to John Middlemore, their son and heir, premises in Solihull and Tanworth, in 1343. It may be inferred that at this date John de Middlemore the elder was dead, and that he left two, perhaps four, sons:

Rot. Pat.
7 Edw. III,
p. 1, m. 29.

Ancient Deeds,
A 177.

- i. *John Middlemore*, son and heir, living in 1343, of whom we hear nothing more.
- ii. *Henry Middlemore*, of whom next (2).
- iii. *Walter*, living in 1333.
- iv. *Richard Middelmores*, priest, instituted chaplain on 6 June, 1374, of the chantry of Overe, near Gloucester, to which he was presented by Katherine de Berkele, lady of Wotton.

Worc. Reg.
Sede Vac.,
p. 307.

2. Henry Middlemore, mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation, but with no particulars added by which he can be identified. Dugdale states, but without giving his authority, that he was living 8 Edward III, 1334-5, and possibly he is that Henry de Middlemore, attorney in 1365 for Thomas de Beauchamp, and defendant in a plea of assize in 1368. It is reasonable therefore to infer that, like his father, he was connected with the legal profession. Presumably he resided at Mapleborough, since Dugdale expressly states that the Middlemores had their seat there before they acquired Edgbaston.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 654.

No record of his wife's name has been discovered, though we have allusion to her, since it was for the wealth of the souls of his father and mother that in 1406 Thomas Middle-

more founded the chantry in Studley church. The only child of whom we have direct mention is :

- i. *Thomas Middelmor*, of whom next (3),
but possibly the following were also his sons :
- ii. *Henry Middemore*, chaplain in Herefordshire 1397-9.
- iii. *Edward Middelmor*, of Tanworth, living in 1380.

3. Thomas Middlemore, citizen and merchant of London, was also possessed of Egebaston (now Edgbaston), in right of his wife Isabel, heiress of the Edgbastons of Egebaston. Thus he became the founder of the various lines of Middlemore, whose pedigrees are shown in the Heralds' Visitations. To which, if any, of the city companies he belonged, has not yet been discovered. The first mention we have of Thomas Middlemore is in 1392, 16 Richard II, when an inquisition was held as to the founding of the Gild of Holy Cross in Birmingham. It was proposed to endow the Gild with, *inter alia*, lands in Edgbaston, which were certified to be held of Thomas de Middelmor, who held the same of the heirs of John de Birmingham.

Inq. p.m.
19 Rich. II,
No. 63.

On the 10th March, 1396, an Inquisition as to the estate of Thomas Middelmor was taken at Birmingham, which showed that he was seised of the manor of Eggebaston and lands in Studley.

This document appears among the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, though clearly he was still alive. It shows that on the 14th February, 1393, he was seised of the manor of Eggebaston, which, with the appurtenances, was of the clear yearly value of £41 6s. 8d., and of two messuages and 400 acres of land and 60 acres of pasture in Stodley,¹ of the clear yearly

¹ It will be observed that nothing is here said of the manor of Studley, which will hereafter be found in the possession of Thomas Middlemore's descendants. Nor is there any mention of lands in Solihull, which were undoubtedly held by his ancestors and descendants, but may have been at the time in the hands of a senior line of the family, heirship to which may have ultimately vested in the descendants of Thomas.



E. S. Baker, Pho.

STUDLEY CHURCH: THE MIDDLEMORE AISLE.

value of £10 14s. 0d., and £1 6s. 0d. of rent, in all £53 6s. 8d., which may be roughly estimated as equivalent to between £2,000 and £3,000 in these days.

3. Thomas M.
continued.

In the following year, 1397, 20 Richard II, there was a further enquiry, from which we gather that one John Pulteney claimed from Thomas Middlemore the sum of 50 marks, *i.e.*, £33 6s. 8d. Only the writ is extant in this second inquest, and we are therefore in the dark as to the nature of the transaction, but as we know that John Pulteney¹ was a trustee of Thomas Middlemore's marriage settlement there can be no doubt that the transaction concerned some of the trust property.

Later, some years after Thomas Middlemore's widow remarried Richard Clodeshale, John Pulteney and his co-trustees brought an assize in, 1423-4, against Clodeshale, upon his wife's death, to recover their frank tenement in Eggebaston.

Studley.—This village is about five miles south from Tanworth, on the Birmingham and Alcester road. The church is some distance from the village, and apparently has undergone but little change. On the north side is a fine Norman doorway, while the large south aisle is an evident addition to the church, and is doubtless the chantry which Thomas Middlemore founded here in 1406, for the health of his soul and the souls of his father and mother, and all the faithfull deceased. According to Dugdale there were "in the east window of the south Ile of Studley church" the following shields, I, Middlemore, II, Middlemore quartering Edgbaston, and III, Edgbaston. The endowments of the chantry were confiscated by Henry VIII, and the altar placed there by Thomas Middlemore has vanished. But the south aisle still stands, and in it the grave-stone of Richard Middlemore, who died in 1647, thus reminding those who know the history of Studley and of the Middlemore family of the piety of Thomas Middlemore, the London merchant, who built it nearly five hundred years ago in memory of his parents.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 555.

¹ This name may indicate the origin of Thomas Middlemore's connection with the City of London, for Sir John Poulteney, draper, had been Lord Mayor in the reign of Edward III. He died in 1349, and his name is still perpetuated in Lawrence Pountney Lane.

3. Thomas M.
continued.

To this Richard Clodeshale pleaded that he held the manor and its appurtenances according to the laws of England, in other words that he was tenant by the curtesy of England.

Assize Rolls,
2 Hen. IV,
No. 1514.

In 2 Henry IV, 1400, Thomas Middelmores, Isabel his wife, and John Middelmores, probably their son and heir apparent, were defendants in a suit of novel assize brought by Thomas, son of John Porter of Egebaston.¹

Assize Roll,
No. 1514.
Pat. Rolls,
7 Hen. IV,
p. 2, m. 22.

In 7 Henry IV, 1405, Thomas Middlemore had license from the Crown to found a chantry in Studley church, still called Middlemore's chapel, which may best be described in the words of Dugdale as follows:

Warw., p. 555.

"In this [Studley] Church there hath been a Chantry founded in 7 H. 4 by Thomas Middlemore of Edgbaston, for a certain Priest to sing Masse daily at the Altar of the blessed Virgin, on the South part of the same Church, for the good estate of him the said Thomas during this life, and the health of his soul after his departure hence: as also for the souls of his Father and Mother and all the faithfull deceased. Which Chantry was endowed with eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly Rent lying in Studley above mentioned: the revenues whereof in 26 H 8 were rated at £4 13*s.* 4*d.*, which sum in 37 H 8 was yearly received by the Priest belonging thereto, at the hands of M^r. Robert Midlemore, notwithstanding he did not duly attend here, but sung in other places at his pleasure."

Esc. 7 H. IV,
n. 18.

Ex MS. penès
S.A. eq. aur.
f. 22*a.*
Ex alio MS.
penes eund.
S.A. f. 23*b.*

From this short account we learn that, assuming the money rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* to have been permanent, the value in the time of Henry VIII of eighty acres of ploughed land and ten acres of meadow at Studley amounted to £4 per annum, say 10*d.* an acre for the former and 16*d.* for the latter. But further it is to be noted—if Dugdale's account is complete—the pious founder did not specially mention his wife. Her memorial would naturally be in Edgbaston Church.

¹ Possibly, but not probably, ancestors of the Porters of Edgbaston, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. See "Survey of Birmingham," p. 84.

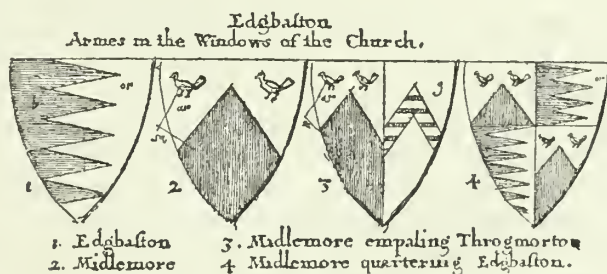
Another *Inquisitio ad quod damnum* as to the Studley Chantry was held in 7 Edward IV, 1479, but does not give any further information. Dugdale notes that the following shields of arms were "in the east window of the south Ile of Studley Church," I. Middlemore, II. Middlemore quartering Edgbaston, III. Edgbaston.

3. Thomas M.
continued.

Inq. ad. q. d.,
No. 18.

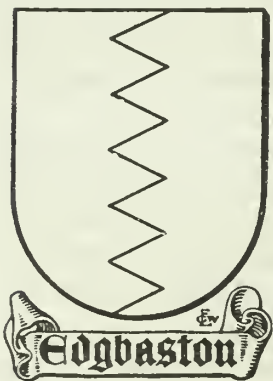
Of Thomas Middlemore Dugdale states that "he bore for his Arms *partie per Cheveron argent and sable two Moor-Cocks in chief proper*, and for his Crest the like *Moor-Cock upon a tuft of Reedy-grass*," and gives as his authority Thomas Middlemore's seal then in the possession of his descendant, Richard Middlemore of Edgbaston. These arms, as already stated, obviously have reference to the last syllable of the surname, and may be compared with the canting heraldry of the black-a-moors' heads borne by the Birmingham family of Col [*i.e.* black]-mores. Warw. p. 654.

Dugdale's pedigree of the family states that Thomas Middlemore died, or was dead, in 11 Henry IV, 1409-10, and Harleian Manuscript No. 1167, which is either Camden's original Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619 or a copy largely in that herald's own hand-writing, contains a pedigree of the Middlemores of Edgbaston, in which opposite to Thomas Middlemore's name is written, "Jacet sepultus in Eccl'ia de Egbaston." There is, however, no record of his tomb or



3. Thomas M.
continued.

any epitaph to his memory, though the arms here shown are stated by Dugdale to have been in Edgbaston church.



Thomas Middlemore married *Isabel*, daughter and heiress of Richard *Egebaston*, of Egebaston, or as it is now called Edgbaston. This is an estate of about 2,400 acres formerly on the outskirts of Birmingham, but now included in the municipal boundaries of that city. Thomas Middlemore having pre-deceased, probably about the years 1409-10, his wife Isabella, she re-married, taking for her second husband

Richard Clodeshale, of Saltley, esq. The date of his marriage, it may be inferred from his pedigree given by Dugdale, was in 1416, and it is evident that she died about the year 1423, leaving three daughters. Richard Clodeshale thereupon entered into possession of the manor of Egebaston in accordance with the now well-known principle of law, that under which a husband surviving his wife is entitled to a life estate in her freeholds. But probably this rule, known as the tenancy by the curtesy of England, was not so firmly established in the fifteenth century, and we find John Pulteney and his co-trustees bringing an assize of novel disseizin against Richard Clodeshale for recovery of Edgbaston, without however attaining their object. Richard Clodeshale himself died in 1428, and his will, dated 7 May, 1428, was proved in August of the same year.

P.C.C. 10
Luffenham.

Richard Clodeshale, of Edgbaston, esquire ; to be buried in the parish

Edgbaston.—The property of Edgbaston had apparently been held by the same family from the time of Domesday Book, and as they were of some local importance a fuller account of them will be given in the Appendix.

church of St. Mary, Birmingham ; 20s. to that church, and 20s. to the church of Aston. Residue to his executors, Thomas Paynell, his brother, John Shingler, and John Radclif.

3. Thomas M.
continued.

Richard Clodeshale had issue by Isabella three daughters, of whom apparently only the youngest survived. They were :

Assize Rolls,
1437.
2 Hen. VI.

- i. *Joan*, living in 1423-4.
- ii. *Rose*, living in 1423-4.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, who, 4 Hen. VI, 1426, became the wife of *Robert Ardern*, of Park Hall in Castle Bromwich, esquire. Some notice of this ancient Warwickshire family will be found in the Appendix.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 646.

According to the petition, shortly to be mentioned, which her son John presented to the Lords of the Council, Isabella had in all eight children beside the said John. Of these, as we have seen, three were the daughters of her second husband. Of the six children of Thomas and Isabella Middlemore we have certain knowledge only of two, the ancestors of the lines of Edgbaston and Hawkesley respectively, but it is not improbable that those numbered below, iii, iv, and v, may have been their children, thus leaving one child unaccounted for :

- i. *John Middlemore*, of Edgbaston, of whom next (4).
- ii. *Nicholas Middlemore*, ancestor of the Middlemores of Hawkesley, of whom hereafter (44).
- iii. *Henry Middlemore*, whom Sir John Pulteney and his co-trustees named as their attorney in the assize of novel disseizin which they brought against Richard Clodeshale in 1422-3. As this action was doubtless raised in the interest of the heir, John Middlemore, it would be natural to appoint a near relative.
- iv. *Joyce*, who in 1438 was prioress of the small conventual house of Henwood, near Knowle, a village not far from Solihull and Tanworth. According to the Bishop of Lichfield's registers she continued as prioress until 1460. Her

Liber Hey-
worth.

3. Thomas M.
continued.

name also appears in the Register of the Guild of Knowle, as being ad "Anno D'ni Millesimo CCCC." But this is an obvious clerical error for 1456-7, as the entry occurs between a page dated 35 Henry VI, 1456-7, and another dated 1457. Misled by this, Dugdale has recorded a Joyce Midellmore as prioress in 1400 as well as from 1438 to 1460.

- v. *Juliana*; Dugdale states, and the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619, agrees, that William Lisle, of Moxhull, married Juliana, daughter of *Robert* Middlemore, of Edgbaston. But her son, Henry Lisle, appears to have been contemporary with Richard Middlemore, the son of John, so that it seems probable that for *Robert* we should read *Thomas*.

Ancient Petitions, f. 217,
No. 10832.

Inq. p. m.
20 Ric. II,
No. 68.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 654.

4. **John Middlemore**, of Edgbaston, esquire [eldest son and heir of Thomas Middlemore (3) and Isabel Edgbaston]. Of his career we know nothing, but it may be presumed that on the death of his stepfather, Richard Clodeshale, he succeeded to Edgbaston under the terms of his parents' marriage settlement. He took proceedings, doubtless immediately after his mother's death, as we have seen, to enforce the terms of this, clearly without result, since Richard Clodeshale remained in possession of Edgbaston till he died in 1424. From a writ still preserved amongst the *Inquisitiones post mortem* it appears that he owed John de Pulteney fifty marks, which probably has reference to the litigation arising out of the disputes relating to his parents' settlement. According to Dugdale, in 1433, he "amongst other the chief persons of note in this countie [of Warwick] made oath for the observance of certain articles agreed in the parliament then held."¹

¹ This had reference to the disturbed state of the country consequent upon the financial difficulties which resulted from the prolonged warfare with France. The Parliament which met in July of that year found an

In 10 Henry VI [1431-2] he held in Mapleborough a part of Studley, 2 messuages, 400 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow and 28*s.*, rent of assize, held by the fourth part of a knight's fee and called the manor of Studley, apparently the same lands as were held by his father, Thomas Middlemore. It would seem that the manorial rights must have been acquired from the heirs of Peter Corbison, who appear to have been persons of obscure position. Dugdale states, on the authority of documents belonging to the Richard Middlemore of his own day, that John Middlemore died in 25 Henry VI [1446-7], and that he was buried in Edgbaston church with the following epitaph :

Hic jacet Johannes Middlemore
Ar. quo'dam d'n's de . . . et A
. . . uxor ejus . . .

and with the arms, Middlemore quartering Edgbaston and impaling, Or, three leopards' faces Sable, for Waldive.

John Middlemore married, it is evident from the arms upon his tomb, and from the Chancery suit to be presently



4. John M.
continued.

Bridges MSS.
Lib. Bodl.
xl.

exchequer deficit of £164,000, of which not less than £12,000 had been caused by the French wars, while the annual expenditure exceeded the revenue by £20,000. The Parliament adjourned, and on meeting again in November reverted to a subject already discussed, the prevalence of crimes of violence and the support given to wrongdoers by men of position. The Peers and Commons agreed to re-swear observance of certain articles made during the Parliament of 1429-30 for the suppression of such offences. Commissioners for administering the oath were sent down into the country, and thus it was that John Middlemore appears recorded on the Patent Rolls amongst the principal gentry of Warwickshire who gave this assurance.

Ramsay's
Lancaster and
York I, 454.

Rot. Pat.
12 Hen. VI,
p. ii. m. 25.

4. John M.
continued.
Warwick,
p. 634.

mentioned, a lady named *Agnes Waldive*. She survived her husband, and, marrying again, became *Agnes Lucy*. Dugdale states that her husband was William Lucy, esquire. She figures in an interesting Chancery suit, *Ardern v. Ardern*, between her late husband's cousins, Walter and John Ardern, the sons of that Robert Ardern who had married Isabel, the daughter of Richard Edgbaston and widow of Thomas Middlemore. Shortly, this was the dispute:

Walter Ardern, "hauyng pitie of his said brother and by mediacion of oon Agnes Middelmores and Richard sone to the said Agnes enfeofed the said John in the manor of Pedmore for lyff," but that it was to take effect only on the death of Walter, but that John had entered and taken possession. The Abbot of Kenilworth, John Yerdeley, was on 3 May, 1466, directed to make inquiry, and accordingly we have his report, in which he states that "Agnes Lucy, now called so (afore called Middlemore), being diseased with sekenes that she in no wyse myght labour to be examyned," had sent a bill of her evidence setting out the facts of the arrangement. This was "written at Seynt Johns in Beddwardyn the viij day of June [1466] By Agnes Lucy." An accord was arrived at, that Agnes Middlemore of Egebaston should have in keeping a deed of the manor of Pedmore to be delivered to John on Walter's request or on the decease of the latter.

Staff. Coll.
I, 27, etc.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 414.
Warwick,
p. 721.

Waldive.—The name of Waldive, Waldevc, or Waldeff is, perhaps, the same as the old English personal name of Waltheof. A Warwickshire landowner named Wallef, of the time of Edward the Confessor, continued, in the Conqueror's time, to hold his lands in Marton and Shelton under the Earl of Mellent. A Waldev, mentioned in the Staffordshire Pipe Roll, held office under the crown in the manor of Trentham during the period 1158 to 1179. In 10 Richard II, 1386-7, the manor of Foshaw was settled by Nicholas Oddingsells and his wife upon Margaret, their daughter and heiress, who married John Waldeyve, esq. In 18 Richard II, Edmund Waldeyve was seized of land in Mollington in right of his wife, and, under Meriden, Dugdale tells us that "within the precincts of this parish also had the family of Waldeif anciently a seat which continued in that line for divers descents, but at last by a daughter and co-heir came to Walshe." To what branch of the family Agnes Waldive belonged is not known.

There is no further mention of Agnes Lucy. Her name does not appear in Dugdale's pedigree of the Lucys of Charlecote, but if her husband was of this family he may have been William Lucy who died 6 Edward IV, 1466-67.

4. John M.
continued.

The children of John Middlemore and Agnes Waldive were :

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of Edgbaston, of whom next (5).
- ii. *John Middlemore*, ancestor of the Middlemores of Haselwell, Grantham, Stepney, and Stanton-by-Dale, of whom hereafter (16).

5. Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, described in his will as "lord of Eggebaston." As appeared from family papers shown to Dugdale, he was in 1446-47, when his father died, a minor, and consequently a ward to his feudal superior, Sir William Birmingham, of Birmingham. Unfortunately, his proof of age has not been found, and the exact date of his birth is therefore unknown to us. In 1478 he was one of the jurors at the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Sir William Birmingham. In 1483 he witnessed a grant of the manor of Arley made by William Littleton, lord of Frankley. In 1490 he was party, together with John Middlemore, of Haselwell, his brother, or perhaps his nephew, to a final concord relating to lands in King's Norton. In 1496 John Mytton, of Weston, devised to him, apparently as trustee, the manor of Bobington, in Staffordshire. His son's inquisition indicates that he was possessed of the manor of Studley and a messuage in Solihull, which he conveyed to Robert Throgmorton and others in trust for his son, Thomas Middlemore, and the latter's wife, Anne. His own inquisition shows that he also held the manor of Edgbaston of Edward Sutton, lord of Dudley, as of his Castle of Weley by the service of one knight's fee, worth 20 marks yearly, and

Court Roll,
King's Norton
in P. R. O.

Staff. Coll. I,
360-362.

Inq. p. m.
Excheq.
24 Hen. VII.

5. Richard M.
continued.

that the manor of Studley was of the same yearly value. He died 16 February, 1503, leaving Thomas Middlemore his son and heir, aged 30 years.

P.C.C.
Blamyr,
22.

His will, dated 28 November, 1502, was proved 14 March, 1503: he desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, of Eggebaston. He gave for the repair of that church *vd.*, and the like sums to the Cathedral Church of St. Cedde, of Lichfield, the gild of the Holy Cross of Byrmyrcham, the gild of St. John of Deryten; six pounds of wax were to be burnt on the day of his funeral. Margerie, his wife, was executrix and residuary legatee of his goods "to dispose them for the advantage and profit of my children."



Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 654.

Richard Middlemore married *Margery*, daughter of Sir Thomas *Throckmorton*, of Coughton, near Studley, and still the seat of that ancient family, who derived their name from Throckmorton, in the parish of Fladbury, Worcestershire.

After her husband's death she took a solemn vow of chastity. Dugdale has preserved the text of the commission, as recorded in the Bishops' Register, and it seems desirable to reprint it here as he gives it, and at the same time to add a translation. He writes as follows:

"And now having mentioned her vow of chastite to the end it may appeare with what ceremony the same was performed, I shall here exhibite the form of a commission made by the Bishop of this Dioces for the effecting thereof:

Throckmorton. Margaret Throckmorton's sister Elianor married Richard Middlemore's cousin, Thomas Middlemore (44) of Hawkesley, and it will therefore be convenient to reserve notes upon the Throckmorton family till we deal with that line.

"Johannes (&c.) Cov. & Lich. Episc. dilecto fratri nostro N. N. salutem & fraternam in Domino caritatem.

"Per partem honestae mulieris *Margeriae Midlemore* relictae *Ricardi Midlemore* nostrae Dioc. nobis est humiliter supplicatum; quod cum ipsa propter ipsius animae salutem uberiorem, ac viduitatis ordinem strictiorem, ad Dei honorem devotius ac celebrius servandum, votum continentiae emittere, ac continentiam expressè & solemniter fovere; nec non in signum viduitatis suae hujusmodi perpetuò, Deo dante, servando, Velum sive Peplum cum habitu hujusmodi viduis, continentiam perpetuam expressè et solemniter profitentibus debitam & consuetam, seu ab eis communiter usitatam, sibi sumere, & ad vitam eâ uti in castitate, ut asserit devotè intendat, ipsam ad hujusmodi suum pium propositum admittere dignemur: Nosque hujusmodi supplicationem piam atque devotam, ac Deo placabilem reputantes, aliasque multiplicis occupati, quo minus hujusmodi intentum prefatae *Margeriae* ad debitum valeamus perducere effectum; ad recipiendum igitur expressè & solemniter continentiae votum, & castitatis promissum dictae *Margeriae*; ac in signum hujusmodi continentiae & castitatis promisso perpetuo servando, eandem *Margeriam* Velandam seu Peplandam habitumq: viduitatis hujusmodi viduis, ut praefertur ad castitatis professionem dari & uti consuetum,

"John, etc., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to our beloved brother N. N. health and brotherly love in the Lord.

"On behalf of the worthy woman Margery Midlemore, relict of Richard Midlemore, prayer was humbly made to us, that whereas she piously intends for the more profitable health of her soul and the more stringent order of widowhood to be kept to the honour of God more devoutly and openly, to take on herself a vow of continence and to cherish continence in an explicit and solemn manner; also to take upon herself as the sign of widowhood of this character for ever, God granting, by wearing the veil or cloak with the dress due and accustomed by widows of this class, and to adopt it for a life of chastity as she alleges, we are willing that she should enter upon her pious purpose.

"And considering a prayer of this nature to be pious and devout and pleasing to God, and being otherwise much occupied, whereby we cannot give due effect to the intent of the said Margery, We therefore entrust authority to you by these presents expressly and solemnly to receive the said Margaret's vow of continence and promise of chastity, and for the sign of continence and chastity of this class, by keeping a perpetual promise, the said Margery is to be veiled or clad in a cloak, and is to be given the habit of widowhood usual to be assigned to

S. Richard M.
continued.

Reg. Lich.
Bowl. f. 239a.

5. Richard M.
continued.

cum unico annulo assignandum, caeteraque omnia & singula faciendum, excercendum & expediendum, quae in negotio hujusmodi de jure vel consuetudine necessaria seu opportuna fore dinoscuntur, vobis commitimus potestatem per praesentes.

"Sigillo nostro signatum (&c.)."

widows of this class at the profession of chastity, together with one ring only, to do, exercise and perform all other things which in affairs of this sort are known to you to be by law or custom needful or convenient.

"Sealed with our seal, etc."

Dugdale also refers to a tradition that she "built the fair tower steeple" of Edgbaston, and the fact that her husband left by his will a legacy towards the repair of that church, and her own subsequent charitable bequest seem to strongly confirm the story.¹ As executrix, she would be interested in the administration of the legacy, which it is likely enough she would augment from her own evidently ample means.

In her will, dated 14 August, 1530, her name is given as Marie, though in the calendar it is correctly rendered as Margery. This must be a clerical error, unless, indeed, she adopted the former name on taking the religious vow.

P.C.C.
Tower, 1.

Dame² Marie Middlemore; to be buried in the Church of Saynt Bartholmew of Eggebaston, bequests to "St. Chadd of Lichfield," "Saint Peter's aulter of Horborn" and "the chappell of Mosseley." Lands which

¹ It is worth while recording that when Edgbaston church was last restored there was found upon each of the terminal stones of the north door a hieroglyphic, evidently carved by an eighteenth-century mason, consisting of three upright strokes ending in flourishes. It has been suggested that the mason found the remains of a black-letter **M** and made a bad copy upon the new stone he inscribed. If so, it is fair to assume that the letter was the initial of Margaret Middlemore. *Ex inf.* J. A. Chatwin, architect, by whom the restoration was carried out.

² The title "Dame" at this period was given as a courtesy appellation to ladies who had taken vows. Thus the foundress, in 1513, of Nottingham High School, who, after the death of her husband, Richard Mellors, the great Nottingham bell-founder, became, like Margery Middlemore, a vowess, has always been known as Dame Agnes Mellors.

she bought in the parishes of Hales Abbey, Horborn, Eggebaston and elsewhere (excepting a term of years bought of Robert Walker to go to Elizabeth Taylour my servaunt), she devises to Robert Myddelmore; a lease bought of Elynor Hosyer to go to Richard Swyfte of Bermyngham, he paying 40s., "which I give to Margerye Agard"—legacies to servants, John Tonks and Thomas Povey—to Wenefride Middelmores, "a demysent girdle," etc.—"to Margerye Middelmores my goddaughter a goblet,"—to Thomas and Elizabeth Newhay, each a cow.

5. Richard M.
continued.

She directed "John Baker my preest to sing in the church of Eggebaston a hole year. Sir William Hatfield to have the bed he now lyeth on"—my executor to kepe my mind every moneth during one yeare and bestow upon priests and clerks at every moneth according to the discretion of my godson Robert Middelmores. "And all my lands I bequeth to the said Robert Middelmores upon this condition following, so that he the said Robert and his heires shall fynd a preest at his wages to be resident at Stodeley to sing for the soules of my husband Richard Middelmores, som tyme lord of Eggebaston, and my soule, with all oure consangwynyte and affinitye giving to the same preest and to eury preest for his tyme being for his wages and salarye vij marks of lawful money and yerely so to endure for ever more."

Robert Middelmores executor and residuary legatee; overseers "my brother Dr. Throgm'ton and William Wyllington;" to each 50s.

Proved by the executor, 6 February, 1530.

It seems evident from this will that Margery Middelmores, though she selected Edgbaston for her burial-place, as her husband had done nearly thirty years before, yet must have considered Studley as possessing greater claims upon her. This might be expected, for here, as we have seen, her husband's grandfather, Thomas Middelmores, had founded a chantry, while her own family of Throckmorton was settled, as they still are, at Coughton, hard by. The endowment of seven marks is evidently that £4 13s. 4d. mentioned by Dugdale in his account of the chantry; and her qualification, that the priest was to be "resident," explains the cause of the complaint "that he did not duly attend here, but sang in other places at his pleasure." Dame Margery was doubtless

Page 22, *ante*.

5. Richard M.
continued.

an aged woman at the time of her death, and if she were the mother of Joan Middlemore, the wife of John Mytton, of Weston, she must, if we accept the given date of Joan Mytton's death in 1465 or 1475, have been well over ninety years of age. It is more likely that the dates given as to Joan Mytton are inaccurate, or that she was sister and not daughter of Richard Middlemore. Assuming that Margery was about sixty-five at the time of her death, she would be about twenty-four when her son Thomas was born, and it has been suggested that she was but the second wife of Richard Middlemore, and not the mother of his children, and that this theory would explain the difficulty of the existence of a daughter, Joan Mytton, born probably, if we accept the printed pedigrees of Mytton, between 1535 and 1555. It is further suggested that the expression "godson" and not "grandson" in Margery's will, and "my" not "our" children in Richard's will confirms the view that she was not the mother of his children. There is, however, not one item of evidence to show that Richard Middlemore was twice married, and the total absence thereof is not to be hastily rebutted. In truth the difficulty of age is not avoided by suggesting that "godchildren" were not grandchildren, and obviously the chronological difficulty is scarcely lessened since a sponsor is usually not much the junior of the parents, while it would be natural enough for a devout lady like the vowess, Dame Margery, to use in her will the term godchild rather than grandchild. That her husband used the term "my" children, not "our," in appointing his wife their guardian, is not remarkable and means little. It is more significant that she benefited mainly the Middlemore family and endowed the Middlemore chantry, leaving to her own family merely the complimentary legacy for her brother and overseer, Dr. Throckmorton.

Of the family of Richard Middlemore and Margery Throckmorton we know for certainty only Thomas, their heir, and Anne Willington, but Joan Mytton is also stated to be a daughter. It does not seem unlikely that we may rightfully ascribe to them William Middlemore, rector of Birdingbury, and the Blessed Humphrey Middlemore, the Carthusian monk who, a few years ago, by the papal decree, was beatified with other English martyrs who, under Henry VIII, suffered for their faith. In no other line of Middlemore does it seem possible to place the martyr, while it is interesting to note that the name of Humphrey¹ was perpetuated by the Edgbaston Middlemores in the person of Humphrey Middlemore [8, iii], who was born about 1560, less than thirty years after the martyrdom of his namesake, and also in the succeeding generation [9, iii]. It is likely that the Middlemores of Edgbaston, so deeply attached as they were to the Roman obedience, would thus commemorate the martyrdom of Humphrey Middlemore, the Proctor of the Charterhouse. But it must be confessed that no confirmatory evidence of this theory has so far been discovered.

5. Richard M.
continued.

Children of Richard Middlemore and Margery Throckmorton :

- i. *Thomas Middlemore*, of whom next (6).
- ii. *Anne*, mar. to *William Willington*, of Barcheston, near Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, son of John Willington of Toddington, Gloucestershire, whose will was proved in 1512. Of this William Willington, Dugdale says, "I find, that being a wealthy merchant of the Staple and settling himself here at Barcheston, he depopulated the town in 24 Hen. VII, making enclosure of 530 acres of land so that there was no more than 64 acres left for tillage, which were used by him as

Worc. Prob.
Reg.
Warwick,
p. 456.

¹ The name Humphrey was also used at a later period by the Stepney line, but in that case the adoption of this Christian name is otherwise to be explained.

5. Richard M.
continued.

belonging to his Mannour house there and managed with one plough ; and that he had a very fair estate in lands in this county as also in Oxford and Gloucester shires ; but having no issue male advanced his seven daughters in marriage to divers good families." He predeceased his wife, leaving "divers large sums of money amounting to £3000 besides debts due to him of £2000 and a large personal estate in cattle, sheep and household goods." His will, dated 28 March, 1555, also shows that he had lands in Calice, which he left to George Bradney, brother of William. He names, besides relatives of his own name, his "cosens Robert Myddlemore, Richard Myddlemore, priest, Godith Bulstred, Elenor Agarde, Wenefred Standley and Alice Barnes," and specifically names his seven daughters. The will, which contains a long settlement of his estates, became, on the death of his widow, the subject of a Chancery suit at the instance of Willington's stepson, Robert Myddilmore, who filed a bill against William Sheldon and his co-executors for payment of legacies.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Sheldon,
1558-79,
Ser. II.

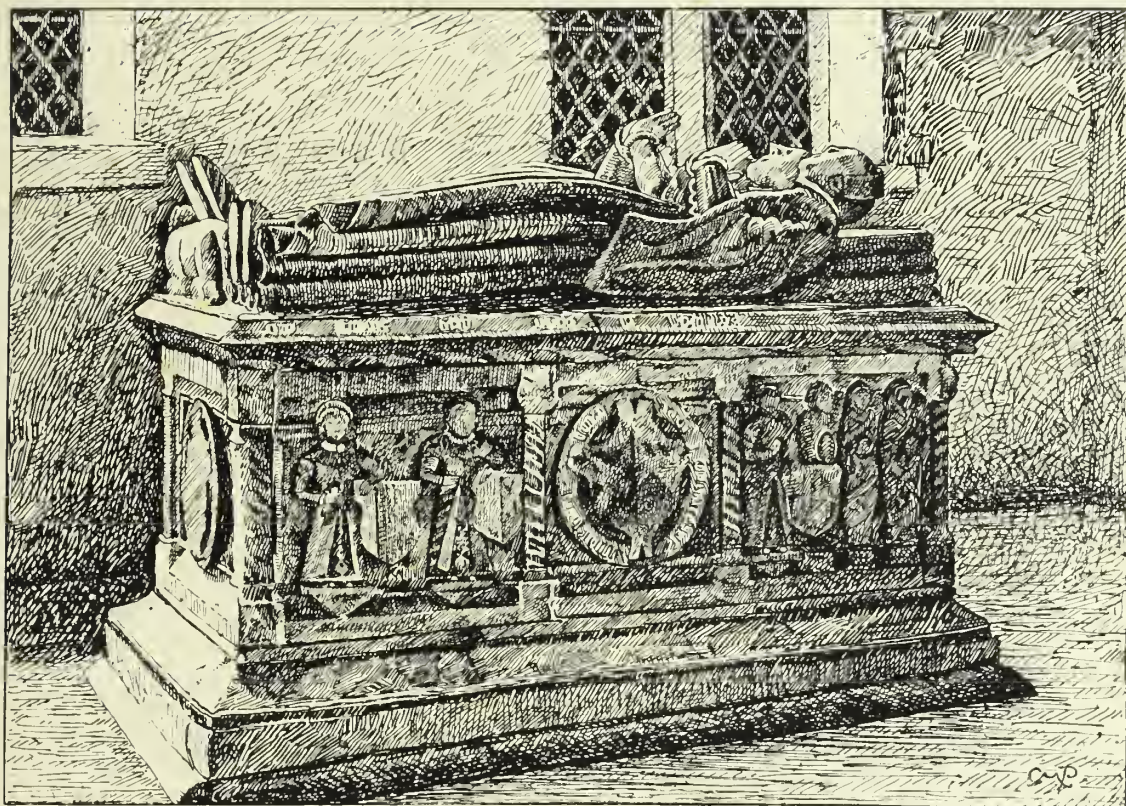
After his wife's death Willington married Anne Mydelmore of Brayles, in which place he had purchased property. She was the widow of his brother-in-law, Thomas Middlemore, of Edgbaston and daughter of Richard Littleton, of Pillaton; their marriage licence was issued from the Faculty office, 8 November, 1545.

The altar tomb of William Willington and his first wife, Anne Middlemore, still exists in Barcheston church, "in that part of the church called Willington's ile." It is engraved by Dugdale. The following inscription remains upon the tomb :

Warw. p. 456.

Here lyeth the bodies of William Willington of barson
esquier and Anne his Wyeffe Whiche William dyed the
fyrste daye of Maye in the yere of our lorde God
MCCCCIb unto whose Soules & Bodyes God grante
a joyfull resurrection ; Amen.

Upon the tomb is the effigy of Willington, dressed in sixteenth-century armour, but with ruff and tunic and sleeves slashed from elbow to wrist. His wife's effigy, with

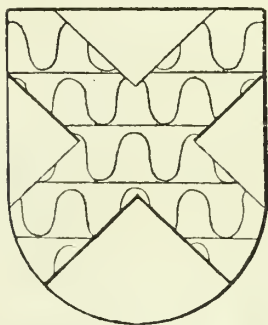


TOMB OF WILLIAM WILLINGTON AND ANNE MIDDLEMORE.

similar sleeves and ruff, lies beside, while on the side of the tomb are half-length figures of the children. The arms shown are those of Willington impaling Middlemore. They had issue :

5. Richard M.
continued.

1. *Margery*, married (1) *Sir Ambrose Cave*, knight, Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Their only daughter married *Henry Knollys*, elder brother of the first Earl of Banbury, and from this match descended Paget, Marquess of Anglesey. And she married (2) *Thomas Holte*, esquire, of Aston, ancestor of the Holtes of Aston, Baronets.
2. *Dorothy*, named in will of her grandfather, John Willington, of Toddenham, and doubtless died young.
3. *Alys*, also so named and likewise died young.
4. *Godith*, married *Basil Feilding*, of Newenham Padox, Warwickshire, son of Sir William Feilding, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, a name already associated with the Middlemores and Edgbaston in the preceding century (see p. 21, *ante*). From this alliance descend the Earls of Denbigh, the first Earl being the Royalist leader



Willington.—According to Dugdale, these Willingtons were descended from an ancient family of whom he gives various scattered notes. It may be that they originated from the village of Willington near Barcheston. The most notable man of the name was Sir Ralph de Willington, who served as a knight banneret in the French campaign at Crecy and Calais, 1346-7, during which he lost his life; the arms he displayed were, Gules a saltire vair, which are recorded as quartered for Willington of Barcheston in the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619, and appear impaling

“Crecy and
Calais,”
By Gen. G.
Wrottesley.

Middlemore on William Willington's tomb in Barcheston church.

5. Richard M.
continued.

who, in 1643, attacked Birmingham, and was killed in a skirmish at Smethwick.

5. *Mary*, married *William Sheldon*, of Beoley in Worcestershire, and thus became ancestor of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, the antiquary, whose assistance is warmly acknowledged by Dugdale.
6. *Elizabeth*, married *Edward Boughton*, of Lawford, Warwickshire, and from them descend the Boughtons and Rouse-Boughtons, now represented by Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton, Bart.
7. *Margery*, married *Sir Edward Greville*, of Milcote, knight, who was nephew of that Fulk Greville who married the heiress of the Willoughby family and became ancestor of the Lords Willoughby de Broke.
8. *Anne*, married *Francis Mountford*, of Kingshurst, and their descendants continued at Bescot, near Walsall, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and they have doubtless left descendants in the male line, for the name is still to be found in the district.
9. *Katherine*, the youngest of the co-heiresses, was thrice married. Her first husband was *Richard Kempe*; her second was *Sir William Catesby*, of Lapworth, great-grandson of that Sir William Catesby referred to in the well-known lines :

"The rat, the cat, and Lovell the dog,
Rule all England under the Hog."

The grandson of Sir William Catesby and Katherine Willington was that notorious Robert Catesby who "being unhappily confederate with the gunpowder conspirators in 3 Jac. and thereupon slain with Percy at Holbeach House in Lincolnshire, was afterwards by Act of Parliament attainted, as is fully manifested by our vulgar writers."

Her third husband was her own cousin *Anthony Throckmorton*, the eighth son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton.

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 587.

In 1555 William Willington settled various lands in the counties of Oxford, Worcester, and Gloucester, upon his daughter Katherine and her husband Anthony Throckmorton, Robert Myddlemore being one of the trustees.

5. Richard M.
continued.

State Papers,
Dom. Add. vii.

- iii. *Joan*; apparently she married (1) *Thomas Brome*, of Wodlow, a son of John Brome of Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire, and (2) *John Mytton* of Weston-under-Lizard.

Visit.
Warwick,
1619.

There seems to have been anciently an inscription in Birmingham church, described in the Bridges MSS. as "a monument of Birmingham defaced."

Vol. xl, p. 25,
Lib. Bodl.

**Johanna Mitton nuper uxor Joh'is Mitton
ar. et quo'dam uxor Thome Browne ar. 1500**

Browne is probably a copyist's error for Brome, a common mistake, as Dugdale points out. In a window of the library at Baddesley Clinton the arms of Brome appear impaling Middlemore with the names "Thomas Brome,"¹ "Joan Middlemore."

According to the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, *John Mytton*, of Weston-under-Lizard, esquire, married (1) Anne,

Harl. Soc.
p. 360.

Mytton.—The Myttons were a very ancient knightly family who are said to have derived their name from the village of Mitton, some four miles from Shrewsbury, and have ever taken a leading position in the counties of Stafford and Salop. Richard Mitton, the grandfather of that John Mytton who married Joan Middlemore, married Margaret, one of the two daughters of Sir Adam Peshall, knight, and his third wife Joyce Bote-tort. His first wife was daughter of Sir John de Weston, whose ancestors were the lords of that village. The church of Weston-under-Lizard contains many Mytton monuments. Many pedigrees of this family exist in print and MSS. Their arms are: Party per pale azure and gules a double-headed eagle or within a bordure engrailed of the last.

¹ Dugdale relates the following curious story of this Thomas Brome: John Brome, his father, having foreclosed the mortgage of Wodlow, the mortgagor, John Herthill, called him out of Whitefriars Church, London, whilst engaged in his devotion, and stabbed him in the church porch. But he survived long enough to make his will, in which he declared that "he

Warwick,
p. 711.

5. Richard M.
continued.

Inq. p. m.
of Rich. M.
1509.

Staff. Coll.
360-362.

Vis. Staff.
1614.

daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, of Hilton, Staffordshire, who died 1470, and (2) Joan, daughter of Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston. One version states that she died 16 July, 1465, and another, 25 July, 1475. Presuming that she was the daughter of Margery Throckmorton, the latter must have survived her married daughter either fifty-five or sixty-five years. Thomas Middlemore, her brother, was, as we know, not born till about 1479. As her father, Richard Middlemore, being ward to his feudal superior, Sir William Birmingham, in 1446, probably was born not earlier than 1432, it is just possible that he was father of Joan, born about 1550, and married at fifteen. If we assume the later date, 1475, and suggest 1455, the difficulty would not be so great, as the father would be twenty-three at her birth, and she would be twenty at the time of his death. This is on the assumption that in 1446 Richard Middlemore was on the eve of completing his feudal full age of fourteen years. It seems safer to conclude that both dates, 1465 and 1475, are errors due to a mis-reading of the inscription on the monument. If the dates were given as *mccccxv*, or *mccccxvi*, it is possible that the last *c* was read as *l*, thus *mccccxv*, or *mccccxvi*, i.e., either 1465 or 1475. Now John Mytton, who died 7 February, 1499, mentions in his will, which bears date 21 December, 1499, his wife Jane; from this it has been thought that he was thrice married, and that his last two wives bore the same christian name, Joan or Jane. But the Visitation of Stafford refers to the monumental effigies, no longer existing, of John Mytton and his *two* wives, and states that on the tomb were three shields: (1) Mytton quartering Peshale, (2) Swinnerton, (3) Middlemore quartering Edgbaston. It is in the highest degree unlikely that had he been thrice married all mention of his third and last wife would have been omitted from his tomb. Further, we have seen (p. 29 *ante*), that John Mytton, in 1496, demised the manor of Bobington to

forgave his son Thomas, who smiled when he saw him run through by Herthill in the Whitefriars Church porch." Dugdale adds that the murder was avenged by Nicholas Brome, the son and heir, who, three years after, waylaid and killed Herthill.

Richard Middlemore. It is certainly not probable that Mytton would select as his trustee the father of his second wife, who, according to the dates above given, had died twenty-one or thirty-one years before. But such a settlement of a secondary manor like Bobington would be a perfectly natural proceeding if he were then, 1496, about to marry Middlemore's daughter.¹

5. Richard M.
continued.

It seems therefore probable that both the alleged dates of her death, 1465 and 1475 are erroneous; that she was probably born about that time, that she, a young widow, married in 1496 John Mytton, then presumably upwards of fifty years of age, that he died in 1499, and that she survived him, dying in her mother's lifetime in 1515 or 1525.

John Mytton, of Weston-under-Lizard in Staffordshire, sheriff of that county in 1495, was son of William Mytton of the same place, thrice sheriff of his county, *viz.*, 1443, 1458 and 1463, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Corbett of Lee.

John Mytton's issue by his second wife were (perhaps) *Griffith Mytton* and two daughters. The monument to him and his two wives unfortunately no longer exists. The inscription now in Weston church, is a subsequent and apparently erroneous one, erected by Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham, when she restored the church in 1699-1702.

Staffs. Coll.
xx, 121-5.

In addition to the foregoing, it is not unlikely that the two following were sons of Richard Middlemore and Margery Throckmorton:

iv. *William Middlemore*, presented to the rectory of Birdingbury²

¹ Since writing the above, we find in Erdeswick's "Staffordshire" that John Mytton married, 11 Henry VII, Joan, daughter of Richard Middlemore, esquire, of Edgbaston. This confirms the theory which is put forth above. It is certain that she was not the mother, as stated in Burke's "Commoners," of John Mytton's son and heir, John Mytton. It may be well to note that Burke states that John Mytton who married Anne Swinnerton was father of John Mytton who married Joan Middlemore, but it is clear that the two Johns were one and the same person. P. 136.

² Birdingbury, a village about half way between Rugby and Leamington, at this time was a Throckmorton manor. It was sold by Sir George Throckmorton, probably first cousin to the rector, in 1552. P.C.C. 22 Tashe.

5. Richard M
continued.

24 October, 1539, on the cession of Robert Throgmorton. This may be a brother of Dame Margery; it is not unlikely that his successor as rector of Birdingbury would be his nephew, his sister Margery's son. He had also a nephew, William Middlemore, son of his sister Eleanor, but this latter was the squire of Hawkeslow (47) who died in 1549.

- v. *Blessed Humphrey Middlemore*, who became a Carthusian monk, and was proctor of the Charterhouse, was executed with others of his fraternity in 1535; at the same time, *William Mydmore*, monk of the Charterhouse, was committed to the Tower.

State Papers,
Hen. VIII,
vol. xii, pt. 2.

In 1886, by a papal decree,¹ he was beatified with fifty-three others, of whom the most distinguished were the pious Sir Thomas More and John Fisher, the aged bishop of Rochester. Of Blessed Humphrey Middlemore, like

¹ The following extracts from the official translation of the decree of Beatification, which is dated 29 December, 1886, the day of St. Thomas à Becket, will be read with interest. After referring specially to Lord Chancellor More and to Cardinal Fisher the decree proceeds: "The most authoritative ecclesiastical historians, therefore, are unanimously of opinion that they all shed their blood for the defence, restoration, and preservation of the Catholic faith. Gregory XIII even granted in their honour several privileges appertaining to public and ecclesiastical worship, and chiefly that of using their relics in the consecration of altars . . . he permitted also the martyrs of the church in England to be represented in the English church of the Most Holy Trinity in Rome . . . about the end of the last century they were destroyed by wicked men. But copies of them still remained, for in the year 1584, by privilege of the said Gregory XIII, they had been engraved at Rome on copper-plate with the title, 'Sanctorum Martyrum, qui pro Christo Catholicæque Fidei veritate asserenda antiquo recentiorique persecutionum tempore mortem in Anglia subierunt, Passionibus.' From this record, either by inscriptions placed under them, or by other sure indications, many of these martyrs are known by name; that is to say 54. They are; . . . Those who suffered death under King Henry VIII." These include, besides Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Fisher, and the Countess of Salisbury, no less than eighteen Carthusians, amongst whom are included Humphrey Middlemore and Sebastian Newdigate, doubtless a member of the Warwickshire family of that name.

many others named in this decree of beatification, we know nothing more than their names, and the fact that they suffered death for their faith. A younger son who entered into religion would leave no traces behind him, and his position in the family pedigree is but a matter of supposition. Richard Middlemore's will fails to mention his children by name, and Dame Margery's was made after Humphrey Middlemore had suffered death. Still, it can hardly be deemed unlikely that a younger son of the vowess should become a monk. As already mentioned (p. 35 *ante*), the christian name of Humphrey is found perpetuated in later generations of this line.

5. Richard M.
continued.

6. **Thomas Middlemore**, of Edgbaston, esquire, was born about the year 1479, being aged thirty in 24 Henry VII, and died aged about forty-two, in his mother's lifetime, 9 December, 12 Henry VIII, 1521, being entitled on her death to the reversion of the manor of Edgbaston, and also to the reversion of three socage tenements in the town of Birmingham.

Inq. p. m.
Warwick,
13 Hen. VIII,
No. 139.

The manor of Studley and certain premises in Solihull had been settled upon him and his wife by his father Richard Middlemore. Studley and



Lyttelton.—This ancient family derives its name from the Worcestershire village of Littleton, near Evesham. Thomas de Luttleton, in 19 Henry III (1234-5), married Emma, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Simon de Frankley, knight; their issue apparently became extinct, and about 1410, Thomas Luttelton, descended from the former Thomas by another wife, became lord of Frankley after prolonged litigation. He married Maud Quatremain, and their grandson and heir, Thomas Westcote, took the name of Littleton, became serjeant-at-law, and wrote the famous text-book, *Littleton on Tenures*. He married Joan, widow of Sir Thomas Chetwynd of Ingestre, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Burley,

6. Thomas M
continued.

Solihull seem to have been the only property of which he was seized at the time of his death.

It would seem that in 1506 he was admitted, together with his wife, being then certainly of Edgbaston, to the confraternity of the Guild of Knowle.¹

He married *Anne*, daughter of Richard *Littleton*, of Pil-

knight, of Broomscross Castle, Shropshire, and had three sons, *William*, his heir, from whom the Lords Lyttelton derive descent, *Richard* and *Thomas*. Richard, the second son, married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Winesbury of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, and had issue two sons and four daughters, of whom the youngest, *Anne*, married Thomas Middlemore of Edgbaston. The Lytteltons bore these arms : Argent, a chevron between three escallop shells sable.

¹ The Register of the Guild of Knowle was printed a few years ago by Mr. W. B. Bickley. Amongst the brethren and sisters admitted we find the following :

1456. Domina Jocosa Mydillmore, Priorissa de Henwode.

1506. Thomas Myddylmor, armiger, et uxor ejus, de Egebaston.

Thomas Myddulmore, armiger, et Elienora, de Frogem'ton.

1514. Thomas Middilmore et Jone, de Coventre, uxor ejus.

The only members of the family living at this time having the christian name of Thomas appear to have been :

(a) Thomas Middlemore (6), of Edgbaston, who married Anne Littleton: he would appear to be the Thomas first-named above.

(b) Thomas Middlemore, son of John Middlemore (16), of Haselwell, mentioned as a legatee in the will of his mother, Alice Middlemore, in 1523. Perhaps he may be the Thomas admitted in 1514.

(c) Thomas Middlemore (46), of Hawkesley, who married Eleanor Throgmorton. He was second cousin to the two others of his name, and may be the second Thomas admitted in 1506. If so, he and his wife would seem to have lived at Throckmorton for a time, for it must be noted that de Egebaston, de Frogem'ton, and de Coventre refer to the residences, and not to the wives' names.

All the three would be great nephews of Dame Joyce Middlemore, the Prioress of Henwood.

laton Hall, esquire. She survived him, and many years after, being then of Brayles, married, as her second husband, William Willington, of Barcheston, whose first wife, as mentioned above (p. 35), was Anne Middlemore, sister of her first husband Thomas Middlemore. She seems also to have survived her second husband, who bequeathed to her the substantial legacy of 600 marks and also all his cattle and household goods. As already mentioned, this will resulted in litigation after the death of Anne Willington.

6. Thomas M.
continued.

London,
Mar. Lic.

P. 36 ante.

The children of Thomas Middlemore and Anne Littleton appear to have been:

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom next (7).
- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, priest, who received under the will of William Willington, his stepfather, a legacy of £30. He is, perhaps, the rector of Birmingham who was inducted 7 July, 1536, and held that living till 1554, and is probably the Richard Myddelmores who supplicated for the degree of B.C.L. at Oxford in June, 1539, and was admitted 4 July.¹
- iii. *Alice*, married *William Barnes*, of Talton, esquire, formerly of Barcheston, who died 8 May, 1561, and was buried in Tredington church, Worcestershire. He was son of John Barnes and . . . Willington, but how he was related to

Dugdale's
Warwick,
p. 61.

Barnes.—This was a Visitation family. Their pedigree was entered at the Visitation of Worcester in 1569, tracing their descent from a Robert Barnes living in the time of Henry VI. Their arms were, Quarterly 1 and 4, quarterly or and vert, over all a cinquefoil, for *Barnes*; 2 and 3 quarterly azure and gules, a cross engrailed ermine, for *Barney*; crest, a barnacle with wings expanded proper. How Barnes and Barney were connected is not stated.

Harl. Soc.
xxvii, 14.

¹ As his father was born about 1479, it seems improbable that he can be identified with that Richard Myddelmores who was admitted B.A. at Oxford on 8 January, 1508-9, whose position in the pedigree cannot be ascertained.

6. Thomas M.
continued.

Willington of Barcheston does not appear. The brass of Alice Barnes yet remains with this fragment of inscription :

[Here lieth buried under this] tombe the bodies of Willm Barnes of [Talton and of Alice his wyffe daughter of Thomas Middelmor [of Edgbaston Esq. which Willm Barnes died the viii daye of Maye [1561] . . . l and whiche Alice his wyffe continu- . . . her death died in the year of o' lord . . . es god have mercye.

Nash.
Worc. 431.

In the time of Nash this monument would seem to have been perfect, or nearly so, as he states that the figure of a gentleman and his wife then existed in the "south aisle of Treadington Church."

In 1882 a slab 7 ft. by 3 ft. remained in the south aisle, with matrix indicating the position of the brasses formerly thereon. In its original state it consisted of the effigies of husband and wife, standing on an inscribed plate of brass. Between them was a shield, and underneath the husband and wife were groups of sons and daughters. The fragments of the brass were loose, and were kept in the vestry.

They left issue four sons and three daughters.

Staffs. Coll.
V, ii. 277.

- iv. *Winifred*, mentioned as a legatee for a girdle and a white piece of silver in Dame Margerie Middlemore's will in 1530 at which date she appears to have been unmarried. She married *Francis Stanley*, of West Bromwich, who died in 1557. The family was of visitation rank, and entered a pedigree at the Staffordshire Visitation in 1663-4.

- v. *Eleanor*, married *Clement Agard*, of Foston, co. Derby.
Also, according to some authorities,

P.C.C.
5 Dyngelov

- vi. *Margery*, also named in Dame Margery Middlemore's will, receiving a gilt goblet, being then unmarried. She is evidently the "cousin Margaret," a legatee in the will, proved

Erdeswick,
Staffs., p. 174.

Agard.—The Derbyshire Visitation, 1662-3, gives a pedigree of Agard of Foston, commencing with Thomas Agard, 1310, and ending with Sir Henry Agard and Walter Agard who died 1657. From 1570 the Agards held the manor of King's Bromley in Staffordshire. Their arms were, Argent a chevron gules between three boars' heads sable.



Come the bodies of William Barnes of
 his wife daughter of Thomas Giddelmor
 William Barnes died the viii daye of Maye
 1511 and whiche Alice his wyke contyn-
 uer death died in the year of o' lord
 1511 god have merce

FRAGMENT OF BRASS TO WILLIAM BARNES AND ALICE MIDDLEMORE.

1537, of Doctor William Throckmorton, who adds, "I will that nothing be delivered to my cousin Margaret till she be divorced from her husband."

6. Thomas M.
continued.

There seems, however, reason to suppose that she was the daughter of another Thomas Middlemore, probably (46), and her marriage with Edward Underhill will be dealt with in the account of the Hawkesley Middlemores.

- vii. *Godith*, married (1) *Henry Birmingham*, of Nether Orton and Little Tew, who was born about 1496 and died in 1531. He was son of William Birmingham, lord of the manor of Birmingham, who died in 1500, by Margery Hall, his second wife, who remarried Walter Bulstrode. The only child of Henry Birmingham and Godith Middlemore was :

William Birmingham, of Shutford, Oxfordshire, who on the death, about 1537, of Edward Birmingham, lord of the manor of Birmingham, became the last male heir of that ancient family. William Birmingham (the son of Godith) died *s.p.* 10 August, 1553.

She married (2) *James Bulstrode*, evidently before 1555, as she is mentioned under the latter name in the will of William Willington.

7. Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire [eldest son of Thomas Middlemore (6) and Anne Littleton], was born about 1509, since he was twelve years old at the time of his father's death in 1521. He held the office of sheriff of Warwickshire in 9-10 Elizabeth, 1567-8, and died, aged about sixty-seven, in 1576. Although it would seem that he must have conformed, yet it may be doubted if it was more than nominal compliance, for a still extant letter, dated 18 March, 1570, from the Warwickshire Justices to the Privy Council, states that they have assembled, and all have signed the articles for the uniformity of Common Prayer, except Sir Robert Throckmorton, Thomas Throckmorton, and Robert Middlemore.

Inq. p. m.
13 Hen. VIII,
No. 139.

In 1539, in an action relating to lands in Great Barr and Little Barr, the plaintiff, "a poor man," described the de-

Requests,
Hen. VIII,
B. 9, No. 134.

7. Robert M.
continued.

Cha. Pro.
1558-79,
ii, 165,
No. 53.

P.C.C.
15 Carew.

endants, Robert Myddylmore, Henry Salter and others, as "men of great power and riches." He appears to be the Robert Middlemore of Edgbaston, esquire, against whom his tenant, John Saunders, of Stodley, yeoman, filed a bill in Chancery relative to the rent, 18*d.*, of some pasture land.

His will, dated 5 November, 1573, as Robert Myddilmore of Eggebaston, esquire, to be buried in the parish church of Edgbaston by my first wife, gives his son-in-law, John Chetwyn, esquire, his best bay gelding, and to Margery his daughter, wife of John Chetwyn, a "bruche" of gold; to Walter and Thomas their sons £20 each, and two pots of gold; to John Hanslepp, esquire, his son-in-law, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*, a "bruche of gold" to Elizabeth Hanslepp, his daughter, and small legacies to their children; bequests to poor of Birmingham, Hales Owen, West Bromwich, Walsall, King's Norton, etc.; land called Michelhaie to son William Myddlemore until Richard Myddlemore should pay him £100; names his cousins John Alicocke and Shelton. Residue to Richard Myddlemore; his kinsmen John Myddilmore of Hawkeslow and William Barnes of Talton, and friend Richard Smalbroke of Birmingham, to settle any disputes. Proved by Richard Middlemore, 28 June, 1576.

From his will it is clear that he was twice married, but only the name of one wife, presumably the second, has been found. This lady was *Anne*, daughter of Ralph *Egerton* of Wrynehill,



Egerton.—The Egertons are one of the oldest and best-known Cheshire families, and are said to descend from a common ancestor with the houses of Cholmondeley and Delamere. Their remote ancestor Philip, surnamed Goch, a descendant of the Barons de Malpas, purchased the manor of Egerton from Wion de Egerton, and became known by the name of his lordship. He was Sheriff of Cheshire in 23-24 Edward I. The Egertons of Wrynehill, from whom Anne Middlemore came, were a branch of this ancient family, and descended from Sir John Hawkeston of Wrynehill, one of the four squires who served so notably under Sir James de Audley at

Cheshire, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Hill, of Hownhill, which Isabell after her husband's death married Edward Littleton. Their children were :

7. Robert M.
continued.

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (8).
- ii. *Robert Middlemore*, who probably died young, before 1573, not being named in his father's will.
- iii. *William Middlemore*, of Birmingham, merchant, afterwards of Longdon, Stafford, in 1589. As we have seen, Michelhaie, perhaps now Metchley, in Harborne, was devised to him by his father to secure a legacy of £100. It seems probable that he was ancestor of the Middlemores of London and Bristol, who became benefactors to the Clothworkers' Company. But no record of his wife seems to be preserved, nor has his will been found, and the registers of Longdon do not help. But the reference to the Chetwynds in the will of Samuel Middlemore, London, indicates a connection with the Edgbaston line. See hereafter (13-15).

On 9 February, 1589, he filed a bill in the Star Chamber, against Thomas Smallbrooke and others, in respect of premises in Birmingham known as the "Cock and Bear," which had belonged to his father, who, 26 July, 1533, leased them to John Wyllis for ninety-nine years. William Myddelmore set up a claim to these premises, alleging that John Wyllis by his will, 7 September, 1552, bequeathed the said indenture to Robert Middlemore (though probably only in trust) and the term of years to his wife Elizabeth, who was said to have assigned it to William Shorte, and he in turn to William Middlemore. Smallbrooke, as executor of Elizabeth Wyllis, disregarding these assignments to Shorte and William Middlemore, and breaking into the premises "in a warlike manner" took possession, and Middlemore filed his bill for an injunction, but the result of the action is not known.

31 Eliz.
M. 2,
No. 30.

Poitiers, and were rewarded by him with the lands granted to him by the Prince of Wales. These Egertons, perhaps, used the arms of Hawkeston, Ermine, a fess gules fretty or; for this coat, impaled by Middlemore, was formerly in Edgbaston church.

P. 77, *post*.

7. Robert M.
continued.

iv. *Margery*, eldest daughter, mentioned in her father's will (1573) as legatee for a "bruche of gold." Her will, dated January, 1602, was found at Lichfield. She married, as his second wife, *John Chetwyn*, esquire, afterwards of Ingestre, co. Stafford. John Chetwyn, who had previously married Marie Meverell, of the Bolde, co. Stafford, died 15 April, 1592, and administration of his effects was granted at Lichfield in the same year. She survived her husband, and left issue:

- i. *Sir Walter Chetwynd*, of Ingestre and Grendon.
- ii. *Robert Chetwynd*, d. unmarried.
- iii. *Thomas Chetwynd*, of Rugeley; m. *Dorothy*, d. of *Walter Coleman*, of Cannock, and had nine children. His seventh son was *Philip Chetwynd*, of London; mat. at Queen's Coll. Oxford, 27 February, 1600, aged seventeen; died in 1662 (cf. "Pepys's Diary," "3rd December, 1662, Mr. Chetwind is dead, my old and most ingenious acquaintance"). Doubtless the "curator" in 1654 of John and Rebecca Middlemore (15).
- iv. *Edward Chetwynd*, Dean of Bristol, d. 1639; ex. matr. 1593, aged sixteen.
- v. *Philip Chetwynd*, of Ashby Park; m. *Elizabeth Conyers*, and had a son, *George*.
- vi. *Margerie*.

Cf. H.E. Chetwynd-Staple-
ton's "The
Chetwynds of
Ingestre,"
pp. 149 et seq.



Chetwynd.—This family was of considerable antiquity in Staffordshire. Sir Philip Chetwind, knight, had a son, William Chetwind, of Ingestre in the reign of Richard II. His descendant, Thomas Chetwind, of Ingestre, who died 3-4 Philip and Mary, married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John Dalton, knight, of Salter's Hall, Newport (? Salop), and was father of that John Chetwynd, esquire, who married Margery Middlemore. The Chetwynds are now represented by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot, whose principal seat is at Ingestre Hall, which moreover gives to the carldom the minor title of Viscount Ingestre. The arms of Chetwynd

- v. *Elizabeth*, who, like her sister, received under her father's will a "bruche of gold," married *John Hanslapp* of Stonithorpe, co. Warwick, a legatee for £13 6s. 8d. under his father-in-law's will. They had issue:
- i. *Thomas Hanslap*, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Penistone* of Oxfordshire, and left issue.
 - ii. iii. iv. *Robert, William, Richard*, who all died *s. p.*
 - v. *Dorothy*, married *Salter*.
 - vi. *Frances*, married *Nicholas Bodington*.
 - vii. *Anne*, married *Richard Wagstaff*.

7. *Robert M.*
continued.

Vis. War.
1619.

8. Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, but apparently before his father's death he resided at Studley.

are, Azure a chevron between three mullets or. The monument of John Chetwind, now in Grendon church, against the north wall of the chancel, but formerly at Ingestre, bears the following inscription:

"Here lieth the bodies of John Chetwind of Ingestrent, within the Countie of Stafford Esquire and Margerie his second wife, which John did take to his first wife Marie Meverell, of the bolde in the said countie, and had yssue by the said Marie one sonne named William, and after the decease of Marie the same John tooke to wife the said Margerie which was the eldest daughter of Robarte Middelmores of Edgbaston C^o Warwicke Esq, and had yssue by the said Margerie 5 sonnes vid: Walter, Robert, Thomas, Edward and Philipe, who died A^o dñi 1592 Aprilis 15 and Margery 20 December 1602."

Dugdale's
Warwick,
"Thomas"
edition.

Hanslap.—The Hanslaps, who entered their pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619, appear to have been of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire. Nicholas Hanslap, of that place, in 1504 had a son, Thomas Hanslap, living in 1533, who married Jane, daughter of John Goodwin, and their son and heir was John Hanslap of Stonythorpe, Warwickshire, who married Elizabeth Middlemore. It is not unlikely that Jane Goodwin may have been a sister or near relative of that Amphillis Goodwin who married John Middlemore (46), of Hawkesley. The way in which they were all connected, may be gathered from Table P. The arms borne by Hanslap were, Quarterly of four, 1 and 4, Argent two bars gules, over all a cross crosslet fitchée azure; 2 and 3, Azure a chevron between three bucks' heads caboshed or.

8. Richard M.
continued.

He was executor and residuary legatee under his father's will, which he proved 28 June, 1576.

In 1572 one William Dewhurst complained in the Star Chamber that Richard Myddlemore of Studley, on 3 April, laid violent hands upon him in Studley parish church. Middlemore's answer denies this, or that he used weapons, or that he called a constable to take Dewhurst to prison.

Star Cha.
36 Eliz. b. 70,
No. 23.

In 1594 he had a dispute with one John Warley, of Warley Hall, Salop, for trespass, and according to Warley's bill of complaint in the Star Chamber he took a somewhat summary remedy, for with his sons and divers other persons he set upon Warley, beat him, put a halter round his neck and violently trailed him to his (Middlemore's) house, where he kept him prisoner, and sending for a justice of the peace, indicted him for trespass.

Rot. Claus.
28 Eliz. 22,
fo. 12.

In 1586 he sold to Gilbert Wakering of London, gent., for £115, premises in Little Bloxwiche, Great Bloxwiche, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Esington in Staffordshire.

Cha. Pro.
B. A. Eliz.
M. 6, No. 48.

In 1589 he became involved in Chancery proceedings arising out of the will dated 18 Eliz., 1575-76, of Mary Astericke or Askrigge (for the name is variously spelt), of which he was executor and also guardian of her young son, William Asterick, then aged twelve years. Mary Asterick had the residue of a term of eighty years, at the rent of £4, of the manor of Great Sheepey, in Leicestershire, which had been granted to William Lynforde by the Prior and Convent of Rownton. This lease she bequeathed to her son subject to the payment of her debts, and Middlemore, alleging that her personalty was insufficient to pay them, in May, 1589, sued the son William Asterick, then aged about twenty-three, to contribute out of the lease. Young Askrigge then of the Hayes, co. Warwick retorted by a suit for account against his guardian but the result of this litigation is not known.

36 Eliz.
W. 70-23.

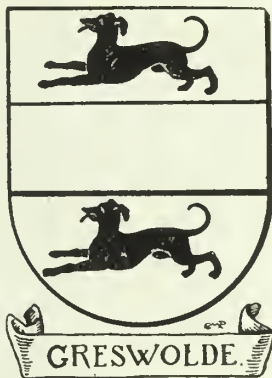
The litigation in which he became involved, and especially the complaint against him of Dewhurst and Warley, do not exhibit Middlemore in a very favourable light, and it seems probable that he was a man of a high-handed disposition, not very scrupulous as to the means he used.

Evidently, like his wife, Richard Middlemore did not conform to the new order, since the Recusant Rolls show that his property came into the hands of the Crown. All the same

he is found amongst those who subscribed to the national fund for the defence of the kingdom against the Spanish Armada in 1587. William Kynge, William Collmer and John Ward, all of Birmingham, and Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, contributed the large sum of £25 each.

We have not the date of death of Richard Middlemore, but certainly it occurred before 39 Eliz., 1596-7.

He married *Anne*, daughter of John *Greswolde*, of Longdon, esquire, and sister and co-heir of Richard *Greswolde*, of Solihull and Longdon. Her mother was a daughter of Sir Richard Verney, of Compton Mauduit. She died 6 May, 41 Eliz., 1599. She was an adherent of the Roman Catholic religion, and in consequence, two parts of her lands were seized by the Crown Commissioners, Edward Greville and others on 11 January, 39 Eliz. 1598. These premises were three messuages, a water-mill, cottages and land in Studley, Solihull and Brickenhull, Yardley and Moseley. They had at least eleven children, but their order of age is not certain—



8. Richard M.
continued.

Rec. Roll.
40 Eliz. No. 7.

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom next (9).
- ii. *John Middlemore*, second son, died without issue.
- iii. *Humphrey Middlemore*, gentleman, who described himself in his will, 16 June, 1636, as "third son of Richard Middlemore of Eggberston, esquire." With his nephew Richard Shuckbury as trustee he purchased from William Saunders, of Welford, Northants, an annuity of £32 for £400, charged upon lands called Broad Meadow, then on his death it descended to his eldest nephew Richard, who re-granted it to Thomas Middlemore. He married *Sybil*, daughter of Edward *Betham*, of Aspindon, Bucks, by Jane his wife,

8. Richard M.
continued.

daughter of Edward Lamborn, of Wadesden. She died 25 August, 1617, m. i. at Edgbaston. Their (presumably) only daughter,

Frances, died in infancy
4 December, 1618, and
was buried at Edgbas-
ton.

Humphrey Middlemore, as directed by his will, with his wife and daughter, were buried at Edgbaston, and the following inscription, on a flat stone, anciently existed in the body of the church:



Thomas's
Dugdale, p. 897

HERE LIETH BVRIED HVMPHREY MID-
DLEMORE OF EDGBASTON ESQ. WHO
DIED THE . . . DAY OF . . . ANN^O
DOM. 162 . .
TOGETHER WITH SYBILL HIS WYFE,
WHO DYED THE 25 OF AVGVST ANN^O
DOM. 1617
AND FRANCES MIDDLEMORE THERE
DAUGHTER WHO DYED Y^E 4 DECEMBER
ANN^O DOM 1618. WHOSE SOVL GOD
HAVE MERCY. AME.

Will of Rout.
M., Worcester
Reg

iv. *Thomas Middlemore*, gentleman, executor of his brother Humphrey Middlemore's will, which he proved in 1636. His nephews, Richard Shuckbury, of Shuckborough, gentleman, and Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, on 1 August, 1636, evidently in pursuance of the will settled on him an annuity of £32, which had descended to Richard Middlemore as the heir-at-law, but he died shortly after without issue, when the annuity again descended to his nephew, the said Richard Middlemore (10), who sold it to his brother Robert. He is doubtless the Thomas Middlemore, senior, buried at Edgbaston, 29 November, 1636.

v. *Richard Middlemore*.

vi. *Margery*, apparently the eldest daughter, who died 22 March,

1629, and was buried with her husband at Upper Shuckburgh, married *John Shuckburgh* of Upper Shuckburgh, lord of that manor, who died 20 March, 1631, aged about sixty-eight years. Their monument, the inscription on which is given below, still remains in Shuckburgh church. They had issue ten children, and their grandson was *Sir John Shuckburgh*, the first baronet, who was born in 1635, and died 1661.

8. Richard M.
continued.

vii. *Anthony Middlemore*, not named in the Visitation of Warwick, 1619.

Shuckburgh.—This was a family of great antiquity in the county of Warwick, which derived its name from the village of Over Shuckburgh in Knightlow Hundred, where they appear to have been settled at least as early as the reign of King John. In 1138 Richard de Shuckburgh gave twenty acres of land to Wroxall Abbey. John de Shuckburgh was a coroner for the county in 3 Edward III, 1330. John Shuckburgh, who married Margery Middlemore, was a son of Anthony Shuckburgh, who died in 1593, by his wife Anne Foxley. The monument of John Shuckburgh and Margery Middlemore, which represents the recumbent effigy of a man in armour and his wife, formerly stood against the north side of the chancel, but is now against the south wall of the mortuary chapel of Upper Shuckburgh. The inscription is in capital letters as follows:

Dugdale,
Mon., i. 436.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF JOHN
SHVKBVRGH, LORD OF THIS MANNOVR, SON
OF ANTHONY SHVKBVRGH ESQVIRE WHO
DEPARTED THIS LYFE THE 20th DAY OF MARCH,
ANNO DOMINI 1631. BEING ABOVT THE AGE
OF 68 YEARS. AND MARGERY HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF RICHARD MIDLEMORE OF
EDGBASTON ESQVIRE. BY WHOM HE HAD
IO CHILDREN WHICH SAID MARGERY DE-
PARTED THIS LYFE THE 22^d DAY OF MARCH,
ANNO DOMINI 1629.

Arms over the inscription: In the centre, Shuckburgh impaling Medley; on either side, Shuckburgh impaling Foxley and Shuckburgh impaling Skeffington. At the top is a large shield: in the centre is Shuckburgh, Quarterly of 6, and on either side, Shuckburgh impaling Napton, Shuckburgh impaling Fulwood. Also two shields in the spandrils of the arch; dexter,

8. Richard M.
continued.

Statist. Coll.
V, ii, 192.

viii. *Anne*, second daughter, mentioned in the will, 1636, of her brother, Humphrey Middlemore, as a legatee for 40s., married, as his third wife, *Thomas Scudamore*, of Kentchurch Court, Herefordshire. They had issue *Benedict Scudamore* the "cousin" named in Humphrey Middlemore's will 1636.

ix. *Frances*, unmarried in 1619.

x. *Muriel*, married *George Johnson*, of Keyesby, co. Lincoln,

Shuckburgh impaling Sydenhall; sinister, Shuckburgh impaling Vaux.



On base of tomb, 3 shields; (1) Shuckburgh impaling Middlemore, (2) Shuckburgh impaling Holt, (3) Shuckburgh impaling Skeffington. There are also two blank shields, one at each end of base of tomb.

In 1660 Sir John Shuckburgh, the grandson of Margery Middlemore, was created a baronet, and the family is now represented by Sir Stewkley Frederick Draycott Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, tenth baronet. A good tabular pedigree of the family, with particulars of the monumental inscriptions at Shuckburgh and elsewhere, will be found in the "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," iii., 2nd ser. It was compiled by

Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A., who is descended from Margery Middlemore, through his grandmother Julia, the only daughter and heiress of Sir George Augustus Shuckburgh-Evelyn, the sixth baronet, and wife of the Right Hon. Charles Cecil Jenkinson, third and last Earl of Liverpool. The arms of Shuckburgh are, Sable, a chevron between three mullets, argent.

Scudamore.—The very ancient family of Scudamore was divided into two main branches, the one settled at Kentchurch, the other at Holme Lacy in Herefordshire. Of the descendants of Sir John Scudamore, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Owen Glynnndower, was John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, whose son and heir, Thomas Scudamore, married (1) Jane, daughter of William Scudamore of Holme Lacy; (2) Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Henry White, settlement dated 1575; and (3) Anne Middlemore. The ancient arms used by Scudamore are, Gules, three stirrups leathered and buckled or; and a more modern coat is, Or, a cross patée fitchée gules. The crest is a bear's paw issuing from a ducal coronet, and the motto, allusive to the name, is, *Scuto amoris divini*.

esquire, who made his will 23 October, 1608. They had 8. Richard M.
issue : continued.

John Johnson, of Moseley, Staffordshire, aged fifty-four
on 25 April, 1664.

- xi. *Margaret*, married (1) *William Braybrooke*, of Brightwalton, Berks, esquire, eldest son of James Braybrooke, of Brightwalton. He died 30 May, 1592, and his letters of administration were granted 12 April, 1592, to Ed. White and Margaret Braybrooke his relief. By him she had a son, *Richard Braybrooke*, who married Mary Middlemore, his mother's step-daughter by her second husband. She married (2) as his second wife, *William Middlemore* (49), of Hawkesley, who was her father's third cousin, by whom she had three sons, as mentioned hereafter.

9. Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire; undoubtedly the Robert Myddlemore who matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1574, aged sixteen as "armigeri filius" from Warwickshire. Amongst his companions there of the same year was Thomas Shughburghe, from the same county, aged seventeen, and also "armigeri filius," evidently the elder brother of John Shuckburgh, who afterwards married Robert Middlemore's sister Margery.

Reg. Univ.
Oxon. ii, 58.

It is possible that he is that Robert Middlemore who, in 1579, at which time he would be twenty-one, was admitted a convictor, or pensioner paying his own expenses, to the English College at Rome for the purpose of pursuing his humanity studies. He did not take the oath, but promised to observe the college discipline, and ultimately left for France. His place of birth is not entered, but he is frequently mentioned in the Douay Diary, being styled "nobilis." Elsewhere he is noted as "gent. His father mayntayneth him." But see also Robert, son of John Middlemore (48) of Hawkesley.

Eng. Prov.
Foley, vi, 137.

His name does not appear upon the Recusant Rolls, so perhaps he conformed, or more probably was able to conceal

9. Robert M.
continued.

the religious opinions of his family. He was, in 1619, perhaps the defendant in a curious bogus Chancery proceeding, the object of which, as shown by the following decree, was doubtless to extort costs for the benefit of Peter Power.

Cha. Decrees,
20 Nov. 1619,
fo. 379.

William Middlemore, esquire, plaintiff *v.* Robert Middlemore, esquire, defendant. It appeared that one Peter Power, served the defendant with a subpoena at the suit of William Middlemore. He, finding no bill existing at the suit of William Middlemore, obtained 30*s.* costs against him. It now appears that there is no such man¹ as the said William Middlemore, and consequently defendant cannot obtain the said 30*s.* It was ordered that the defendant might take a subpoena against Power to pay the 30*s.*

He entered his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Hunt,
Chas. I,
M. 5, 28.

He died aged about seventy-three at Edgbaston, 16 March, 1631-32 (or 15 March, according to the Chancery bill filed by his son Richard against his tenant, Richard Hunt). But no will, either of himself or his wife, has been discovered. His inquisition post mortem is as follows:

Cha. I, p. m.
8 Chas. I, p. 3,
No. 19.

Inquisition after the death of Robert Middlemore, taken at Warwick 18 September, 8 Charles I [1632]; the jury found that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Edgbaston and various premises there, besides the manor of Studley and the manor of Olton, and divers burgages, cottages, meadows and lands there and in Solihull, and that Richard Middlemore aged forty-four years was his son and heir.

He married *Priscilla*, second daughter of John *Brooke*, of Madeley, co. Salop, esquire, who died 1598, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Brooke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Her mother, Anne, daughter of Francis Sherley, of Staunton, Leicestershire, died 19 September, 1608, and was buried at Madeley. The

¹ There was living at this date William Middlemore (49), of Hawkesley, esquire, a remote kinsman of Robert Middlemore. Doubtless Power was making a fraudulent use of his name.

date of her own death has not been found, consequent no doubt on the loss of the older Edgbaston registers.

9. Robert M
continued.

They had issue:

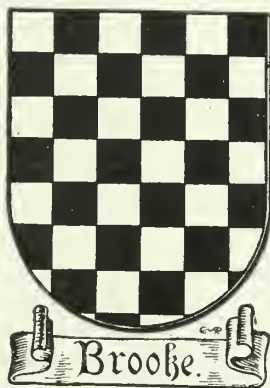
- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (10).
- ii. *John Middlemore*, aged twenty-seven in 1619, was admitted to the Middle Temple, 17 April, 1616, as the "2nd son of Robert Middlemore of Edgbaston, Esq."

He is probably the John Middlemore, of London, gentle-

P.C.C.
Seager, 106.

Brooke.—The family of Brooke is traced back for nine generations prior to Priscilla Brooke, who married Robert Middlemore. The first named ancestor is Richard Brooke of Claverley, a Shropshire village about seven miles from Bridgnorth on the Staffordshire side of the county, and they appear to have continued in that district for several generations. Thomas Brooke married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Grosvenor, of Farmcot, co. Salop, and was father of the distinguished Sir Robert Brooke, who wrote the "Abridgment of Laws." He was M.P. for London, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1552, and became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 8 October, 1552; he was knighted 27 January, 1555, and died 6 September, 1558, and was buried in the Gatacre aisle at Claverley, where a handsome tomb with effigies of himself and his two wives still exists. He purchased Madeley, which became the seat of his family, for £946 3s. 8d. in 1544. He was twice married, viz., to (1) Dorothy Gatacre, whose family was settled, as it still is, at Gatacre in Claverley parish; and (2) to Anne Waring, an heiress of that family, and a great granddaughter of the famous Welshman, David Gam. His son, John Brooke, died aged sixty in 1598, and was buried at Madeley. His grandson, Sir Basil Brooke, the brother of Priscilla Middlemore, married (1) Etheldreda, daughter and sole heir of Sir Edmund Brudenell, knight, of Dene, in Northamptonshire, and (2) Frances, sister of John, Earl of Peterborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Neville. The arms of Brooke are, Checky argent and sable, and their crest, a brock proper on a mount vert.

Visit.
Shropshire,
1623, Harl.
Soc.



9. Robert M.
continued.

Cha. B.A.
Chas. I, M. 28.
No. 1.

Eng. Prov.,
H. Foley.

P.C.C. Admon.
1631-47.

Rec. Roll,
No. 63.

man, whose will, dated 2 January, 1633, was proved 14 November, 1634, by his widow, *Anne*, daughter of William and Bridget¹ *Saunders*, and granddaughter of Valentine Saunders, to whom, with the exception of legacies to servants, he left all his property; he also named "my lady Anne Lake" and the servants at Sutton Court, and desired to be buried at St. Dunstan's in the West. She was probably the Anne Middlemore, widow, living at Sutton Court, Chiswick, who, in 1637, as executrix of John Middlemore, gentleman, sued Dame Anne Lake and her son Lancelot, to compel them to pay a bond for £200 for which John Middlemore had become surety for Sir Arthur Lake.

iii. *Humphrey Middlemore*, aged twenty-three in 1619. The age twenty-three is perhaps a mistake in the Visitation for twenty-five, since he is probably to be identified with Humphry Mandeville *vere* Middlemore, Salop, mentioned in the Diary of the English College at Rome. He is stated to be aged twenty, 4 October, 1614, and was ordained priest, 13 March, 1619, and left for England 6 May, 1621. A note says that he was the "son of an esquire," and was brought up at Edgbaston in his father's house, and was converted to the Catholic faith by Father Stanney.

iv. *Thomas Middlemore*, aged twenty-one in 1619. Perhaps the Thomas Middlemore of East Baston, co. Warwick, whose goods were administered by Humfrey Huggefurd "next heir," 6 August, 1631.

v. *Robert Middlemore*, of Yardley, Worcestershire, esquire, aged eighteen in 1619, was a recusant, so convicted with his wife in 1658, and two parts of all their goods and chattels were to be paid to Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. It is probable that he is that Robert Middlemore, then of Mosley in King's Norton, who in March, 1647, was assessed by the Parliamentary commissioners in the sum of £300 for his delinquency. From this, on his appeal, he was ordered to be discharged, it being shown that he had but "£150 a year for life and being £1,100 in debt."

¹ Perhaps of Welford, Northants; see will of Humphrey Middlemore (8, iii).

He purchased from his brother Richard for £400 the annuity of £32, which had descended to the latter on the death of their uncle, Thomas Middlemore, and by his will devised it to his wife for life, with remainder to his two daughters. His will, dated 1 October, 1660, was proved by his widow 1 June, 1665, at Worcester. He desired to be buried in Edgbaston Church. The inventory of his goods shows that their value was £639 16s.

9. Robert M.
continued.

Worc.
Prob. Reg.

He married *Mary*, daughter of John *Harrington*, of Allbritten, *i.e.* Allbighton, in Shropshire, near Wolverhampton, probably at that place 8 September, 1656, the ceremony being performed by Justice Greaves, as appears by a certificate in the Yardley register.¹ She probably remarried, for a marriage licence was granted at Worcester, 4 July, 1666, to John Middlemore, of King's Norton, bachelor, to marry Mary Middlemore, widow, she being aged thirty. He was, perhaps, the John Middlemore, of Northfield, gentleman (second son of John Middlemore (50), of Hawkeslowe), who was fined for "recusancy" in 1682, and died in 1705.

Robert Middlemore and Mary Harrington had issue two daughters.

i. *Mary*.

ii. *Elizabeth*, bapt. at St. Peter's, Birmingham, 28 April, 1659.

vi. *Emma*, married *Waliston Betham*, who was aged twenty-four in 1619, their daughter Frances being then aged six months. He was a son of Thomas Betham, of Rowington, Warwickshire, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Waliston, of Ruislip in Middlesex. His aunt, Sybil Betham, had married Humphrey Middlemore (8), of Edgbaston, and his sister Bridget married John Middlemore (50), of Hawkesley. See Table P.

Vis. Warw.
1619.

vii. *Anne*, married *Robert Gower*, of Colmarsh, co. Worcester,

¹ The register of Allbighton is unfortunately imperfect for the year 1656. Her father was probably John Harrington, of Bishton in Allbighton, gentleman. The family had been then settled in Allbighton over a hundred years, for the sixth entry in the register is the baptism of Dorythye the daughter of Rychard Harrington on 3 October, 1555.

9. Robert M.
continued.

Harl. Soc.
p. 59.

presumably of that family whose pedigree, dating from Richard Gower "temp. Ed. the first," is given in the Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569. They gave for their arms, Azure a chevron between three wolves' heads erased or.



- viii. *Winifred*, married *Thomas Waring*, aged twenty-one in 1619. He was son and heir of Charles Waring, of Beryhall, in Solihull, by Lettice, daughter of John Hugford; of Henwood, presumably of that Shropshire family of Waring from which she herself was descended through her mother, Priscilla. According to the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, these Warings used for arms, Gules on a fess engrailed or, between three bucks' heads caboshed argent, attired gold as many crescents sable, though Dugdale, p. 672, ascribes to them, Azure a chevron between three lions passant or.

Warw. p. 672.

Waring.—Dugdale writes: "In this parish [Solihull] have lived several families of ancient gentlemen, amongst others, *Waring*. The first mention of them is in 21 Henry 7, their seat being called Berry Hall, but they anciently lived within the precincts of Tanworth.

"In 51 Ed. 3, and 2 Ric. 2, John Waring was in Commission for gathering subsidies. He was succeeded by Thomas Waring, who in 12 Henry 6, was stiled 'Armiger' of which family was Lady Alice Waring, Prioress of Henwood. They continue to possess their ancient lands to this day, and have much adorned their house by matching with divers very good families, viz., Butler of Elmedon, Baskerville of Gresley, and Middlemore of Eggebaston. Their arms are, Azure, a Chevron betwixt 3 Lions passant Or."

The Warings entered a pedigree of eight generations at the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619. Admiral Sir John Borlase-Warren, of Stapleford, Notts, was descended from these Warings of Tanworth, though he claimed to be descended from the Warrens of Pointon in Cheshire, and it is remarkable that on the strength of that baseless claim, Viscountess Bulkeley

Earwaker's
"East
Cheshire," ii,
281.

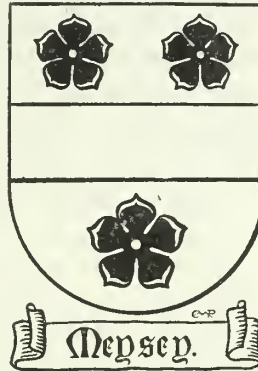
- ix. *Frances*, living unmarried in 1619. She married, as his first wife, *Matthias Meysey*, of Shakenhurst, co. Worcester, who died about 1678. They had two sons and three daughters:

Thomas and Robert, who died unmarried.

Mary, married *Freeman*, of near Edgbaston.

Catherine, married (1) *John Fox*, of Leighton, co. Hereford, and (2) *Thomas Lingen*, of Leighton.

Elizabeth "went beyond sea."



9. *Robert M.*
continued.
Vis. Worc.
1682-3.

The arms of Meysey are, Argent a fess gules between three cinquefoils pierced sable eared gules; crest, a dragon's head quarterly, or and azure.

- x. *Priscilla*, living unmarried in 1619. She married *John Berington*, of Cowarne, Herefordshire, second son of John Berington, of Cowarne, in right of his wife Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Skull, of the same place. He died about 1683, leaving a son and six daughters. Arms of Berington, Sable, a greyhound courant argent, collared gules, within a bordure of the second.

Burke's Com.
iv. 336.

10. Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, was aged thirty in 1619, and aged forty-four in 8 Charles I, 1633-4, when he was found to be heir to his father, Robert Middlemore. On 27 May, 1607, he was admitted to the Middle Temple, being described as of Staple Inn, gentleman, son and heir of Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire.

On 7 July, 1632, he purchased from William Porter, of the Middle Temple, gentleman, for £200, lands in Edgbaston, called Hollencrofts, which Porter had lately bought from Robert Middlemore, esquire, and the

(who died in 1837), left large estates, including Pointon, to Sir John's daughter and heiress.

10. Richard M.
continued.

said Richard Middlemore and besides other meadows a moore in Edgbaston called "Master Porter's Moore" situate between Franckley Hill, belonging to the said Richard Middlemore, and other lands of the said W. Porter.

Cha. B.A.
Chas. I,
M. 72, 25.

In January, 1633, he further purchased from William Porter, esquire, for £2,600 premises in Birmingham, Bordesley and Edgbaston, and on 3 May, 1633, he filed his bill in Chancery against William Porter and Sarah his wife, and Anne Porter, mother of William Porter, and Martin Saunders and Elizabeth his wife alleging that the premises had proved to be incumbered with rents and annuities. On 2 November, 1633, Sarah Porter, widow (her husband having died in the meanwhile), put in her answer to the effect that the premises were at the time of purchase free of all incumbrances. The answer of Martin Saunders and Elizabeth his wife was not made till 11 June, 1643: they denied that they had incumbered the premises, but say that the defendant William Porter had for the sum of £50 leased the premises in Edgbaston to Elizabeth Saunders for the term of forty years.

Cha. B.A.
M. 71, 16.

Cha. B.A.
M. 30, 50.

Cha. B.A.
M. 5, 38.

On 2 June, 1632, he filed a bill in Chancery against his tenant Richard Hunt for refusing to pay rent and do service for an estate in Solyhull called Smallbrooke, which he held of the Middlemores as of their manor of Olton in that parish.

Rec. Roll,
10 Chas. 42.

Richard Middlemore was a "delinquent and a papist." In 1635 his manor of Heybridge and premises in King's Norton, Yardley and Northfield in Worcestershire, and of premises in Solihull, including the manor of Oulton, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Aston, Studley, Ipsley and Bicknell in Warwickshire, being in the hands of the king by reason of his "recusancy." In 1628 he obtained a lease of his own property from the Crown for the term of forty years, at the annual rent of £100, which in other words was the amount of the annual fine which he was compelled to pay for adhering to his religious convictions. As he was then described as late of Edgbaston, it is probable that the loss of so much of his income obliged him to retrench, and at the time of his death the manor of Edgbaston seems to have been leased to one Robert Porter.

Rec. Roll,
13 Chas. 45.

The entries respecting Richard Middlemore continue till

23 Charles I, when it is noted that £150 was paid to the King's Receiver at the time of his death, 15 May,¹ 1647.

10. Richard M.
continued.

Rec. Roll,
23 Chas. 55.

His residence, Edgbaston Hall, fell into the hands of the Parliamentary party. Colonel John Fox, otherwise known as "Tinker" Fox, possessed himself of it "with great courage" and fortified and garrisoned it with 400 horse and foot. The Parliament therefore, by order of 11 June, 1644, authorized Fox to hold the mansion-house and manor of Edgbaston, and to receive the revenues payable to Middlemore in the parishes of King's Norton, Yardley and Northfield. Mr. Middlemore seems to have been actively engaged in the royalist cause, for he was present at the siege of Hawkesley House, the residence of his distant kinsman, William Middlemore, who also suffered severely for his fidelity to the king. The records for the committee for the advance of money show that in June, 1649, he came under their notice as a "delinquent" and on 2 December, 1651, that he was a papist and "disaffected," which scarcely can be wondered at, and that he was in arms at Worcester and other garrisons of the late king in the years 1643-45, while it is specially noted that he was at the siege of Hawkesley and offered the king's party a very large sum if they would take his house at Edgbaston.

State Papers,
Dom. 1644,
vol. 502.

He was buried with his ancestors at Studley, on 15 April, 1647, as is recorded by a stone in the Middlemore aisle.

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF RICHARD MIDDLEMORE
OF EDGBASTON IN THE
COVNTY OF WARWICK
ESQUIER WHO WAS
BVRIED THE 15TH DAY
OF APRIL ANNO
1647

¹ It will be noticed that the tombstone records his death as occurring a month previously. Probably the earlier date is correct.

10. Richard M.
continued.

Presumably the Middlemores, after they acquired Edgbaston, selected the church there as the burial place of their family, but the disturbed state of the country and the destruction of Edgbaston Hall and Church would necessitate the choice of Studley as his burial place. The stone was discovered at the last restoration of Studley Church. Neither his will nor letters of administration appear to be recorded.

He married *Mary*, daughter of *Anthony Morgan*, of

Clark's
Limb. Pat.
Morganiae,
255, 312.

Morgan.—The Morgans were a Welsh family, as the name indicates. Anthony Morgan, father of Mrs. Middlemore, was of Triley, died 1640, and son of Rhys Morgan, also of Triley, seventh in descent from David, the second son of Gwylm ap Jenkin, a cadet branch of the great Welsh family of Herbert. Having sold his lands in Monmouthshire he settled in Northamptonshire. His wife was Bridget, only daughter and heir of another Anthony Morgan, of Nether Heyford, in Northamptonshire. Thomas Morgan, the brother of the last-named Anthony, acquired Weston-under-Wetherley, in Warwickshire, by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Sanders, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Elizabeth's reign. Having no family he settled Weston on his niece Bridget and her issue by any husband of the name of Morgan, which condition, as already shown, she fully complied with. The eldest son of Bridget Morgan was Thomas Morgan, who was slain at the battle of Newbury in 1644. The second daughter married Richard Middlemore, whilst Bridget, a younger daughter, became the wife of Ralph Sheldon, of Weston.

Anthony Morgan, the son of Rhys, died in 1610, and his widow, Bridget, on marrying again remembered her uncle's injunction, and took for her second husband Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar, knight, M.P. (she being his second wife) who died in 1653 aged 93, and had issue also by him. Sir William Morgan was sixteenth in descent from Cadivor-fawr, a chieftain in Pembrokeshire in the eleventh century and not related to her first husband, who came from the famous Herbert stock.

Anthony Morgan, of Nether Heyford, was descended from Francis Morgan, esquire, Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Queen Mary who in 1553 pronounced sentence of death on Lady Jane Grey, soon after which he is said to have gone mad, crying out in his fits, "Take away the Lady Jane from me!" and in this distraction he ended his life. By Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Pemberton, he left issue,

Weston-under-Wetherley, in Warwickshire, esquire. They had issue two children. 10. Richard M.
continued.

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom next (11).
 - ii. *Mary*, who married *Walter Heveningham*, of Aston juxta Stone, Staffordshire, the head of a prominent Roman Catholic family. Her cousin, *William Mydlemore* (49, i), of Ipsley, in his will, 1643, gives to "my cousin, *Mrs. Marie Heuvyng-ham* (*sic*), daughter of *Richard Mydlemore*, of Edgbaston, a gold ring." He was son of *Mrs. Heveningham's* great-aunt, *Margery Middlemore*, who married as second wife *William Middlemore* (49), of Hawkesley. P.C.C.
O. W. Cranc.
- Mrs. Heveningham* survived her husband, and her will was proved at Lichfield, 11 August, 1701. They left issue :
1. *Mary*, who married *Walter Fowler*, of St. Thomas, but died s.p. Staffs. Coll.,
V, ii, 137, 174.
 2. *Bridget*, who married *Sir James Simeon*, baronet.

Thomas Morgan, esquire, his son and heir, who succeeded on his father's decease in the last year of *Queen Mary*. From this gentleman, who died 1 *James I*, it descended to *Anthony Morgan*, his brother and heir. In 2 *Charles I*, upon the death of *Lady Bridget Morgan* it passed to *Thomas* her son, then a minor of twelve, whose sister, *Mary Morgan*, married *Richard Middlemore*.

It is not known if the two *Anthony Morgans* were related to one another.

The arms of the *Morgans* appear to have been *Argent*, on a bend sable three cinquefoils of the field, on a chief azure a cross crosslet between two fleur-de-lis or.

Heveningham.—*Walter Heveningham*, of Aston, near Stone, in the county of *Stafford*, was head of the *Staffordshire* branch of an ancient *Suffolk* family, the *Heveninghams* of *Heveningham*, whose authentic pedigree is traced from about the time of *Richard I*. The first to settle in *Staffordshire* was *Erasmus Heveningham*, who was born about 1500, and was a younger son of *Sir John Heveningham*, of *Heveningham*. *Erasmus's* son, *Christopher Heveningham*, married *Dorothy Stanley*, who appears to have been the daughter of her husband's great-grandfather's brother. *Christopher's* grandson, *Nicholas*, was father of (1) *Walter*, who married *Mary Middlemore* ; (2) *Simon*, whose descendants were of *Lich-*

II. Robert M.

P.C.C.
1652, 36.

II. Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, born about 1624. Of his history we know nothing. He survived his father but five years, dying in 1652, aged about twenty-eight, and on 4 March, 1652, letters of administration of the goods of Robert Middlemore, late of Edgberton (*sic*), were granted to Francis Bagshaw, esquire, his cousin german.

He married *Henrietta Maria*, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Sir Maurice *Drummond*, knighted by King Charles, in 1625, at Hampton Court, by his wife, Dorothea Lower. She was a benefactor for £10 to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter at Birmingham. She remarried, 1652-3, William Roper, of Brentford, Middlesex, by whom, as will be seen from her will, she left children.

William Roper was born 12 and baptized 14 December, 1623, at Eltham, and was buried at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury,

Staffs. Coll.
V, ii, 1-2-4
and ex. inf.
W. F. Carter.

field, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, etc. The Suffolk Heveninghams died out in the seventeenth century, and Mr. George Heveningham, of Arundel, Sussex, is the only known representative in the male line of this once important family, he being a descendant of the above-mentioned Simon Heveningham. The Heveninghams bear for arms, Quarterly or and gules a bordure engrailed sable charged with escallops argent.

Drummond's
"Noble
Families."

Drummond.—This is one of the most distinguished Scottish families, of which the Earl of Perth and Melfort is the head. Sir Maurice Drummond was son of David Drummond and Margaret Graham, of Ardbennie, being fifth in descent from Sir John Drummond, first Lord Drummond, a distinguished statesman and ambassador to the English Court, who died, aged seventy-nine, in 1519. Penelope, the third sister of Mrs. Middlemore, married Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, and Jane, the youngest, married John Trevanion, of Cornwall.

Geneal. x. 3.
N. S. 144.

Roper.—William Roper was son and heir of Thomas Roper, of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, and grandson of Sir William Roper, of Wellhall, Eltham, in Kent, which latter was son of Thomas Roper, and grandson of William Roper by the well-known Margaret, daughter of Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More.

16 March, 1684-5. Letters of administration dated 27 May, 1685. Mrs. Roper survived both husbands, and was buried 14 April, 1694, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields. 11. Robert M.
continued.

Her will, as Henrietta Maria Rooper, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, dated 13 December, 1692, was proved 13 April, 1694: to son, Edward Rooper, £100; to her three grandchildren, Mary, Bridget and Penelope, 20s. each for a ring; to her housekeeper, Jacomine Tipper, £100; to her coachman, Thomas Busby, £20. Debts to be paid, viz., Mr. Charles Tasbourg, £100; Mrs. Margaret Heveningham (presumably her first husband's niece), £50; Francis Yeoman, £200; her son, John Rooper, residuary legatee and sole executor. P.C.C.
Box 85.

Robert Middlemore left issue a son and daughter.

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (12).
- ii. *Mary*, who on the death of her only brother became heiress and the representative of the senior line of Middlemore, and also of the family of Edgbaston of Edgbaston. She died 28 July, 1686, having married *Sir John Gage*, bart., who also was a Roman Catholic, and her descendants and present representatives are shown in Tables D and E.
- iii. A child who evidently died young, being mentioned in the appointment of Sir Edward Nichols, bart., the guardian of Robert Middlemore's children.

12. Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, esquire, the last male heir of his family, was named as one of the proposed Order of the Knights of the Royal Oak, and his income was set down as £2,000. On his father's death Sir Edward Nichols, baronet, of Faxton, in Northamptonshire, their "kinsman," was appointed by the Commissioners of the Great Seal, guardian of the infant son, Richard, and the two children, "in trust to breed them up Protestants," and in consequence of Sir Edward's petition, 11 March, 1653, the sequestration on the Middlemore property was discharged on 1 July following. This effort to compulsorily change the religion of the Middlemore family clearly did not succeed, for the name of Mary

12. Richard M.
continued.

Middlemore, of Edgbaston, evidently the survivor of the two younger children, appears under date 11 October, 1671, in the list of those "ad fidem reconciliati," who are recorded in the books of St. Peter's at Birmingham. He evidently died in his youth, and was buried at Edgbaston on 22 January, 1660-61. Letters of administration of his goods were granted to his mother and heir, Henrietta Maria Roper, on 29 January, 1660-61, but a week after his funeral. With him became extinct the male line of the Middlemores of Edgbaston, which had continued in possession of that manor since the end of the fourteenth century.



Of the children of Sir John Gage only two daughters left issue to carry on the representation of the families of Middlemore and Edgbaston. Of these, *Mary* married Sir John Shelley, Bart., and her moiety of the heirship is still vested in that family. *Bridget*, the other daughter, married Thomas Belasyse, third Viscount Fauconberg. That family is also extinct in the male line, and the Earls Fauconberg are now represented by Sir George Wombwell, bart., and the present Duke of Norfolk, K.G., and Earl Marshal of England, who thus jointly with the Shelleys represent the elder line of Middlemore, the Edgbastons of Edgbaston and one branch of the Greswolds of Solihull. Consequently each of the three co-heirs are entitled to quarter the arms of those families.

There is no evidence to show that any of the younger sons of the Edgbaston Middlemores, save those of Haselwell and Hawkesley left issue to carry on their name to our day. The Middlemores of the Clothworkers' Company, who were associated with London and Bristol, seem to be also extinct, and though from the circumstance that they also were engaged

in the clothing trade and used similar Christian names, it is possible that the Gloucestershire Middlemores may have branched from the Edgbaston line in the early sixteenth century; there is no documentary evidence of the connection, nor does it appear probable that such will ever be forthcoming.

The Middlemore estates were divided between the two sisters by a deed of partition; Edgbaston was taken by Bridget, Lady Fauconberg; Olton and Solihull were allotted to Lady Shelley. In 1717, Lord and Lady Fauconberg sold the lordship of Edgbaston to Sir Richard Gough, knight, and Solihull and its appurtenances were afterwards purchased by Henry Gough, esquire, son of Sir Henry Gough, and nephew of Sir Richard Gough, of Edgbaston.

The estate and lordship of Edgbaston is now the property of Lord Calthorpe, who is descended from Sir Henry Gough, bart., who afterwards, in 1788, became Sir Henry Calthorpe on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B., and was raised to the peerage as Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe in the county of Norfolk. He ceased to reside at Edgbaston in 1783, and since then the Hall has been in the occupation of tenants.



The senior line of Middlemore had continued as lords of Edgbaston for nearly three centuries, holding all that time a leading position amongst the county gentry of Warwickshire. It will have been noticed that they were considerable benefactors to the church, as the foundation of the chantry in Studley church and the benefactions of Dame Margery Middlemore to Edgbaston testify. When the reformation came, they remained strong adherents of the older order of things, and suffered accordingly in an age in which toleration

was unknown. One member of the family, for we may include the Blessed Humphrey Middlemore, was in 1535 put to death for refusing to acknowledge the pretensions of Henry VIII. The Recusant Rolls of a later date indicate how they suffered in their possessions for their steadfast adherence to their religion; and their political opinions at a later date, when they preferred the cause of Charles rather than that of the Parliament, led to the imposition of still further penalties, as the royalist composition papers testify. Nor were they merely passive onlookers, but they took an active part in support of their beliefs. The Squire of Edgbaston was present at the siege of Hawkesley House. His kinsman, George Middlemore of Haselwell, was a captain on the side of the king, with the result that all three branches suffered heavily in purse, Hawkesley House was burnt, and Richard Middlemore saw his own mansion of Edgbaston a garrison for the Parliament, and the church, the burial place of his family, wholly demolished, and moreover had the mortification of seeing his possessions appropriated by "Tinker" Fox and the Parliamentary party. Had the Middlemores forsaken their principles and shared in the plunder of the religious houses in the sixteenth century, and had they in the seventeenth joined the Parliamentarians, or at any rate remained neutral, they would have avoided the disasters which befell them, and with their already considerable position might even have founded some great territorial family. The memory of men who do not hesitate to uphold their civil opinions and religious creed, even to their temporal loss, is rightly honoured, and amongst such as these are to be numbered the Middlemores of Edgbaston, Haselwell, and Hawkesley.

TABLE D

Pedigree of Gage and Shelley,

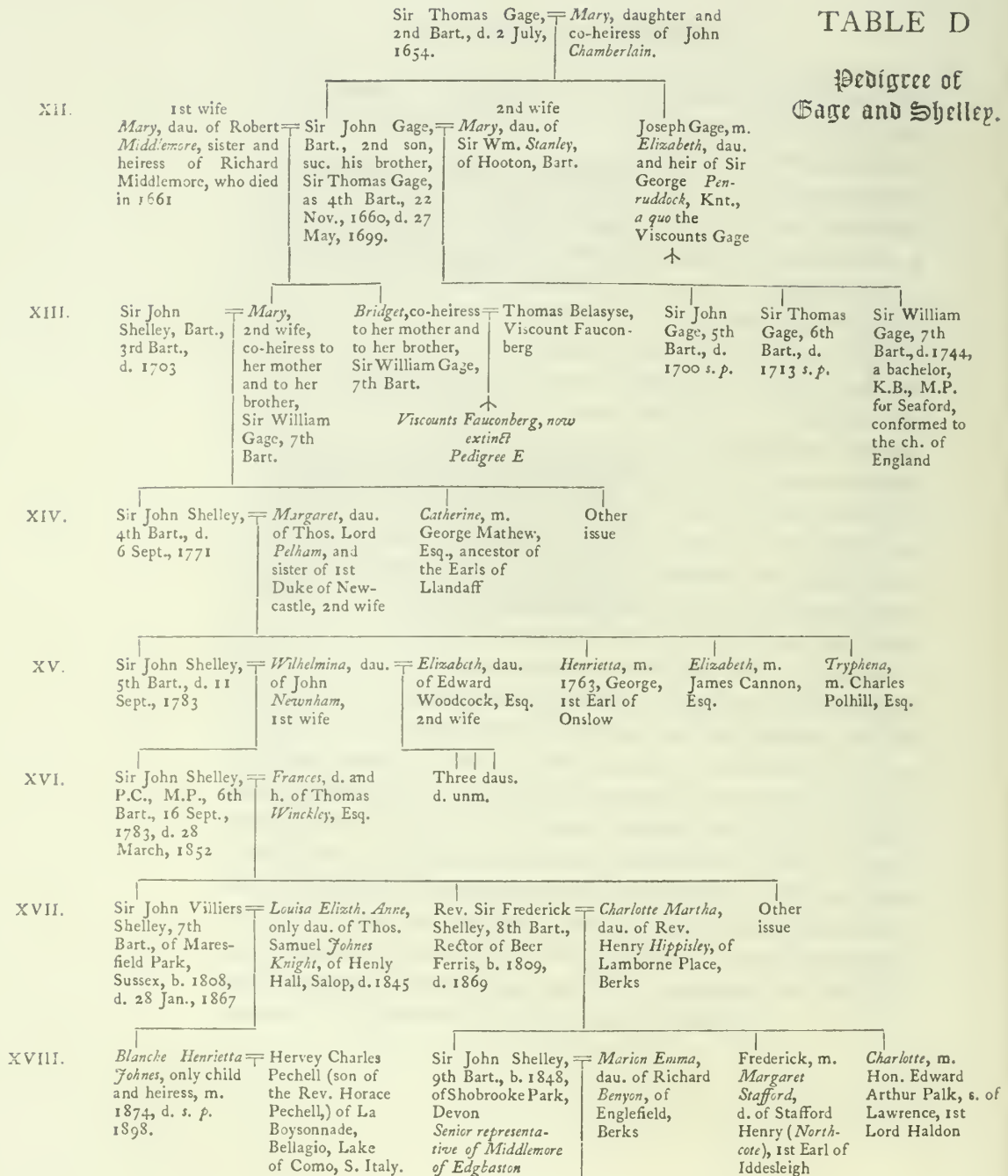
showing the descent of Sir John Shelley, Bart., the present representative of Lady Shelley, the elder daughter and co-heiress of Lady Gage, sister and heiress of Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston.

TABLE E

Pedigree of Belasyse, Wombwell, and Howard, Duke of Norfolk,

showing the descent of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., and of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal, the present representative of Bridget, Viscountess Fauconberg, younger daughter and co-heiress of Lady Gage, sister and heiress of Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston.

TABLE D

Pedigree of
Gage and Shelley.

XII.

Sir John Gage, 4th Bart., died 1699.
 Mary, dau. of Robert *Middlemore*, sister and heiress of Richard *Middlemore*, of Edgbaston, who d. 1661.

TABLE E

Pedigree of Belasyse, Wombwell and Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

XIII.

Mary, elder dau. and co-heiress, *a quo Shelley*
 ↑
Pedigree D
 Thomas Belasyse, 3rd Viscount Fauconberg, s. on death of his uncle, 1700, d. 1718
 Bridget, younger dau., co-heiress to her mother and her brother, Sir William Gage, Bart.

XIV.

Thomas Belasyse, s. as 4th Viscount Fauconberg 1718, cr. Earl Fauconberg 1756, d. 1774
 Catherine, dau. and heiress of John *Betham*, of Rowington, co. Warw., and co-heiress of Wm. Fowler, of St. Thomas, co. Stafford
 Henry — Rowland — John, d. inf.
 Mary, m. John Pitt, son of Governor Pitt, of Fort St. George
 Ann — Penelope, d. unm.

XV.

Thomas — Thomas, d. inf.
 Henry Belasyse, s. as 2nd Earl Fauconberg 1774, d. 1804, when the earldom became extinct
 (1) *Charlotte*, dau. of Sir Matthew *Lamb*, and sister of Viscount Melbourne.
 (2) *Jane*, dau. of John *Cheslyn*
 Barbara, m. George Barnewall, Esq., bro. to Viscount Kingsland. Her only child, George, Viscount Kingsland, d. 1800 *s.p.*
 Mary, m. Thomas Eyres, Esq., d. 1803 *s.p.*
 Ann, m. Francis Talbot, Esq., 6th son of George Talbot, Esq., and nephew of Gilbert, 13th Earl of Shrewsbury, d. 1768 *s.p.*

XVI.

1. *Charlotte*, eldest dau. and co-heiress, d. *s.p.*, m. Thomas Edward Wynn, Esq., who assumed name of Belasyse
 2. *Anna*, dau. and co-heiress, b. 1767, d. 1808, 1st wife
 Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, 2nd Bart., d. 1846
 Bernard Edward Howard, afterwards 12th Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, 1st husb., d. 1842
 3. *Elizabeth*, dau. and co-heiress, m. 1st, 23 April, 1789, div. 1794, d. 1819
 Richard Bingham, Earl of Lucan, 2nd husb., d. 1839

XVII.

Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, 3rd Bart., d. 1855
 Georgiana, dau. of Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq., d. 1875
 Henry Charles Howard, only child, 13th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal of England, d. 1856
 Charlotte Sophia, dau. of George Granville (*Leveson-Gower*), 1st Duke of Sutherland, d. 1870

XVIII.

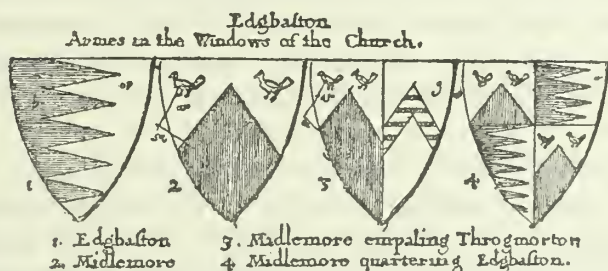
Sir George Orby Wombwell, of Wombwell, 4th Bart.
Co-heir of Middlemore of Edgbaston
 Julia, dau. of Geo. Aug. Fred. (*Child-Villiers*), 6th Earl of Jersey
 Henry Granville FitzAlan-Howard, eldest son, 14th Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, d. 1860
 Augusta, dau. of Edmond (*Lyons*), 1st Lord Lyons, G.C.B., d. 1886
 Other issue

XIX.

Henry FitzAlan-Howard, eldest son, 15th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal of England
Co-heir of Middlemore of Edgbaston
 Flora, dau. of Charles Frederick (*Abney-Hastings*), 1st Lord Donington, d. 1887
 Other issue

EDGBASTON CHURCH.

Of Edgbaston church and the monuments of the Middlemores, Dugdale writes as follows :



"Arms upon several gravestones in the church as they were long since observed by Mr. *Will. Belcher*.

"Upon the Tombstone of *John Midlemore* and *Agnes* his wife.

"One Escoccheon wherein *Midlemore* and *Edgbaston* are quartered.

"Another with 3 *Leopards' heads*, by which it seems that she was the daughter of *Waldeive*.

"Upon the Tomb-stone of *Ric. Midlemore*:

"*Midlemore* impaling *Throgmorton*.

"Upon that of *Rob. Midlemore*:

"*Midlemore* impaling *Ermine a fesse fretté*. [See p. 48 ante.]

"But of these monuments I might have given a better account had not the Church been utterly demolisht by the Parliament forces, in the late wars, when they garrison'd *Edgbaston-house*."

Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale's "*Warwickshire*," adds:

"Some time after the restoration of the Royal family the

Edgbaston
Church
continued.

inhabitants began to rebuild the said church at their own proper costs up to the wall plates, but finding themselves utterly unable to finish it, the charges thereof amounting to £430, besides casting the bells and mounding the churchyard, in the year 1683 they obtained the King's Letters patent for their collecting the charitable benevolence of his loving subjects throughout the counties of Warwick, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Leicester, and Shropshire, whereby they were enabled handsomely to complete and finish the same.

"About the year 1725 Sir Richard Gough . . . determined to do something in favour of his own parish church of Edgbaston, and having before put the church into very good repair, the greatest part of which was at his own expenses, there rested little to do on that account, so he resolved to augment the living by obtaining the queen's bounty, and accordingly gave his bond in due form to the commissioners to secure the payment of £200 so soon as they should appropriate the like sum. In consideration of which charity and benevolence the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, by consent of the Bishop, agreed to grant the perpetual advowson of the curacy of Edgbaston to the said Sir Richard Gough and his heirs for ever."

Owing to the great development of Edgbaston as a fashionable Birmingham suburb, it was found needful to restore and enlarge the church in 1886. It is evident that little of the ancient building was left, probably only the lower portion of the tower. Being clad with ivy, it was picturesque enough externally, though the interior of the church was disappointing. Before the alterations it consisted of a nave and centre aisle of equal length, separated by an arcade of obtuse four-centred arches resting on moulded piers. The nave was covered by a high-pitched roof, and the aisle had one of similar character.

There was no chancel. The pews were of painted deal, and the west end was filled up by a large gallery, in which the organ stood, of the same character as the pews. The church was enlarged by the removal of the eastern walls and the erection of a chancel with chancel aisles, one of which was an extension of the south aisle already noticed, and the other continued a new north aisle. At the same time a clerestory was added to the nave. The new chancel is separated from the church by a bold early English arch. The roof is of wagon shape, resting on wooden corbels carved as angels, while the panelling of the roof is filled in with tracery of Tudor character.

The "fair tower steeple," as Dugdale states the tradition to be, was built by Dame Margery Middlemore, while this new chancel was erected at the expense of the Middlemore family, as is indicated by a small marble tablet placed at the entrance to the chancel. Thus both the west and the east ends of the church are associated with the Middlemores; the donors of the chancel being the representatives of the Birmingham line, who were also descended from Eleanor Throckmorton, wife of Thomas Middlemore (46), of Hawkesley, who was sister of Dame Margery Middlemore, the builder of the tower.

Edgbaston
Church
continued.

[*Crest*, Middlemore; *arms*, Middlemore quartering Edgbaston.]

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THE BROTHERS
WILLIAM MIDDLEMORE
RICHARD MIDDLEMORE
JAMES MIDDLEMORE
DESCENDANTS OF FORMER
LORDS OF THE MANOR
OF EDGBASTON
DEFRAYED THE COST OF
ERECTING THIS CHANCEL
ANNO DOMINI 1885.

EDGBASTON HALL.

As Edgbaston Hall was rebuilt after the time of the Middlemores, it is unnecessary here to give any view of it, but an engraving of it and the rebuilt church appears in Thomas's edition of Dugdale, thus inscribed: "The East prospect of Edgbaston Hall in Warwickshire, y^e Seat of S^r Henry Gough, Bar^t." There is also a view of it in its present state in Carter's reprint of part of Dugdale's "Warwickshire." It is said that the house was not entirely burnt down, and that a portion of the centre of the present building is undoubtedly much earlier than the eighteenth century. There is a massive wall in one part of the house on the ground floor, which is several feet in thickness, and contains a hollow space, which may have been part of an ancient fireplace or chimney. The house is in the Georgian style of architecture, but beyond the addition of a wing there seem to have been no exterior changes, and few interior alterations of importance.

Ashmole MSS
Bodl. Lib.
No. 174, p. 469

The earliest note relating to the hall and park is found in a letter written by Richard Middlemore (10) to Robert Napier, the astrologer, some time before the middle of the seventeenth century. After mentioning "the discourse my brother Morgan promised you," he writes:

"I cannot forbear to lett you know what fearfull accidents happened heere in our park on saturday last in great stormes of lightning, thunder, haile and raine. In one place 3 men standing under a tree under which they had also droven a teame of six oxen laden with hay to avoid the violence of the storme, the men were all stroaken suddenly to the ground but one of them recovered life again, and 3 of the Oxen that stood outward from the tree were also stroaken stark dead in the plain."

As to the garrisoning of Edgbaston House by the Parlia-

ment forces, the following extract from "Mercurius Aulicus" of 24 February, 1643, gives the royalist view of the matter:

Edgbaston
Hall
continued.

"Particularly one Fox, a tinker of Walsall, in Staffordshire, having got a horse, and a hammer for a pole-axe, invited to his society 16 men of his brethren (about half as many as departed this life at Banbury assize). This jovial Colonel Tinker, with his 16 swete brethren marched seven miles to Birmingham in Warwickshire near which town they fortified a house called Edgbaston House. But (remembering their trade) they mended one hole but made a worse; for they pulled down the church to make their fortifications; disposed of the bells to their fellows in Birmingham. In this house they have nestled so long that their 16 are swollen up to 200 which rob and pillage very sufficiently."

There is no doubt that the old house was of considerable size, for in 1663 it paid to the Hearth Tax for no less than twenty-two hearths, which in those days was a very considerable number. Thus Mr. Robert Middlemore, of King's Norton, is returned as possessing, no doubt at Haselwell, only eight hearths, whilst Robert Middlemore, of Yardley, had but four, "two not finished." A house with only four hearths would now be of small importance, but in the seventeenth century only houses of a superior class possessed so many.

Of its subsequent history, Dr. Thomas adds: "The manor house of Edgbaston, being well situated for their purpose, was garrisoned by a party of the Parliament army in the late civil wars, and afterwards, when the general alarm was given in this kingdom preceding the revolution, the populace of Bermingham, fearing it might be made a place of sanctuary and resort for the papists, set fire to it and burnt it to the ground, in which condition it lay till after the purchase above mentioned in 1717, when the Hall was rebuilt and the church repaired and beautified."

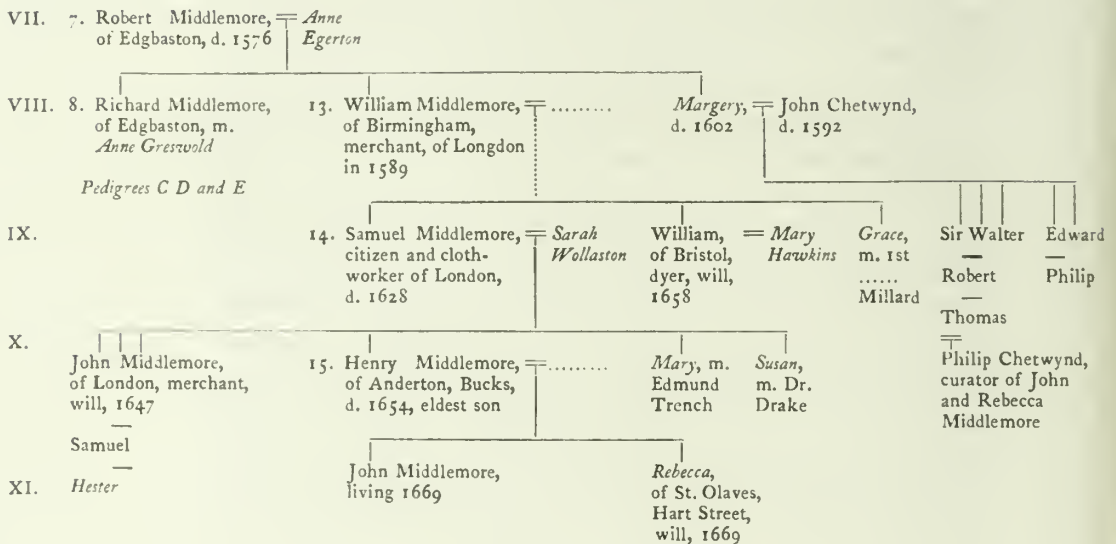
The Middlemores of London and Bristol

THOSE Middlemores with whom we now concern ourselves settled in London and Bristol, where they became wealthy merchants, and largely benefited the Clothworkers' Company in the former city, which still possesses silver plate with the Middlemore arms. No positive evidence absolutely proving their connection with the Middlemores of Edgbaston has been discovered, but from the fact that they were, as shown by their wills, closely related to the Chetwynd family, we can only assume that they descended from a brother of that Mary Middlemore, daughter of Robert Middlemore (7), of Edgbaston, who married John Chetwynd, esquire, of Ingestre. The only brother of Mary Chetwynd, other than the squire of Edgbaston, who could have been their ancestor was William Middlemore, the Birmingham merchant, afterwards of Longdon, Staffordshire, with whom we have already dealt (p. 49 *ante*). That these Middlemores engaged in the important clothing trade, while one of them was a dyer at Bristol, of which cathedral his cousin, Dr. Chetwynd, was dean, indicates a connection in the sixteenth century with the west of England, anciently the principal seat of the clothing industry. At Stonehouse, in Gloucestershire, where clothiers are numerous, there was settled at that time a family of Middlemore, as is shown by the will of William Middlemore, of Stonehouse, in 1551. It is scarcely likely that he was a

KEY PEDIGREE F

The Middlemores of London and Bristol and of the Clothworkers' Company,

*showing their probable connection with the Middlemores of Edgbaston
and the Chetwynd Family*



son of William Middlemore, of Longdon, who was living in 1589, nearly forty years later, for it is more probable that there was an earlier connection with the clothing trade, and that William Middlemore of Stonehouse was of a previous generation. However this may be, the precise connection, if it existed, between the Middlemores of Stonehouse and Edgbaston is a puzzle not likely to be solved, for naturally the record left by younger sons who engaged in trade is but scanty. The Middlemores of Gloucestershire will consequently be dealt with separately amongst the unidentified lines of Middlemore, but there seems sufficient justification now to place the London and Bristol Middlemores amongst those of Edgbaston, and we accordingly commence their genealogy with:

13. William Middlemore, of Birmingham, merchant [son of Robert Middlemore (7) of Edgbaston], and afterwards of Longdon, Staffordshire. What is known of him is given at p. 49 *ante*. It is presumed that he married and was father of—

- i. *Samuel Middlemore*, of whom next (14).
- ii. *William Middlemore*, of the city of Bristol, dyer, at which place he was residing in 1628, when his brother, Samuel Middlemore, of London, bequeathed to him £200. His wife was *Mary*, daughter of Mr. Francis *Hawkins*.

They had children, for he desired to be buried in the church of Temple, as near as possible to his children.

His own will is dated 3 December, 1656. He devised to his wife for her life, two houses in Bristol, Newport Temple, which at her death were to go to the poor for the term of five years, and then were to descend to John Middlemore, the eldest son of his deceased kinsman Henry Middlemore, with remainder to John's sister. The overseers were Mr. Francis Hawkins, father-in-law, and Mr. John Graye. The will was proved by his wife Mary, the sole executrix and residuary legatee on 2 October, 1658.

P.C.C. 580,
Wotton.

13. William M.
continued.

- iii. *Grace*, who married *Richard Millard* who is named, 1628, in the will of her brother Samuel as a legatee for £100 for her preferment if she survived her husband. Possibly she is the "cousin" Grace Middlemore, a legatee for £10 in the will, 1643, of William Middlemore, of Ipsley (son of William Middlemore of Hawkesley, 49). If so, it is singular that she should be mentioned under her maiden name, since she had then been married some fifteen years. On the assumption that she was daughter of William Middlemore, of Longdon, she would be first cousin to Margaret Middlemore, of Edgbaston, wife of William Middlemore (49), of Hawkesley, and mother of William Middlemore, of Ipsley.

14. Samuel Middlemore [presumably son of William Middlemore (13), of Longdon], was a citizen and clothworker of London, and a very considerable benefactor to the Company of Clothworkers.¹ He took up his freedom in that Company in 1603 by servitude, having been apprenticed to Mr. John Dudley, of London, clothworker, whom he describes as a "loving and kind maister," and to whose son, Mr. John

¹ The arms of Middlemore with crest and the motto, "Medio tutissimus ibis," appear on two salvers given by Samuel Middlemore to this Company. The Court of the Company on 20 October, 1762, "as a testimony of their respect to the memory of their worthy benefactors Mr. Samuel Middlemore and Mr. John Middlemore (his son), was pleased to compliment John Middlemore, esquire, of Grantham, Lincoln, a descendant of those two worthy members of this Company, and merchants in London, with the Freedom of the Company," and he was admitted to the Livery as an honorary member on 26 November, 1766.

It is somewhat remarkable that John Middlemore, of Grantham, should have set up this claim to descent from the clothworkers, only a hundred and fifteen years after the death of John Middlemore, of London, in 1647, and we can only conclude that John Middlemore, of Grantham, knew nothing beyond his grandfather. So far from being descended from Samuel and John, the two lines had been distinct families since the days of Henry VII and John Middlemore, of Grantham, was but a very distant cousin, and as far removed as eighth in descent from their common ancestor !

Dudley, he gave £30 as an acknowledgment. He was a parishioner of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and desired to be buried in that church. As his "anniversary" is on 12 October, 1628, that, no doubt, was the date of his death.¹

14. Samuel M.
continued.

In 1620 with William Wollaston, of Ancott, Staffordshire, esquire, he purchased from William Cressey, of Oldcotes, Notts, esquire, and Leonard Cressey, his son and heir, the manor of Oldcotes, and premises in Blyth, Harworth, Farworth, Owlcoats, Sturrop, and Morney, Notts, but in 1622 they resold to William Terry, citizen and draper, of London. It was probably but a speculation or trust transaction.

Close Rolls,
19 Jac. I, p. 31,
20 Jac. I, p. 36.

He married, at Waltham Abbey, 5 October, 1612, Sara, fourth daughter of Henry Wollaston, citizen and draper of London, by Alice Wollaston his wife. She is named in her father's will as legatee of a "gold ring with a whistle in it that was her mother's." She was buried in St. Clement's church, Eastcheap. Her brother, Thomas Wollaston, was Sheriff of Lincoln in 1629, and died in 1666, aged eighty-six.

Chesters of
Chicheley,
p. 578.

Wollaston.—The Wollastons were an old Staffordshire family, and the name occurs as early as the fourteenth century, when John de Wolaston and William de Wolaston were members of Parliament for Stafford. But this family, which still exists, traces back to William Wollaston a prosperous yeoman at Perton, near Wolverhampton, whose curious rimed epitaph, early in Elizabeth's reign, is in Tettenhall church, from which we learn that "with sweat of brow he went to plow," and that "he fourscore years and eight did live, beloved of rich and poor." One of his three sons, Henry Wollaston the prosperous London citizen, and practically the founder of this family, was father of Sara Middlemore. He obtained a grant or confirmation of arms in 1616. Of this family was William Wollaston, author

¹ In 1874 was published "The Employment of Time, a sermon preached before the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers in the church of St. Clement's, near Eastcheap, in the City of London, Oct. 12, 1874. The Anniversary of Mr. Samuel Middlemore, Citizen and Clothworker of London, who died 1628," by W. J. Hall, rector.

14. Samuel M.
continued.

The children of Samuel Middlemore and Sara Wollaston were :

- i. *Samuel Middlemore*, buried in St. Clement's church, Eastcheap.
- ii. *Hester*, buried in St. Clement's church, Eastcheap.
- iii. *Henry*, of whom next (15).
- iv. *John Middlemore*, of London, merchant. Like his father, he was a substantial benefactor to the Clothworkers' Company, of which he became a freeman by patrimony in 1645.

P.C.C.
Fines, 177.

His will, dated 22 June, 1647, was proved by Edmund Trench, 3 August, 1647; contains numerous charitable bequests, and he recites that his father, Samuel Middlemore, bequeathed £800 to the Clothworkers' Company, he desired to add to it, and gave them £100 for the purchase of land: to uncle William Middlemore, £5; to brother Henry Middlemore, £300, and £100 to each of Henry Middlemore's two children, John and Rebecca: to brothers-in-law, Dr. Trench and Dr. Drake, and to sisters Mary Trench and Susan Drake, £10 each, and the residue he gives to the children of his three brothers, Henry Middlemore, Dr. Trench and Dr. Drake. Names the Wollaston family and his cousin, Sarah Edlin, and desires to be buried in St. Clement's, Eastcheap, near his father.

- v. *Mary*, living in 1669, married Dr. *Edmund Trench*.
- vi. *Susan*, married Dr. *Drake*.

His will dated 22 October, 1628, and proved on the 28th of the same month, is to the following effect:

P.C.C.
Barrington, 87.

To be buried in the parish church of St. Clement's, Eastcheape, where I am now a parishioner, near where my late loving and kind wife, Sara

of "The Nature of Religion delineated," who wrote a history of his family in 1709 which is printed in Nichols's "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester." This is reprinted with additions and corrections in Waters's "Chesters of Chicheley." Another notable member was Dr. W. H. Wollaston the celebrated chemist, and President of the Royal Society. A detailed pedigree of Wollaston of Shenton, bringing down the family to modern times, is given in "Leicestershire Pedigrees," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. The arms of Wollaston are, Argent, three mullets sable.

Middlemore, and two of my children lie buried; lands to his four children, Henry, John, Mary and Susan, equally: leaves money to the two hospitals and three prisons of this city, viz., Christ's, St. Thomas', the two compters and Ludgate to free some of the prisoners; £5 to his god-children when they can say by hart the Lord's prayer, the creed and the ten commandments, and shall answer such reasonable questions of catechizing as they shall demand of them; to Dr. Speight our parson, £6 13s. 4d. and 6½ yards of good black cloth of 24s. a yard; our late minister Mr. Day; Mr. Edward Ashe that preached in the late great sickness at Ridgley in Staffordshire: considerable benefactions to the Cloth-workers' Company; £200 to my loving brother, William Middlemore, of Bristol, clothier: to Jane, daughter of the late James Benson, of Worcester, clothier, lease of a house in Bristol, with remainder to my son Henry in recompense of the profit of £100 I received for him from his grandfather, Mr. Henry Wollaston: also to him £200 when he is of age "because he is my eldest son and to induce him to be loving and kind to his brother and sisters;" Grace Millard my sister: William Denson her son. He names also; loving kinsmen, Mr. Thomas Chetwynd, Sir Walter Chetwynd, and Dr. Chetwynd, dean of Bristoll, and several members of the Wollaston family, besides many bequests of rings to friends; Mrs. Price, wife to the late William Price, our parish clerk, and who teacheth my children. Executors, well-beloved brother-in-law, Mr. T. Burnell, and loving kinsman, Mr. John Wollaston.

14. Samuel M.
continued.

15. Henry Middlemore, of Anderton,¹ Bucks, eldest son, was evidently named after his grandfather, Henry Wollaston, who bequeathed to him £100. He is not improbably the Henry Middlemore who, 28 October, 1639, had licence to marry *Elizabeth Baynbrigge*, spinster. He left no will, for on 6 November, 1654, administration of his effects was granted, during the minority of his children, John and Rebecca, to Philip Chetwind, their curator, who was doubtless their cousin. Henry Middlemore was admitted to the Inner Temple in November, 1633.

Westm.
Mar. lic.

P.C.C.
Admons.

¹ It does not appear that there is any such place in Buckinghamshire, and perhaps Sanderton, near Prince's Risborough, is intended. The registers do not begin till after the death of Henry Middlemore.

15. Henry M.
continued.

His children were:

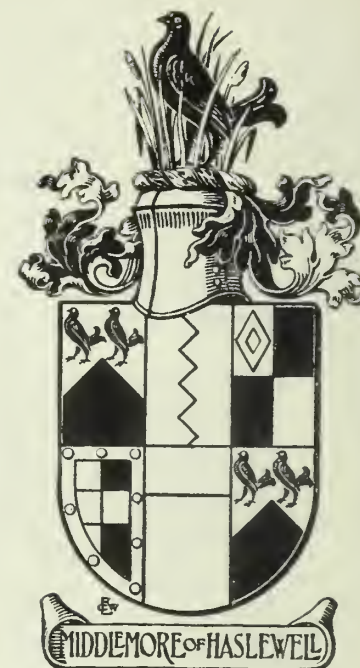
- i. *John Middlemore*, under age in 1654 and living in 1669, and then mentioned as an annuitant in his sister's will. Nothing more is known of him.
- ii. *Rebecca*, who was of St. Olave's, Hart Street, spinster, when she made her nuncupative will, about 28 December, 1669, leaving a house at Bristol, which she had bought from him, to her brother John, and £30. She also gave to her aunt, Mrs. Mary Trench, £100, and the same amount to her cousin, Mr. Edmund Trench, jun., gives the like sum, each paying to her brother John an annuity of £6. Her residuary estate, about £70, be spent on funeral and mourning expenses. Declared in the presence of credible witnesses, Mary Trench and Thomas Trench. Letters of administration were granted 21 January, 1669, to Edmund Trench.

P.C.C.
7 Penn.

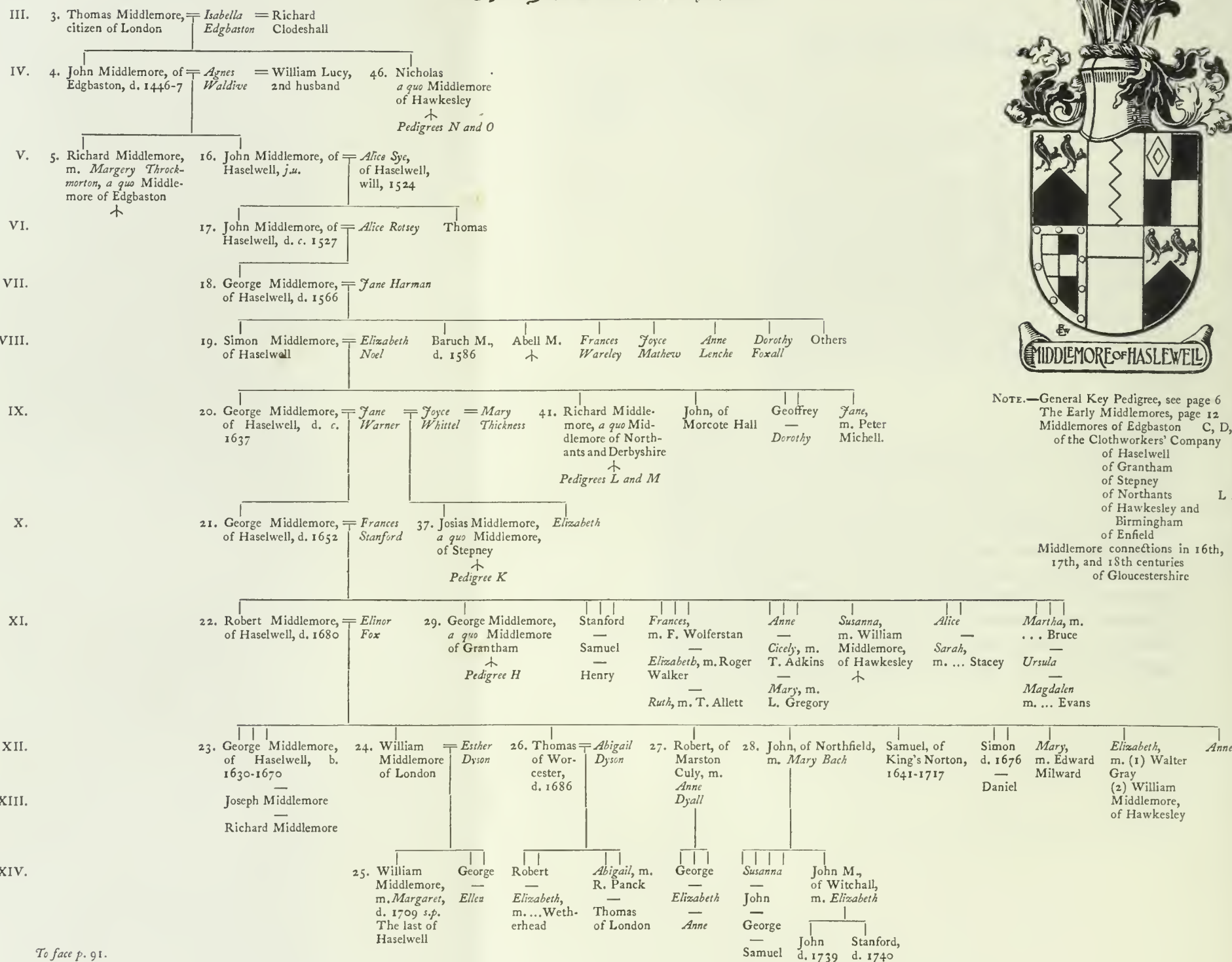
Nothing further is known of this line of Middlemore, and they are now only remembered by their liberal benefactions to the Clothworkers' Company. It seems most probable that they became extinct, for evidently no knowledge of any descendants survived in the next century, since in 1762 the Clothworkers, out of gratitude to their worthy benefactors, Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore, granted the freedom of this company to John Middlemore, of Grantham, who was of the very distinct line of Haselwell, but seems to have had an idea that he was nearly related to these benefactors of the Clothworkers' Company, though it is quite evident that such was not the case.

KEY PEDIGREE G

The Middlemores of Haselwell



NOTE.—General Key Pedigree, see page 6 A
 The Early Middlemores, page 12 B
 Middlemores of Edgbaston C, D, E
 of the Clothworkers' Company F
 of Haselwell G
 of Grantham H
 of Stepney K
 of Northants L M
 of Hawkesley and Birmingham N
 of Enfield O
 Middlemore connections in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries P
 of Gloucestershire Q



The Middlemores of Haselwell

WE now take up the history of the Middlemores of Haselwell Hall, a subsidiary manor in King's Norton, which they inherited by descent from the Haselwell family. Shortly after the death of William Middlemore, of Haselwell (25), in 1702, this property was alienated and the elder line became extinct.

But a cadet branch, descended from George Middlemore, a Russian merchant in the seventeenth century, settled at Grantham and continued there some three or four generations. Of this line the last representative was Col. Robert Frederick Middlemore, who died in 1896, aged eighty years, without leaving any family, and so of the Middlemores of Haselwell and Grantham there are now no descendants known to exist who bear the name.

Besides the Middlemores of Grantham, two other lines branched off at an earlier date. The one, descended from Josias Middlemore, of Great Sheepy, in Leicestershire, settled ultimately at Stepney and Limehouse, and can be traced down to the middle of the eighteenth century. The other branch, descended from Richard Middlemore, son of Simon (19), settled in Northamptonshire, at the Visitation of which county in 1682 their pedigree was entered. They ultimately removed to Stanton by Dale in Derbyshire, and, like the main line, are now also extinct. These three lines of Middlemores will be dealt with hereafter as separate families.

According to the Visitation of Worcestershire made in 1634,

at which George Middlemore of Haselwell entered a pedigree of six descents, the founder of this line was John Middlemore, of Haselwell, the second son of John Middlemore, of Edgbaston (4), and grandson of Thomas Middlemore (3) and Isabella Edgbaston, and with him therefore we commence this chapter.

16. John Middlemore [second son of John Middlemore (4), of Edgbaston and Agnes Waldiver], who is in right of his wife described in the Visitation pedigree, 1634, as "of Haselwell" evidently died before 1523, the date of his widow's will, and presumably before 1491, but nothing more is known of him. He married *Alice*, daughter and heir of William *Sye*, of Haselwell, through which match the Middlemores inherited Haselwell and became entitled to quarter the arms of *Sye*, Bennett and Haselwell, which appear as allowed in the Heralds' Visitation in 1634.

She was living, doubtless a widow, in 7 Henry VII, 1491-92, when she granted, with her son John, certain premises in

Cha. B.A.
M. v. Tuthill,
M. 40-36.

Haselwell, Bennett, Sye.—What we know of the family who derived their name from the reputed manor of Haselwell in King's Norton is but little. The lady whom John Middlemore married, *Alice Sye*, given corruptly as *Sythes* in Vincent's MSS. was daughter and heir of William *Sye*, whose wife was a daughter and heir of William Bennett, who had married the daughter and heir of William Haselwell, of Haselwell.

The precise descent given is shown in the margin.

According to the Visitation, the *Syes* bore, Quarterly or and sable, in the first quarter a mascle gules; with Bennett, Per pale argent and sable a fess per pale gules and or, all

William Haselwell,
of Haselwell.

┌
|
..... *Haselwell*,
dau. and heir,
m. William Bennett.

┌
|
..... *Bennett*,
dau. and heir,
m. William *Syc*.

┌
|
Alice Sye,
dau. and heir,
m. John Middlemore.



the manor of Haselwell to one Ralphe White and Elizabeth his wife which became the subject of an action in 1640 at the instance of her descendant, George Middlemore, who then stated that Haselwell had been in possession of his ancestors over 200 years. Her will is recorded at Worcester

16. John M.
continued.

Cha. B.A.
M. v. Tuthill,
Chas. I, M. 40,
36.

"Alis Middelmores, widow, late the wife of John Middelmores, late of Haselwell," dated 22 October, 1523; "to be buried in the high chauncell of Saint Nicholas at King's Norton by her husband; to the reparation of the Chapelle and Stepill of Mosely that as it please my son John Myddelmores to give"; he also to give to the "most porest and nedfullest" at his pleasure as he shall think "necessary and most profitable to my soule"; debts to her son Thomas and she appointed John her executor. "Approbated" at Worcester 27 December, mcccc^{to}, the last figures of the date being erased; the year was probably 1524.

"In the middle of the chancel [at King's Norton] on the ground were the portraitures of a man and his wife, in white marble, in the posture of prayer with this inscription:

Nash, Worc.
I, p. 165.

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Middlemores armigeri nuper de Hazelwell et Aliciæ uxoris ejus que. . . obiit 29 mensis Decemb. An. Dom. 1524.¹ Quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

"It is now quite erased."

within a bordure azure bezantée, a crescent for difference; and Haselwell, Azure a chief or. But Vincent ascribes to Haselwell the punning coat, a well, and growing thereout on either side a sprig of hazel fruited, and for a crest, a squirrel sejant between two sprigs of hazel holding in his paws a hazel nut. The former coat is also borne by a Cheshire family of the same name, but whether any connection existed between the two is quite unknown. The Syes seem to have been a King's Norton family, for we find that Baldwyn Sye in 1522 was assessed to the lay subsidy at King's Norton "in goods," 40s.

Exch. Lay
Sub. 200-12-

¹ This date, it may be noticed, is the day after the date of probate of will of Alice Middlemore, whom we take to be mother of John Middlemore. It is probable there is some error in the day of the month as here given.

16. John M.
continued.

John Middlemore and Alice Sye had issue:

- i. *John Middlemore* of whom next¹ (17).
- ii. *Thomas Middlemore*, named as above in his mother's will in 1523. Perhaps the Thomas Middlemore named as survivor in suit *Astmore v. Middlemore* in 1553. Not improbably the Thomas Middlemore, of Coventry, who with his wife Jone was admitted to the Guild of Knowle in 1514. See p. 44, *note*.

Cha. Pro.
Astmore v. M.
Mitford, 586.

Lay Subs.
200-127.

Astmore v. M.
Cha. Pro.
Mitford, 586.

17. John Middlemore, of Haselwell, esquire, appears to be the John Myddylmor, of King's Norton, taxed to the lay subsidy of 1522-23 in the amount of 24*s.* upon £24 in land. He is probably the John Middlemore doing suit in King's Norton Manor Court in 1490 and 1498. Living in 1491-92, when he joined his mother in granting premises in Haselwell manor to Ralph White and his wife, and, according to the deposition in 1553 of Richard Lyndon, of King's Norton, died about 1527, but more probably at a somewhat earlier date.

Vinc. 126-213.

He married *Alice*, daughter of . . . *Rotsey*, of Colemore, in King's Norton.

John Middlemore and Alice Rotsey had issue :

- i. *George Middlemore*, of whom next (18).

P.C.C.

Rotsey.—The Rotseys of King's Norton recorded their pedigree at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1569, but the name of Alice Rotsey is not entered therein. The will of Richard Rotsey, of King's Norton, was proved in 1537. They gave for their arms, Argent, a chevron sable between three broken spears, heads of the second imbrued gules, staves or.

¹ It may be well to draw attention to the fact that here the pedigrees, as given in the Vincent MSS. and in the Heralds' Visitation for 1634, do not agree, for the latter omits this John Middlemore (17) who married Alice Rotsey, but the Chancery suit of Middlemore *v.* Tuthill, taken together with the suit of Astmore *v.* Middlemore, appears to confirm Vincent's account.

18. George Middlemore, of Haselwell, gentleman.

18 George M.

According to a Chancery suit, *Ireland v. Middlemore*, 1618, *John* Middlemore, of Haselwell, gent., had a lease of lands in King's Norton granted from Richard Barnebrooke, of Northfield, which premises, upon the death of *John*, descended to Symon Middlemore, his son and heir, and on Symon's death to his son and heir George Middlemore, who entered and declined to give up the premises upon expiration of the lease to the plaintiff William Ireland, of London, silk weaver, grandson of William Barnebrooke and, as such, entitled to the freehold.

Cha. B. A.
Jac. I,
I. 1, No. 52.

John in the bill is evidently an error for *George* Middlemore.

He is mentioned in 1543 as owning a meadow in King's Norton called Hodgett meadow.

Stone MSS.
No. 5.

George Myddlemore and Jane his wife were seized of premises called Smythes in Moseley with reversion to Symon Middlemore, gent.

Cha. Pro.
Grevys v. M.
Ser. II, 77,
95.

He was buried at King's Norton, 3 December, 1566, probably at a comparatively early age, since his wife survived him about twenty-six years.

His will, dated 11 May, 1566, describes him as "George Myddylmore of King's Norton, gent., 'consideryng the frayleness of this transitorye lyfe that [men do] vade away as the flowre of the fylde at the good appointed time;'" he appointed his wife Jane sole executrix and his "well beloved brother M^r Thomas Wyrley" as overseer. To wife Jane lands and tenements in King's Norton, "savage the lands appointed to Symonde"; to second son Baruk, tenement called Bells in occupation of Thomas Baker the elder, subject to annuity of £3 to son Abell. He also names Joys Mathew my daughter, George Mathew, Symonde my eldest son, Frances Myddylmore my youngest daughter, Anne Mydelmore [my] daughter, Mr. Monford, Richard Benton. Proved at Worcester, 9 Eliz., 21 December, 1566, by Baruch Medlemore and Jane Mathewe [? Middlemore], administrators.

Worcester
Prob. Reg.
fo. 60, I, Vol.
vi.

He married *Jane*, daughter of Hugh *Harman* of Morehall,¹

¹ Vincent says "of Sutton Coldfield." Mrs. Middlemore names her "sister Harewell," appoints Thomas Harewell an executor, while Margaret Harewell was a witness. In the pedigree of Harewell of Besford, Thomas

Vis. Worc.
Harl. Soc.
xxvii, "2.

18. George M.
continued.

co. Warwick, and niece of John Harman *alias* Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, 1519 to 1551, the well-known benefactor of Sutton Coldfield. She was residuary legatee and executrix of her husband, and survived him many years, for "Mrs. Jane Middlemore, of Haselwell," was buried "in our ladyes isle" at King's Norton, 19 February, 1592.

Her will, dated 10 December 1490 (*sic*), was proved at Worcester 12 February, 1592, as Jane Midlemore of Haselwell, widow. The executors were Thomas Harewell, Philip Sheldon, and Abel Middlemore. The overseers, George Matthewes and Richard Baynton. The inventory was valued at the considerable sum of £204 2s. The residuary legatees were Abel Middlemore, the children of Ann Lenche, and Francis Wareley (the eldest son of Francis excepted).

George Middlemore and Jane Harman had issue certainly :

- i. *Simon Middlemore* of whom next (19).
- ii. *Baruch Middlemore* described as "second son" in his father's will, was devisee of a tenement called Bells, with a croft called Drewett, subject to the payment of a rent of £3 to his brother Abel. "Mr. Barruk Middlemore" was buried at King's Norton, 3 November, 1586; he was probably born before 1548.
- iii. *Abel Middlemore*, an annuitant in his father's will, 1566. Executor of his mother's will, 1590, and legatee for £100. Perhaps the Abel Middlemore baptized at King's Norton on 9 April, 1559, his godparents being Mr. Thomas Rotsey, John Greives, and Elizabeth East.

If so he was (probably) the Abel Middlemore, gent., buried at King's Norton, 20 October, 1628, perhaps without (surviving) issue.

Married (probably) *Joane*, buried as "Joane, wife of Abel Middlemore," 27 April, 1638, at King's Norton.

They (probably) had issue :

Harewell, of Birmingham, second son, is said to have married Margaret, daughter to . . . Harman, and widow to Richard Sheldon.

- i. *Mary*, fil. Mr. Abell Myddlemore, baptized at King's Norton, 13 June, 1603.
- ii. *Abel Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 15 April, 1605, and buried 4 May, 1605.
- iii. *Edmund Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 10 March, 1606, and buried 30 March, 1607.
- iv. *Frances*, baptized 30 June, 1556, at King's Norton, her sponsors being George Mathew, Elizabeth Littleton and Amphilis Middlemore: she is described in her father's will as youngest daughter and legatee for £60. She married . . . *Wareley*, and had issue at least one daughter, *Jane Wareley*, living 1592. 18. George M.
continued.
- v. *Joyce*, named as Joys Mathew in her father's will. Her mother, 1592, bequeathed to her "on blue velvett coverlett." *George Mathew* and *Joyce Middlemore* married at King's Norton, 8 February, 1551, he is perhaps the *George Mathew*, of Morcet, gent., one of the bondsmen in 1566 for the administration of *George Medlemore*. *Joyce* was probably eldest child of the family of *George Middlemore* and *Jane Harman*. Will of *Jane M.*
Worc. 1592.
- vi. *Ann* married . . . *Lenche*, devisee in her mother's will, 1592, for "two sylver spoones." The executors were to put apart a sum of £4 for her "needful relief."
- vii. *Amy*, unmarried in 1590, when her mother devised £20 to trustees, *Thomas Harewell*, *Philip Sheldon*, esquire, and *Abel Middlemore*, gentleman, as her marriage portion, providing she was "ruled in hir marriadge" by them.
- viii. *Dorothy Foxall*, mentioned in her mother's will as legatee for "on cove."

Mathew.—Mathew was of Berkswell, Warwickshire, and the pedigree of the family was entered in the 1619 Visitation of that county. They apparently claimed descent from the ancient Welsh family of Mathew, of Llandaff, their arms being, Sable, a lion rampant argent, quartering (for *Jestyn ap Gwrgant*), Gules three chevronels argent.

Lenche.—This family entered a pedigree in the Worcestershire Visitation, 1569. They were related to the *Sheldons* of Beoley. They bore for arms, Argent two bars engrailed azure, each charged with three cinquefoils or.

18. George M.
continued.

And perhaps also, being named in King's Norton Register, the following, of whom nothing more is known :

ix. *Judith*, baptized at King's Norton, 18 October, 1548.

x. *John Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 21 December, 1550.

xi. *Bridget*, baptized at King's Norton, 20 June, 1552.

M. v. Michell,
Cha. Pro.
Bridges, 395.

19. Simon Middlemore, the eldest son, seems to have been of Banton, near Pentridge, in Derbyshire, living in 1583, but died in his mother's lifetime, before 1590, and his wife Elizabeth administered to his effects.

Cha. Pro. 11,
Grevys v. M.
v. 77, No. 95.

He was entitled after his mother's death to the reversion of Smithes in Moseley (see *ante*, p. 95, under George Middlemore, 17), which the plaintiff alleged he had purchased from Simon, but which Simon and his mother upon the death of George had combined to defraud him of.

M. v. Michell.

According to Humphrey Whytmore he said "he would do well for his daughters, and that they should have £100 apiece."

No entries respecting him occur in the King's Norton Register, and as he died in his mother's lifetime he presumably was never "of Haselwell," though so described in the Visitation of 1634, and may not have been buried at King's Norton.

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Thomas *Noell*, of Hilcote, co. Stafford, who was living in 1590, and administered her husband's affairs.

M. v. Michell,
Cha. Dep.
Bridges, 395.

There appears to have been some dispute between her and her sons, and her son John deposed in the suit of Middlemore v. Michell that he had heard his mother say that "she could hang the complainant [*i. e.* her eldest

Noel.—The marriage of Simon Middlemore and Elizabeth Noel was duly recorded in the 1583 Visitation of Staffordshire, at which the Noel pedigree was entered. Of this family, one of the most ancient in Staffordshire, the present representative is Charles Perrott Noel, esquire, of Bell Hall, Worcestershire. Arms: Or (sometimes Argent), fretty gules, a canton argent (sometimes ermine).

son George] if she would," and that the complainant "sealed the bond because he went in fear of his life." This suit was to relieve the plaintiff, George Middlemore, against liability on a bond for £100, in favour of the Michells. It was absolutely dismissed in 1590.

19. Simon M.
continued.

Simon Middlemore and Elizabeth Noel had issue :

- i. *George Middlemore*, of whom next (20).
- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, ancestor of the Middlemores of Northamptonshire and Derbyshire, of whom hereafter (41).
- iii. *John Middlemore*, of Morecott Hall,¹ co. Warwick, gentleman, aged twenty-two in 1590, a deponent in the suit of Middlemore *v.* Michell.
- iv. *Geffrey Middlemore*, gentleman, aged 21 in 1590, a deponent in the suit of Middlemore *v.* Mitchell.
- v. *Dorothy*, named in suit of George Middlemore *v.* Dorothy Middlemore and Jane Middlemore. Cha. Decrees, 1588, p. 810.
- vi. *Jane*, married between 17 June, 1588, and 18 November, 1589, *Peter Michell*, who, with his wife, was a defendant in the suit of Middlemore *v.* Michell. Will of Peter Michell proved at Lichfield, 1632.

20. George Middlemore, of Haselwell, gentleman, in 1597 and 1599. He was of Sutton in Coldfield, gentleman, in 1609; of Sheepey, Leicestershire, in 1617; in 1631 and 1636 of Whittington.

In 1608 he granted a lease of certain premises in King's Norton to John Netherill, whom in 1628 he sued for ploughing up pastures and cutting woods; but on the defendant's answer the suit was dismissed at the plaintiff's request on payment of the defendant's costs, 20s.

In 1618, William Ireland, of London, silk weaver (son of William Ireland and Mary Barnebrooke, daughter and heir of Richard Barnebrooke, of Northfield), sued George Middlemore and his son George Middlemore, junior, to recover possession of premises in King's Norton, alleged to have been leased by Thomas Barnebrooke (grandfather of Richard) to John (read George) Middlemore, grandfather of this George (see *ante* p. 95).

Close Rolls,
39 Eliz.
M. v. Gardner,
Cha. Pro. Eliz.
M. 11, 59.
Close Rolls,
7 Jas. I,
M. v. Wight-
wicke.
Close Rolls,
12 Chas. I.
M. v. Netherill,
Chas. I,
M. 48-9.
Ireland v. M.
Cha. B. A.
Jac. I, 1, 52.

¹ Morcot is perhaps to be identified with Morcet, the residence in 1560 of his aunt, Joyce Mathew.

20. George M.
continued.

Rec. Roll,
10.

Cha. B. A.
Chas. I,
M. v. M.
M. 77, 12.
Idem.

It is probable that he was a recusant, for Jane Middlemore, wife of George Middlemore of King's Norton, gentleman, was in 43 Elizabeth, fined £120 for recusancy.

He entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1634, and died about 1636-37, aged upwards of seventy, "lately (4 May, 1637) deceased." Will not found but was proved by *Mary* Middlemore.

He married, (1) probably between 1580-90, *Jane*, daughter of Henry *Warner*, late of Whittington, co. Stafford, by Isabel, his wife.

Henry Warner by his will devised all his property in Whittington, Uttoxeter, Marchington, Lichfield and Wenesburys and goods and chattels "to the value of £500" to his wife Isabel, with remainder to their children, Thomas, Simon, Edmond and Jane.

In 1602 Isabel Warner settled Woodford Hall, Uttoxeter, upon her son Edmond's marriage, who, however, as well as his brothers Thomas and Simon, died *s.p.* in the lifetime of Isabel, who herself died about 1605, whereby the Warner property descended to the said Jane Middlemore (who was deceased 6 September, 1609) and her *two* children. In 1617, George Middlemore sued Mathew Wightwick, as executor of Isabel, for an account and in 1619 his son George also sued Mathew Wightwick alleging that upon the death of his grandmother, Isabel Warner, about 1612, he ought, in right of his mother, to have become possessed of the Warner estates, but that Mathew and his son William had possessed themselves of the said estate by fraud and that the former pretended to be executor of Isabel's will.

Close Rolls,
7 James I.

Cha. Pro. Eliz.
M. 11, No. 59.

Close Rolls,
39 Eliz.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Whit-
wick, Jac. 1,
M. 10-42.

In 1599 he filed his bill against Gilbert Gardner, of London, goldsmith, in respect of a dispute about a bond for £60 which he in 1597, with Thomas Warner (presumably his brother-in-law), late of Whittington, gent., had given to Gardner to secure £32.

George Middlemore and Jane Warner, his first wife, had issue a son:

i. *George Middlemore*, of Haselwell, of whom next (21)

and according to the Visitation of Worcester, 1569,

Joyce, who married *George Mathew*, of Barkswell, co. Warwick.
But this is an evident error for *Joyce Mathew*, sister of
Simon Middlemore; see p. 97 *ante*;

20. George M.
continued.
Worc. Vls.
Harl. Soc.
p. 97.

and perhaps:

- ii. *John*, son of George Middlemore, baptized at King's Norton,
2 March, 1591.

George Middlemore wedded (2), about 1605, *Joyce*, one of the daughters and co-heir of Richard *Whittell*, or Whetall, of Great Sheepy, Leicestershire, gentleman, a marriage which, as will be seen, afterwards led to very considerable litigation.

Richard Whittell, or Whittle, filed his bill (not now extant) against George Middlemore, and the latter's undated answer alleges that in consideration of this marriage Middlemore was to pay Whittle £100, and the latter should thereupon convey a moiety of the manor of Great Sheepy to him, but that this was never done. A bill in 1631, brought by Middlemore against Whittle, alleges that the former had paid £200 for the latter's debts, and that Whittle therefore demised to him a lease for fifty years of premises in Great Sheepy and a weekly payment in corn and barley, but that Whittle had countermanded this and had attempted to defraud Middlemore of the premises.

George Middlemore and Joyce Whittell, his second wife, had issue:

- iii. *Josias Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (37).
- iv. *Elizabeth*, she, on 4 May, 1637, being then of London, spinster, brought her bill against her half brother, George Middlemore, claiming an annuity of £20 out of the moiety of the manor of Great Sheepy, settled on her parents, George Middlemore and Joyce Whittle, and alleging that her half brother had bought the premises from the trustees Whitwick and Hewes at a price below their true value. It would seem that this £20 was merely a sum lent by her to her father, and the defendant was directed to pay. Her

M. v. M.
Cha. Pro.
Chas. I,
M. 77, 12.

Whittel.—Some particulars of the Whittells, who descended from an ancient family taking its name from the manor of Sheepy, will be given hereafter when dealing with the Middlemores of Great Sheepy and Stepney.

20. George M.
continued.

bill was dismissed with costs, 40s. 8d., on 7 February, 1637-8.

Read 7. M.
Cha. Pro. Jas. I,
R. 9, No. 21.

M. v. M.
Cha. Pro.
Chas. I,
M. 77, 12.

Close Rolls,
12 Chas. I.

George Middlemore married (3), *Mary*, widow of Thomas *Thickness* of Whittington, co. Staff., some time between 4 July, 1619, and 14 October, 1623. *Mary* Middlemore was executrix of George Middlemore, and she is described as mother of George, but this is clearly an error. On 2 May, 1636, he, with his stepchildren, sold to Richard Pyott the mansion house at Whittington of Thomas *Thickness*, then in his possession.

Close Rolls,
10 Chas. I.

Close Rolls,
3 Chas. I.

Close Rolls,
2 Jas. I.

21. George Middlemore, of Haselwell, esquire; was of Haselwell, gent., in 1634, and of Great Sheepey, gent., in 1637; was residing at Reahall, co. Staff., as G. Middlemore, jun., gent., in 1609, the date of his marriage settlement, when he with Robert Stannford, of Reahall, gent., conveyed to Roger Harvie, citizen of London, a tenement in Whittington late belonging to Henry Warner, grandfather of George Middlemore, jun., and premises in Litchfield, Whittington, Fisherwick, Tymore, Tamhorne, Fredley, Hatchley, Cheadle, and Dilon, Staff., which had been devised by Henry Warner to his daughter Jane Middlemore.

As to the litigation with his half sister Elizabeth Middlemore, see *ante* (p. 101) under her name.

Close Rolls, 17,
Chas. I, part
10.

On 9 February, 1641, he bought for £150 premises in King's Norton from Brome Whorwood. In July, 1641, he became bound in £200 for the debts of Francis Folliott, clerk. In 1647 he filed his bill against George Pilkington and others, alleging that though Folliott had discharged it before his death, yet Pilkington and others had got the bond into their

Thickness.—This family was long settled at Balterley, and some notes about them will be found hereafter under Middlemore of Northamptonshire and Derbyshire.

hands pretending it was never discharged, and he asked for an injunction against them. 21. George M.
continued.

In 1640, as lord of the manor of Haselwell,¹ he seized John Tuthill's best cow as a heriot, upon alienation. Tuthill was entitled to premises in King's Norton, originally granted by Alice and John Middlemore, ancestors of George, as long before as 1491-2, and had assigned them to Thomas Reynolds. Tuthill sued Middlemore for trespass, who rejoined by proceedings for an injunction. M. v. Flint,
Cha. Pro.
Chas. I,
M. 19-23.
M. v. Pilkington to Whit.
35.
Chas. I,
Cha. Pro.
M. 40, No. 36.

He became involved in considerable litigation with his half brother Josias Middlemore, consequent upon his purchase of the latter's moiety of the manor of Great Sheepy in Leicestershire. A moiety of it was conveyed to him by William Stanford and Frances Wolfreston in consideration of £500 on 20 September, 1634. For an account of this litigation see under Josias Middlemore (37), *post*. Ultimately, 8 June 1637, he sold this moiety of Great Sheepy manor for £800 to Thomas Baylye of the Mythe, Leic., gent., Thomas Levinge, sen., of Baddesley Ensor, Warwickshire, and Thomas Levinge, jun. Close Rolls,
10 Chas. I.

Middlemore suffered severely for his loyalty at the Great Rebellion, for his house, Haselwell Hall, was plundered by soldiers, and divers deeds and writings were dispersed and lost. In the case of Middlemore v. Birch in 1723, it was stated by Mrs. Onely the widow of William Middlemore, the last of Haselwell, that her husband's great grandfather, George Middlemore, had an estate worth £500 or £600 yearly, and that he had a Captain's Commission under King Charles I, in the time of "the late troubles," for which reason he suffered much, and that his estate was much impaired "in the time of Oliver's usurpation." Cha. Pro.
M. v. Carter,
Bridges, 400.

Cha. Pro.
Reynardson,
1033.

The Royalist Composition Papers further show how greatly the rebellion affected him. On 11 April, 1649, he was assessed at £80, but even this he seems to have been unable to pay, and in July his discharge was ordered on payment of £28.

¹ From Middlemore v. Carter, it appears that he was lord of the manor of Haselwell "for the space of 50 years at least," and that on his death it descended to his son. Bridges, 400.

21. George M.
continued.

On 23 November, 1649, this was still further reduced to £10 on his petition which set forth that he had been obliged to sell lands to pay his fine, that his debts amounted to £600, and that having been plundered of his personalty during the war he was worth nothing, and that he had a wife and family and sixteen children. That he was a captain under Charles I seems confirmed by the list of those who were in the garrison of Worcester at its surrender in 1646 in which appears the name "Captain Middlemore."

Admon. P.C.C.

He died (probably) early in 1652, for on 16 April of that year administration of his effects was granted to Frances Middlemore, relict of George Middlemore, late of King's Norton.

Rec. Roll, 54.

George Middlemore married *Frances*, daughter and heir of Robert *Stanford*, or Stamford, of Reahall, by Magdalene his wife, about 1609, and it may be inferred from the deed above mentioned that he then settled upon his marriage the property which descended to him from his grandfather, Henry Warner. She appears to have been a Roman Catholic, for in 22 Charles I, 1647, the wife of George Middlemore, of King's Norton, was fined £60 for recusancy. This may indicate that she was possessed of some independent means, though her husband's estate as shown by the Royalist Composition Papers was considerably impoverished.

Stanford.—The Stanfords, or Stamfords, were a prominent Staffordshire family which descended from Sir William Stanford, who was a Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Queen Mary, and died 28 August, 1538. He is described as having been "a zealous Roman Catholic." He bought Handsworth, and his son, Sir Robert Stanford, knighted in 1603, who died 20 March, 1607, was seized thereof and also of Reahall. Probably this Robert was his grandson. Like the Middlemores the Stanfords were recusants. They bore for arms, Argent three bars azure, on a canton or a fess, and in chief three mascles sable.

A letter dated 9 March, 1600, from R. Cooke to his (or her) sister seems to refer to her.

"Commend me to sister Anne and let her know that her mother is a good Catholic, and that her sister Frances, my god-daughter, is doing well and has married one Middlemore, a Catholic and honest gentleman belonging to Mr. Robert Sackville, and lives well in that country, but mother and friends marvel they don't hear from her."

21. George M.
continued.

State Papers,
Dom. Eliz. vol.
274.

We have no certain record of the date of her death, but the entry "Mrs. Middlemore, of Haselwell," 12 April, 1666, in the King's Norton Burial Registers probably refers to her, and she is doubtless the Francisca Middlemore, of King's Norton, inventory £30, whose administration was granted to her daughter Ann Middlemore, 24 June, 1672.

Worcester
Probate Reg.

George Middlemore and Frances Stanford had a very numerous family. He stated in 1649 that he had sixteen children, but this clearly did not include children who died young.¹ But we have the names of nineteen only who appear to have been :

- i. *Frances*, eldest child, baptized at King's Norton, 13 September, 1607, died at Tamworth, 16 January, and buried at Statfold, 20 January, 1676, will dated 4 July, 1676. Married, at King's Norton, 29 September, 1631, to *Francis Wolferstan*, esquire, of Statfold, co. Stafford, who was baptized 3 May, 1612, and left a numerous issue. He, who died 5 November, 1666, was ancestor of the still existing family of Wolferstan. The Wolferstans were originally from Wolferstan in Suffolk, and bore for their arms, Sable a fess wavy between three wolves' heads erased or.

Of their eleven children their eighth child was *Middlemore Wolferstan*, born 18 August, baptized 29 August, 1643, at Statfold, lived in his later years at Barton under Needwood, and, dying a bachelor, was buried there, 29 January, 1706-7.

¹ The epitaph to his daughter, Mrs. Wolferstan, states that she was the eldest of twenty-two children.

21. George M.
continued.

Shaw's Staff.
I, 416.

On the north wall of the chancel in Statfold church was erected a handsome marble tablet with the following inscription:

"Here lie interred the bodies of FRANCIS WOLFERSTAN Esq. and FRANCES his wife. He was the son of HERSEY WOLFERSTAN Esq. and MARY EGERTON and grandson of HUMFRED WOLFERSTAN and KATH. STANLEY. He died November 5, 1666, aged 54.

"She was the eldest of twenty-two children of GEORGE MIDDLEMORE of Haslewell Esq. and FRANCES STANFORD. She died January 16, 1676, aged 69.

"As different strings most harmony afford
So this unequall'd equal pair accord.
Harmless disports his younger age affects
Whilst nothing her enlarged care neglects
She happy in his meeke and virtuous life
He in a provident and virtuous wife.

"They left three daughters, GRACE, ANNE and ELIZABETH, and three sonnes, FRANCIS, MIDDLEMORE and STANFORD.

FRANCIS	}	married	{	HESTER BOWYER.
ANNE				EDW. ARBLASTER, Esq.
ELIZABETH				JOHN BOTT, Gent."

- ii. *Robert Middlemore*, son and heir, of whom next (22).
- iii. *George Middlemore*, ancestor of the Middlemores of Grantham, now extinct, of whom hereafter (27).
- iv. *Elizabeth*, who married *Roger Walker*, of Finningly (*i.e.*, Fillongley), 25 October, 1640, at King's Norton.
- v. *Ruth*, married *Thomas Allett*, of Nether Shuckburgh.
- vi. *Anne*, baptized at King's Norton, 28 August, 1613. She was living 1689. See will of her sister Ursula, who gave to her sister, Ann Middlemore, £5 and a silver cup.

Her will: Ann Middlemore, of Haselwell, 2 October, 1700, proved at Worcester, 29 April, 1701, names sister Sarah Stacey, her son, my nephew, William Stacey, and niece, Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of my said sister, to the poor of King's Norton £5, of which 40s. to be given by 2s. 6d. to each poor family near Haselwell; to every servant at Haselwell House, 5s.; residue to her loving cozen William Middlemore, of Haselwell, gentleman. Inventory £441

- 10s. 0d. which included £300 due on mortgage from Mr. 21. George M.
George Middlemore. *continued.*
- vii. *Henry Middlemore*, the son of George, baptized at St. Martin's, Birmingham, 13 February, 1615-6, was perhaps one of this family.
- viii. *Cicely*, buried at King's Norton, 10 January, 1616. Perhaps the "Sisilley dau. of Geo. M. bapt. at St. Martin's, Birmingham, 17 March, 1610-11."
- ix. *Cicely*, baptized at King's Norton, 6 May, 1617, married as his second wife, *Thomas Adkins*, of Hanbecke, co. Lincoln, gentleman. In 1641 her father, George Middlemore, brought a suit against him, alleging that on the marriage Adkins had settled premises in Stowe of yearly value of £30. In answer Adkins states that certain premises in Nottingham had belonged to Anne, his former wife, which at his death must descend to Martin Adkins their son.
- x. *Mary*, baptized at King's Norton, 30 July, 1619, and buried there 24 August the same year.
- xi. *Stamford Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 8 March, 1620, executor of sister Alice Middlemore in 1658; he was of King's Norton, gentleman, 26 September, 1670. *Cha. Pro. M. v. Adkins, Collins, 2.*
- Probably he died a bachelor, but he does not appear to have been buried at King's Norton.
- xii. *Mary*, baptized at King's Norton, 3 August, 1623, living unmarried in July, 1642, when she is mentioned as *eldest* granddaughter in the will of her grandmother, Magdalene Stamford, who bequeathed to her £300; she married before 18 November, 1647, *Loveilgod Gregory* of Hellenhull Grange, Stoneley, co. Warwick, living 1658 (see will of her sister Alice Middlemore).¹ *Cha. Pro. Gregorie v. M. Hamilton, 144.*
- xiii. *Susanna*, baptized 31 May, 1626, at King's Norton, married her (distant) cousin, *William Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, who died in 1663, of whom, and whose issue see hereafter (51).
- xiv. *Alice*, baptized at King's Norton, 6 October, 1628; buried there as daughter of Mr. George Middlemore, 15 March, 1658-9. Will, as of King's Norton, 23 February, 1658-9, proved by her brother, Stamford Middlemore; gives to her *P.C.C. Pell, 240.*

¹ She is described in these Chancery Proceedings as the daughter of *Robert Middlemore*, an evident error for *George*.

21. George M.
continued.

four sisters, Ursula, Sarah, Martha, Anne, £3 each; and to her five elder sisters, viz. Wolfreston, Walker, Wilkinson, Gregory, 10s. each, and to my sister Middlemore, of Hawkeslow (51), 10s., and some wearing apparel. Names also brother Middlemore (22), of Haselwell, £4; brother George Middlemore (29), 10s.; cousin Elizabeth Middlemore, of Northfield, a gold ring; cousin Samuel Middlemore, 10s.; to niece Susanna Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, a stuff gown. Residuary legatee and executor, Stamford Middlemore. Proved, 20 May, 1659.

xv. *Samuel Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 18 April, 1632, of whom we have no further record.

xvi. *Sarah*, baptized at King's Norton, 8 July, 1633, who was living in 1700 (will of sister Anne), married . . . Stacey.

She received an annuity of £7 10s. from her sister Anne; her children, named in sister Anne's will, 1700, were *William Stacey* and *Elizabeth Barrett*.

xvii. *Martha*, baptized at King's Norton, 19 November, 1635. Unmarried in 1658, living, 1689. Married . . . Bruce.

xviii. *Ursula*, elder sister of Mary, unmarried in 1658. Perhaps the "*Urula (sic)* dau. of Geo. M." baptized at St. Martin's, Birmingham, 2 March, 1609-10. Will, 17 September, 1689, when she was of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, spinster. To the poor of the parish where she may die, £5; poor of King's Norton, £5; brother Stanford Middlemore, £5; sister Anne Middlemore, £50 and a silver cup; sisters Sarah Stacey and Martha Bruce, £20 each; nephew George Middlemore (23), of Haslewell, £50; nephew Richard Middlemore (22), of Clement's Inn, £5; nieces Mary Milward, Elizabeth Grey and Margaret and Mary Middlemore, daughters of sister Susanna Middlemore (51) deceased, Francis Bradshaw and Frideswide Crow, daughters of sister Magdalene Evans deceased, £5 each; cousin Katherine, wife of Samuel Keck of the Middle Temple, and to each of their three daughters, £10; household goods and wearing apparel to her faithful servant, Elizabeth Peirce; nephew Samuel Middlemore, £20; to cousin Richard Middlemore (30) of the Temple and his wife a ring, value one guinea, each. Executors, Samuel Keck and Samuel Middlemore. Proved 5 December, 1690.

P.C.C.
Dyke, 207.

xix. *Magdalen*, deceased in 1689. Married . . . *Evans*. Her daughters *Frances Bradshaw* and *Frideswide Crow* are named in the will of Ursula Middlemore, 1689.

21. George M.
continued.

22. Robert Middlemore, of Haselwell Hall, gentleman; probably baptized at St. Martin's, Birmingham, 25 October, 1608. He was evidently of Moseley in 1636, aged twenty-seven, and was buried at King's Norton 16 January, 1679-80.

Robert

Middlemore

On 8 May, 1630, he and his wife Ellinor filed their bill in Chancery against her mother, Mrs. Fox, and her brother-in-law and sister, William and Alice, wife of William Booth of the Inner Temple. From this bill it appears that Richard Fox devised his messuage in Moseley to his wife with remainder to his daughter Eleanor, afterwards Mrs. Middlemore. All his other lands in Moseley, King's Norton, and Leicestershire, he gave to his daughter Eleanor and her heirs, and the property in Staffordshire to his daughter Alice and her heirs, with remainder over to her sister Eleanor. By this bill Mr. and Mrs. Middlemore alleged that Mrs. Fox, the widow, combined with William Booth to defraud her, Mrs. Middlemore, of her portion. Apparently Mrs. Fox, who died before 16 May, 1634, claimed the property for her life, for, on 2 November, 1630, she filed her bill against her daughter and son-in-law and his brother, George Middlemore, (27), in respect to premises "which Mrs. Fox claimed for life," in King's Norton, Norfield and Yardley, and in Harbourne, Staffordshire. Ultimately, by an order of the court, George Middlemore and his son Robert agreed to levy a fine of Haselwell in favour of Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, William Booth, and Thomas Fox. This was in trust as to Haselwell for George Middlemore and his son Robert, and as to the residue for Robert and his wife Eleanor. The result is not known, but on the death of Mrs. Fox further differences arose between Mr. Middlemore and his brother-in-law, Booth. Under the will of her father, who was possessed of considerable real and personal estate, to the value of £4,000, Eleanor Fox received a legacy of £600 and all his goods and chattels. This legacy remained in the hands of Mary Fox, the widow, who died without

Chas. I,
M. 16,
No. 49, 50.

22. Robert M.
continued.

M. v. Booth,
Collins, 11.
Cha. Dep.
Chas. I,
M. 11, 16.

having discharged it. By her own will Mrs. Fox devised £200 each to Joseph and Richard Middlemore, sons of Robert, and various legacies to the twelve children of Robert Middlemore, to be paid within two years, by William Booth the executor. Not being so paid, Robert Middlemore filed a bill in Chancery against William Booth, 5 June, 1654. On 27 June, 23 Car. [1671], he, then of Haselwell Hall, with George Middlemore his son, conveyed to Joseph Girdler of the Inner Temple, gent., the manor of Haselwell with the chief mansion house, a farm and two water corn mills in his own occupation, Ford House in King's Norton, in the occupation of Samuel Gower, gent., a house occupied by William Sparrey, and a cottage in the tenure of Ann Terry, widow, to his own use for life, and then £500, and subject thereto to his son George. This was a provision for his younger son Robert.

.C.C.
Bath, 25.

Will, 7 March, 1678, as "of Haselwell, gentleman." By virtue of the settlement of 1671 he charged Haselwell with £500 to his son Robert. Bequests: to sons George and Joseph 5s. each; son Richard £100; son William £50; son Thomas £20; son John 5s.; to his daughter Millard £5; to his daughter Gray 5s.; grandson Robert £10; grand-child Elizabeth Middlemore £20; poor of King's Norton £5; son Samuel £100; residue to sons and executors Robert and Samuel Middlemore. This will, which [his nephews] Middlemore Wolferstan and Stanford Wolferstan, and Ann Cox witnessed, was proved respectively by Samuel and Robert on the 17 February and 10 March, 1679-80. He also, "being possessed of personalty valued at £2,000," made a nuncupative will giving to his sons Joseph, Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, and Samuel £100 each; to his sister Anne Middlemore £200; to his son John £50; to his daughter Milward £20; to his two grandchildren, Robert and Elizabeth Middlemore, £10 each; of this George Middlemore was sole executor. "For the sake of peace in the family" it was agreed that Robert and Samuel should act as executors, which they did, proving the written will. However, Chancery proceedings ensued, and George Middlemore, John Middlemore, and Edward Cranke of Birmingham, innholder, filed a bill against Robert and Samuel in 1681, alleging that they had not paid the legacies.

Cha. Pro.
before 1714,
No. 577.

Stone MSS.
87.

That the manor of Haselwell was a reality is shown in the fact that he, by Thomas Ashmole his steward, held a Court Baron in 1654. Of this the roll is still in existence. In 1639 his father, George Middlemore, had sued one Tuthill to

enforce the customs of the manor of Hesley, (*sic*) one of which was the payment by every freeholder or copyholder of a heriot, the best beast or good, upon alienation or death.

In 1671 he himself sued his tenants Nathaniel Walker, John Carter, and others, for heriots and services, which appears to have resulted in a trial as to his tenure, but the result has not been seen.

Presumably Robert Middlemore conformed to the English church since his children were baptized in the parish church.

He married at King's Norton, 9 January, 1629, *Elinor*, a daughter and co-heir of Richard *Fox*, of Moseley, co. Worcester, gent., by Mary, his wife, the other daughter being Alice, wife of William Booth, of the Inner Temple. She was presumably buried at King's Norton, 27 October, 1669, as "the wife of Mr. Robert Middlemore."

Robert Middlemore and Elinor Foxe had at least twelve children :

- i. *George Middlemore*, of whom next (23).
- ii. *Joseph Middlemore*, probably baptized at Aston juxta Birmingham, 13 November, 1632, was of London, but in 1681 is stated to have been long a lunatic. His brothers, Robert and Samuel, appear to have agreed to keep him. Legatee for £200 of his grandmother, Mary Fox.
- iii. *Richard Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 6 June, 1634, was of Clement's Inn, London, doubtless an attorney; legatee of his grandmother Fox for £200. In 1656 his father granted him an estate in Birmingham, Caroll or Carrow Fields, Duddeston Row, Moor Street and New Street. In 1657 he sold these premises. Nothing more is known of him.
- iv. *William Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (24).
- v. *Thomas Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (26).
- vi. *Robert Middlemore*, of Marston Culy, of whom hereafter (27).
- vii. *John Middlemore*, of Northfield, of whom hereafter (28).

22. Robert M.
continued.
Cha. Dec.
B. 1639, f. 584
Ibid. B. 1671.
f. 594.

22. Robert M.
continued.

Worcester
Prob. Reg.

- viii. *Samuel Middlemore*, of King's Norton, gentleman, baptized there 1 February, 1641, and buried there 24 September, 1717. Will, dated 14 March, 1715-16, and sealed with the arms and crest of Middlemore, was proved by his nephew and sole executor, John Middlemore, of Witchall, *alias* Wiggall, the younger son of his brother John, whom he evidently regarded with affection, describing him as his "well-beloved nephew," and devising to him the residue of his lands and tenements, subject to legacies and an annuity of £15 to Samuella Middlemore, "now in the service [abroad] of the king as a soldier;" to his cousin, *i.e.* niece, Eleanor Middlemore, sister of my cousin William Middlemore, of Haselwell Hall, deceased, to the latter's relief, Mrs. Onley and her second husband; to my cousin Ralph Pank, of London, and his wife Abigail, 20s. each for rings; to my cousin Robert Middlemore, of Haselwell, and his sister, Elizabeth Weatherhead, my brother-in-law, Edward Milward of Woscot, and his sons Thomas, Edward, George, 10s. for rings; my cousin Reade and her husband, my cousin Horton and his wife, 20s. each for rings; Mr. Samuel Benton, of Limsworth Hill, sen., the latter's son, Samuel Benton, jun., and his daughter, Ann Palmer, also to the sons of Mr. Benton, viz., godson John £10, and to Thomas, William, and Joseph, 10s. for rings; my godson Samuel Mantle. Proved 8 October, 1717, inventory £70. There is no mention of his nephew Thomas Middlemore, the barber and ex-soldier, who had contested the possession of Haselwell, and his other elder nephews, Robert and Samuel, are practically excluded from the inheritance in favour of his younger nephew, John Middlemore, of Witchall, a son of his brother John Middlemore (28) of Northfield.
- ix. *Simon Middlemore*, aged twenty-eight in 1670, buried at King's Norton as son of Robert Middlemore, 12 May, 1676.
- x. *Mary*, baptized at King's Norton as daughter of Robert Middlemore, gentleman, 3 September, 1643; married at King's Norton, 23 July, 1666, *Edward Millward*, of Woscote, and left issue.
- xi. *Elizabeth*, baptized at King's Norton, 26 December, 1644. She married (1) before 1678, *Walter Gray*, esquire, by whom she had a son,

Middlemore Gray, baptized at Kingswinford, 18 March, 1672. 22. Robert M.
continued.

She remarried (2) at King's Norton, 19 November, 1689, her first cousin in the female line, *William Middlemore*, of Hawkesley (53),

and probably

xii. *Daniel*, son of Mr. Robert Middlemore, buried at King's Norton, 18 November, 1670.

xiii. *Anne*, perhaps the Anne Middlemore, spinster, buried at King's Norton, 7 February, 1700-1.

23. George Middlemore, of Haselwell Hall, esquire, baptized at King's Norton, 25 August, 1630, admitted to the Middle Temple, 5 May, 1651, as "son and heir of Robert Middlemore, of Haselwell, esquire."

Geo. Middlemore

On his father's death he set up a nuncupative will (see *ante*, p. 110), but allowed his brothers Robert and Samuel to prove an earlier written will. With his brother John he, in 1686, brought suit against Samuel, Robert then being dead, in respect of certain bonds which he had executed in favour of his father, the late Robert Middlemore, which he alleged were given without valuable consideration and were intended to be given up. It seems that Robert and Samuel, evidently as executors, as George had not paid the money secured by the bond, had caused their brother to be arrested in open market, and he consequently appealed to the Court to be released by the Sheriff and for the bonds to be given up and destroyed. Samuel's reply in effect was that he would forbear from the claim if his brother George would pay the principal money. Apparently the dispute some time before had been referred to arbitration, but the nature of the proceedings is not clear.

Cha. Dec.
1681, f. 593.

On 2 February, 1691, he mortgaged premises in King's Norton to William Gulston of the Middle Temple, esquire, for £1,050.

In July, 1691, John Hopkins, of Birmingham, ironmonger, sued him in respect of the interest of a mortgage of £800, charged upon premises in Moseley, in the parish of King's Norton.

23. George M.
continued.

Cha. Pro.
Bellamy v. M.
Hamilton, 1808.

He was in 1698 involved in litigation over a right of way from the Birmingham and King's Norton road to Haselwell. It was alleged that the ancestors of one John Hay had granted a right of way to the ancestors of George Middlemore, but that the latter had cut down part of the fence and some trees, and had refused to pay the reserved rent of 4*d.*

Worcester
Probate Reg.

He died a bachelor; buried at King's Norton, 3 April, 1700, and administration was granted at Worcester, 24 April, 1700, to the "nephew and right heir, William Middlemore of London, apothecary," his brother and sister, Samuel Middlemore and Elizabeth Middlemore, having first renounced administration. The bondsmen were William Middlemore, of King's Norton, gentleman, Samuel Middlemore, of King's Norton, gentleman, and Benjamin Greves, of King's Norton, gentleman. His effects were valued at £294 16*s.* 8*d.* He was succeeded at Haselwell by his nephew, William Middlemore (25), eldest son of his brother next named.

The fourth son of Robert Middlemore (22) and Eleanor Fox was

Worcester
Registry.

24. William Middlemore, of London, cheesemonger, baptized at King's Norton, 25 August, 1635. The date of his death or place of burial has not been found, but it must have occurred before 1700; he married *Esther Dyson*,¹ sister of Abigail Dyson, who married his brother, Thomas Middlemore. She was living 1701, when her son William made his undated will. Marriage licence, 28 December, 1661, he aged about twenty-six, she of St. Nicholas, Worcester, maiden, about twenty-two, her parents dead.

William Middlemore and Esther Dyson had issue:

¹ The Dysons were a well-known local family settled at Inkberrow in Worcestershire.

- i. *William Middlemore*, of whom next (25).
- ii. *Eleanor*, heir to her brother. Perhaps "Mrs. Elinor M." buried at King's Norton, 1 February, 1716-17. After her brother's death, she released her interest in Haselwell Hall,

24. William M.
continued.

Elin

Middlemore

7 July, 1710, to George Birch, the consideration for which was £247 10s. For an account of the consequent Chancery proceedings, see under Thomas Middlemore (26).

- iii. *George Middlemore*, mentioned in his brother's will, died about 1703-4 s. p.

And probably

- iv. *Robert*, son of Mr. William Middlemore, of London, buried at King's Norton, 1 June, 1677.

25. William Middlemore, of Haselwell Hall, esquire, was an apothecary in London, when, in 1700, he succeeded his uncle, George Middlemore, being then, it would seem, a bachelor.

He mortgaged, 10 October, 1700, Ford House and other property in King's Norton, to William Lea, of Hales Owen, for £400, thus adding to the charges imposed by his uncle. This mortgage was assigned, 10 October, 1704, by Lea's executors to George Birch, of Harborne, gentleman, who lent him £700 more on those and other premises. Indenture, pen. T.M.

He was also possessed of Mosley Great House, which he mortgaged to Joseph Ford, of Stourbridge, for £1,000. Ditto.

He also mortgaged Haselwell to Katherine Somers, 8 October, 1702.

28th Oct 1702

He was buried, 4 August, 1709, in King's Norton Chancel, below the Communion rails with this inscription:

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM MIDDLEMORE OF

25. William M.
continued.

HAZELWELL, ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUG. 2, 1709, AGED 38."

Stone MSS.
138.

His wife *Margaret*, jointure dated 18-19 October, 1704, survived him and remarried *John Onely*, of Yoxall, gentleman, who in 1713 was "of Hazelwell," she being aged forty. On 10 October, 1722, he joined her in releasing her interest in the manor of Haselwell for £3,000.

Margaret Middlemore

Mr. Middlemore left no issue, yet his will shows that he was most anxious to continue the possession of Haselwell in the Middlemore family, but as appears hereafter, p. 118, the amount with which it was encumbered by himself and his predecessors, and the action of his sister, Eleanor Middlemore, ultimately frustrated his intention, and he thus became the last of the Middlemores of Haselwell.

Will, undated; to wife, an annuity of £100; annuity of £10 to his nephew Robert Middlemore, whom he otherwise passed over. To his mother and sister £40 a year, to his brother, George Middlemore (who predeceased him) he devised the residue with successive remainders to his cousins George Middlemore, of Marston Culey, Samuel Middlemore, of Witchall, or his brother John, and lastly to Richard Middlemore, of the Temple; to his uncle, Samuel Middlemore, £10; to his [maternal] uncle, William Middlemore, of Hawkesley and his wife, £20; one guinea to the minister of King's Norton to preach a funeral sermon. He named no executor other than declaring that, "if the heir acts right he is to be sole executor." This will was proved by his widow, Margaret Middlemore, to whom was granted a commission to administer the estate, 4 April, 1710, "the heirs being Samuel and Thomas Middlemore."

The fifth son of Robert Middlemore (22) and Eleanor Fox,

26. Thomas Middlemore, of Worcester, baptized 11 October, 1636, King's Norton, was at one time at Moseley. He became a clothier at Worcester, but ultimately removed to Chester; a legatee for £100 under his father's nuncupative will, but for only £20 under the written and proved will.

Will, 18 April, 1686, of Thomas Middlemore, of Chester, gentleman, was proved 27 May, 1686, by his widow, Abigail, the sole executrix and residuary legatee: the only legacies were 10s. each for rings to his brother, William Middlemore and Hester his wife.

His wife *Abigail Dyson* was a sister of Hester or Esther Middlemore, the two sisters having married two brothers.

Thomas Middlemore and Abigail Dyson had issue:

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, probably eldest son, and stated, in deposition of Margaret Onely, to be elder brother of Thomas Middlemore, named in his grandfather's will, 1680. His cousin, William Middlemore, of Haselwell, left him an annuity of £10, but excluded him from the entail "by reason of his lunacy;" he is also mentioned in the will of his uncle, Samuel Middlemore for a legacy of 10s. for a ring, being described as "of Haselwell." This was in 1715, so that apparently he continued to reside there, although the Hall had passed away from the Middlemores some time before.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, probably the second child, since only Robert and Elizabeth are named as grandchildren by Robert Middlemore in 1678. She married . . . *Wetherhead*, see will of uncle Samuel [p. 112, ante], and was living in 1715.
- iii. *Abigail* married *Ralph Panck* of St. Mary Stayning, London, blacksmith, licence, 19 May, 1687, he being aged twenty-seven and she twenty, with consent of her mother Mrs. Abigail Middlemore, "to be married at Lewisham."
- iv. *Thomas Middlemore* was "for many years" a foot soldier in the Queen's service in Spain; doubtless the Thomas Middlemore named in the probate as being one of the heirs of William Middlemore (25), whose will was proved in 1710. Having returned to England in 1711 he, in 1712 filed his bill in Chancery to recover, as heir under the entail, Hasel-

26. Thomas M

P.C.C.
Lloyd, 61.

Cha. Pro.
Reynardson,
1033.

Cha. Pro.
Reynardson,
336.

26. Thomas M.
continued.

well. He alleged that his cousin german, William Middlemore, wishing to preserve the manor of Haselwell in the name of Middlemore, entailed it on his (William's) brother George with the remainder to him, Thomas, and that Ellen Middlemore, the sister of William Middlemore, combined with George Birch by means of a mortgage, and entered into possession of Haselwell. George Birch in his answer admits that "the family of the Middlemores is an ancient and loyal one," and sets out the will of William Middlemore somewhat more fully, and shows that the property had been encumbered by William Middlemore, and sold to him, George Birch, by Ellen Middlemore the daughter. This was by indenture, 7 July, 1710, wherein Eleanor Middlemore, "sister and heir of William Middlemore late of Hazellwell, gentleman," released her right to the estates, encumbered with £1,700, to George Birch for £247 10s. All this took place without the cognizance of Thomas Middlemore, who stated, and it was admitted by Birch, that, being in Spain, he did not become aware of his cousin's death till long after, and only got leave to return home in 1711. Clearly, under the entail, Eleanor was but an annuitant and not entitled to give the release, and the suit resulted in Thomas Middlemore (then merely a barber in London), by lease and release of 10 and 11 June, 1715, "to end all disputes," finally conveying his interest in Haselwell manor to George Birch for an annuity of £10 and £100 down.

Thus Haselwell finally passed away from the Middlemores. It had been in their possession for nine generations, having descended to them from William Haselwell, of Haselwell, whose great grand-daughter, Alice Sye, had married John Middlemore in the fifteenth century. It is easy to understand the anxiety Thomas Middlemore had to recover Haselwell. But the troubles of the seventeenth century had severely tried the fortunes of the family, for they had adhered to the King's cause, and resented Oliver's usurpation, with the result shown in the Royalist Composition Papers. Added to this, Captain George Middlemore had to provide portions for some eighteen children, and his eldest son, Robert, for at least twelve more. Gradually the estate lessened in size, until at the death of William

Middlemore, in 1709, the residue was found to be so heavily mortgaged and charged with annuities that it was impossible for his heir to retain the ancient property.

26. Thomas M.
continued.

What became of Thomas Middlemore we know not, unless, as seems probable, he is that Thomas Middlemore of St. Andrew's, Holborn, whose widow, *Sarah*, administered to his effects 14 September, 1727. Her maiden name was *Coleman*. Her will as Sarah Middlemore, of St. Andrew, Holborn, widow, dated 15 December, 1735, was proved 11 March, 1736. She names, to brother George Coleman a silver cup, brother-in-law William Harben, sister Dorothy Jackson, Elinor Horne, of Camden, cousin Thomas Reeve, residue to her daughter Mary Middlemore, then under twenty-one, with remainder to her nephews and nieces. Thomas Middlemore and Sarah Coleman had issue :

P.C.C.

P.C.C.
Wake, 63.

Mary, under twenty-one in 1735, of whom nothing further is known.

Doubtless Thomas died without male issue, since his cousin, John Middlemore, of Claines, left his property to the younger line of Grantham, which had descended from a previous generation, whose history to the present time we shall hereafter trace.

P. 123.

The sixth son of Robert Middlemore (22) and Eleanor Fox,

27. Robert Middlemore, of Marston Culy, in the parish of Bickenhill, gentleman, was baptized at King's Norton, 28 December, 1637. He was devisee of Haselwell Hall to hold it until he had received thereout a portion of £500, under his father's written will, which he with his brother Samuel proved in 1679.

Will as Robert Middlemore, of Marston Culy, in the parish of Bicknell, gentleman, made 3 August, 1680; to his "little and dear [only] son" George Middlemore, £200, and the like sum to each of his daughters, Anne and Elizabeth Middlemore, and to his child then unborn, when they

P. C. C.
North, 76.

27. Robert M.
continued.

respectively attained 21. To his son George, also the great silver tankard and a little silver cup; to son-in-law (*i. e.* stepson) Samuel Smith, a little silver tankard and 12 silver spoons, marked S. S.; to his father-in-law George Diale his signet. Wife Anne, residuary legatee, and she, and his father-in-law Mr. George Dyall, executors: proved 14 May, 1681, by Anne Middlemore and George Dyall.

He married *Anne Smith*, widow, licence 1687 (for he mentions in his will his son-in-law, Samuel Smith), daughter of *George Dyall*. She re-married James Dowell, of Marston Culy, Bickenhill, gentleman, who was described in the suit brought on behalf of her infant son as a "person of no calling."

Cha. Pro.
Whittington,
440.533.

Dowell and his wife, in 1695, took chancery proceedings against George Middlemore, of Haselwell. Two bills exist, one complaining that the defendant declined to pay the £600 which he borrowed in April, 1680, which evidently included the £500 charged upon Haselwell; the other, that the lands in King's Norton, including a tenement called Great Hoppas and the Mill Field, given in security, were not free from encumbrances as represented. In 1697, George Middlemore filed his bill asking for injunctions against his nephew and nieces, George, Elizabeth and Anne Middlemore and James and Anne Dowell.

Robert Middlemore and Anne Dyall had issue:

- i. *George Middlemore*, of Bickenhill, who died a bachelor; administration granted to his mother, Anne Dowell, widow, 12 July, 1706. The bond for due administration was given by Anne Dowell, Samuel Smith, doubtless the half-brother and George's sister, Ann Middlemore, gentlewoman, being all of Marston Culy. Consequent on the proceedings by his mother and stepfather with reference to the mortgage for £600, given by his uncle, he in 1696 (being then an infant, by his next friend, Samuel Middlemore, doubtless his uncle, with his sisters) took proceedings against his mother and James Dowell, alleging that they had combined with

his uncle, George Middlemore, to defraud him and his sisters out of their share in their father's estate.

- ii. *Elizabeth*, probably died before 1706. Evidently of age in 1696.
- iii. *Anne*, of Marston Culy, gentlewoman, in 1706. Evidently of age in 1696.
- iv. A child dead before 1696, as the three preceding were then styled the surviving children.

27. Robert M.
continued.

The seventh son of Robert Middlemore (22) and Eleanor Fox.

28. John Middlemore, of Northfield, gentleman, was baptized at King's Norton, 26 March, 1639, and buried there 10 May, 1698. Probably the John Middlemore, of Northfield, recusant from 1658 to 1685, Administration, 25 May, 1699, to his brother, George Middlemore. John Middlemore, gent., was buried at King's Norton, 10 May, 1698.

Worcester
Probate Reg.

In the south aisle of King's Norton church is this inscription on a tablet :

"NEAR THIS PLACE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN MIDDLEMORE ESQ. A DESCENDANT OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF THE MIDDLEMORES OF STUDLY, EDGBASTON AND HASELWELL HALLS. OBIT MAY 8th 1698 AGED 59."

He married a widow, *Mary*, daughter of William and Anne *Bach*, and relict of John Marston, who left an infant daughter, *Mary*, aged two years. She received as her jointure from her first husband, John Marston, Wichall Farm in King's Norton, which came to her upon his death.

A lawsuit followed on the death of little *Mary Marston*. After Mrs. Marston married John Middlemore "the said infant was maintained by Mr. Middlemore for four years or more in a most commendable manner." According to her godmother, Barbara, wife of Robert Fox, of Northfield, the child often saw her, when she complained of the unkindness of her

28. John M.
intituled.

grandmother, Anne Bach, and said if it were not for the kindness of her father-in-law, John Middlemore, "she did not know what she should do." Mrs. Fox further stated in her deposition, that Mary Marston was taken away secretly by her grandmother, and she is said to have died at school in Worcester.

Cha. Pro.
Bridges, 545.

Mrs. Middlemore appears to have taken out letters of administration to her daughter's estate, and she and her husband and their son, George Middlemore, brought a suit in Chancery against Thomas Bach, gent. (the brother of Mrs. Middlemore), Anne Bach, widow, her mother, and Job Marston and others, apparently to recover some portion of the estate of the infant, Mary Marston, alleging that the Baches received the rents and never reimbursed the Middlemores for the child's maintenance. The "bill" does not appear to be extant, and we gain this information about Mary Marston from the deposition of Mrs. Fox, made 1 February, 1688.

From the Chancery decrees we learn that the defendants were ordered to produce the accounts of Marston's estate, and as the result Middlemore's suit was dismissed.

Cha. Pro.
Hamilton 232
50.

Avenant v. M.
Bridges, 98.

The date of Mrs. Middlemore's death has not been ascertained, but she survived her husband, for after his death she, then (1699) of Wichall, sued one Richard Avenant, who "combined with others to defraud her" of Wichall Farm. It would seem that John Middlemore had sold a moiety of Wichall to Joshua Avenant before 1695, but had repudiated the sale on the ground that Mrs. Middlemore whilst a widow had conveyed it to her brother John Bach upon trust.

John Middlemore and Mary Bach had issue, probably :

- i. *Susanna*, daughter of Mr. John Middlemore, gent., baptized at King's Norton, 2 April, 1678, and buried there 26 June, same year.
- ii. *John*, son of Mr. John Middlemore, baptized at King's Norton, 28 April, 1679, and buried there 2 May.
- iii. *George Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 17 October, 1682, a plaintiff in the suit of Middlemore v. Bach, 1688, and of whom we hear nothing more.
- iv. *Samuel Middlemore*, described in will, 1715, of his uncle, Samuel Middlemore, as eldest son, "a soldier in service

of the King." By this will an annuity of £15 was to be paid him on his return to his native country. Probably twin son with the following ; both baptized as sons of Mr. John Middlemore, at King's Norton, 12 June, 1688.

28 John M.
continued.

- v. *John Middlemore*, of Wichall, evidently the John Middlemore, of Whiston, Claines, Worcestershire, gentleman, who made his will, 22 September, 1751, proved by his widow, 17 October, 1753, and by it left his King's Norton property to his wife for life with remainder to his kinsman, John Middlemore, eldest son of his kinsman, Richard Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire, with further remainder to Richard Middlemore, esquire, jun.

It is evident that this John Middlemore must have been the last male survivor of the elder line of the Middlemores of Haselwell, since, though he mentions numerous kindred, the Grantham Middlemores, his second cousins, are the only ones of his own name to whom he refers. He mentions as kinsmen, persons of the names of Strafford, Cowper, Orton, Long, Hadley, and Jeffrey. He gave various charitable bequests, and directed a monument to his father and mother to be erected in King's Norton Church, near where they were buried.

He married *Elizabeth*, whose parentage is unknown, but she had a sister, Mrs. Sarah Dicken, of Birmingham.

Their children died in their parents' lifetime. They were:

1. *John Middlemore*, died 3 May, 1739, buried St. Nicholas, Worcester, m. i.
2. *Stanford Middlemore*, died 3 May, 1740, buried St. Nicholas, Worcester, m. i.

HASELWELL.

The present Haselwell Hall, now belonging to the Cartland family, is a modern house, parts of which may be ninety or a hundred years old, and probably occupies the site of the old manor house, standing in a commanding position about a

Haselwell.

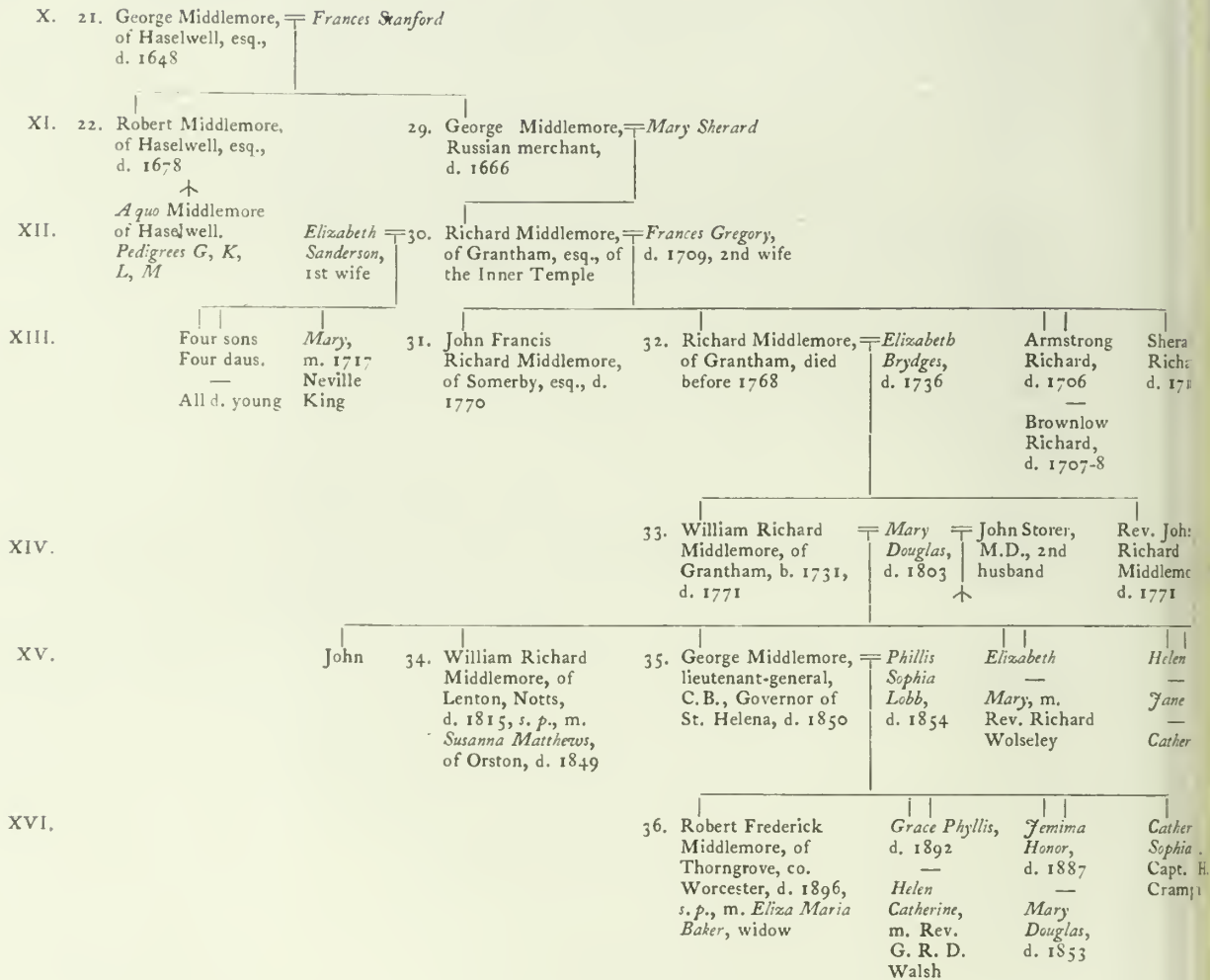
mile and a half east of King's Norton Church. The fields slope down from it to the little river Rea, which works several mills in the immediate neighbourhood. The house is approached by a private road which was possibly the cause of the litigation mentioned on page 114. Careful search failed to discover any well likely to give a name to the house, though there is an ordinary draw well on the premises.

Close to the bank of the river Rea is a small spring, which it has been suggested may have originated the name. There is no evidence in support of this theory, and as it is really a very insignificant spring, the origin of the name of Haselwell must be regarded as most doubtful. It is possible that the Haselwells came from the Cheshire family and transferred the name to their new abode in King's Norton. The coat allowed to them, a chief uncharged, is the same as that borne by the Cheshire family.

Wichall Farm, an old half-timbered house is situate about two miles further up the river, and is not far from King's Norton railway station.

KEY PEDIGREE H

The Middlemores of Grantham.



The Middlemores of Grantham

WITH Lincolnshire two separate lines of Middlemore have been closely associated, the one, that with which this chapter is concerned, was a cadet branch of Haselwell, and settled at Grantham, the other, which was associated with Barton-on-Humber, was an offshoot of the Hawkesley Middlemores. Both these families are now extinct in the male line, the last descendant of the Grantham Middlemores being Col. R. F. Middlemore, who died in 1896 at the age of eighty. The stock father of this family was George Middlemore, a Russian merchant, a younger son of George Middlemore (21), of Haselwell, and Frances Stanford. His son, Richard Middlemore, a barrister who seems to have been an able and prosperous man, settled ultimately at Grantham, evidently induced to do so by reason of his family connections, and the Middlemore family continued to be associated with Grantham for three generations; a house in Grantham, doubtless their residence, is still known as Middlemore House. Afterwards the then head of this line, William Richard Middlemore, settled in the town of Nottingham, where he was a solicitor and banker. It may be noted that this line of Middlemore conformed to the English church. A later descendant of this branch, General George Middlemore, nephew of William Richard Middlemore of Nottingham, was a distinguished officer, of whom a record is to be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. His only son was Colonel

29. George M.

R. F. Middlemore, before referred to. With George Middlemore, the Russian merchant, we accordingly commence the pedigree.

29. George Middlemore, of London, merchant [son of George Middlemore (21), of Haselwell, and Frances Stanford], was baptized at King's Norton, 10 June, 1612. He was apprenticed to Daniel Dobbins, of London, a merchant trading with Russia; this would be about 1626, when he was aged fourteen, only two years after, in 1628, at the early age of sixteen, Dobbins sent him into Russia as his factor to deal for him. After being there seven years he came back and gave an account of all his moneys with which Dobbins was highly satisfied, signed his release as apprentice, and suggested that he should become partner with him and other merchants, which accordingly he did, and became the manager of the Russian business. If it be literally true that as a mere lad of sixteen he was entrusted with his master's foreign business it says much for his mercantile capacity, for obviously, in the early part of the seventeenth century, he would have to rely upon his own judgment to a far greater extent than would be needful at the present day. It is allowable to suspect that Middlemore somewhat exaggerated the importance of his early position in Russia.

M. v. Dobbins,
Chas. I, B.A.
M., 26-44.

Cha. Pro.
Heath v. M.
Whitt, 38.

Admons.
P.C.C.

Years afterward disputes arose between the partners which resulted in a Chancery suit between them. Middlemore's bill, giving the particulars which have just been detailed, is dated 27 January, 1647, but Dobbins's reply is not extant. Another trade dispute with John Heath, of Russia, merchant, in 1646, shows that Middlemore dealt in sable skins. He seems to have lived in St. James's, London, but died near Hillingdon Magna, Middlesex, in 1666, aged about fifty-four; letters of administration were granted to his widow,

Mary, 24 February, 1666, and on 25 February, 1671, letters *de bonis non* were issued to his daughter Alice Middlemore. 29. George M.

He married *Mary*, daughter of John *Sherard*, of Lophorpe, co. Leicester, by Elizabeth Brownlow, his wife. She survived her husband, and settled at Oaking [*i.e.* Woking], Surrey, but died before 25 February, 1671, when letters of administration were granted to her daughter, Alice Middlemore, who at the same time took out letters of administration to her father's estate.

Admons.
P.C.C.

George Middlemore and Mary Sherard had issue :

- i. *George Middlemore*, "died without issue."
- ii. *John Middlemore*, "dyd of Melancholy, a Batchellor."
- iii. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (28).
- iv. *Elizabeth*, married . . . *Lamb*, "a goldsmith," and had two daughters :
 1. *Elizabeth*.
 2. *Sarah*.¹

MS. Ped.
pen. T. M.

Sherard.—This was a family of great antiquity in Leicestershire. Mary Middlemore was fifth in descent from Geoffry Sherard, of Stapleford, who died in 1492, whose eldest son was ancestor of the Lords Sherard and the Earls of Harborough. She herself was daughter of John Sherard, of Lophorpe, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brownlow, of Belton in Lincolnshire. Her eldest nephew was Sir John Sherard, bart., so created in 1666, which title became extinct on the death of Sir Brownlow Sherard, fourth baronet, in 1748; her niece, Alice Sherard, married Sir John Brownlow and was mother of Elizabeth, Countess of Exeter, Alice, Lady Guildford, Jane, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby and Eleanor, Viscountess Tyrconnell. Her son, Richard Middlemore, as will be seen, was concerned in business for several of his distinguished relatives, and her grandson, John Richard Francis Middlemore became "Esquire" to Lord Tyrconnell, when the latter was created K.B. A pedigree of Sherard is given at great length in Nichols's "Leicestershire."

¹ Will as *Sarah Lamb*, of Bishopsgate Street, London, spinster, to be buried at Stoke Newington, 29 August, 1747; shares in messuages in Ravensbury manor, Mitcham, to cousin John Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire; one moiety of my freeholds in cos. Lincoln and Surrey to my

Copy will
pen. T. M.

29. George M.
continued.

Close Rolls,
12 Wm. III,
p. 15.

v. *Alice*, who administered to her father's effects in 1668, her brother being then under age, and was daughter and "next heir" of Mary Middlemore, of Oaking, Surrey, married *John Lloyd*, "a merchant," by licence from the Faculty office dated 20 September, 1675.

vi. *Mary*, married *Allen Cliffe*,¹ he aged twenty-three, of St. Catherine Cree Church, linen-draper, son of Alderman Humphrey Cliffe, within Aldgate, by licence dated 28 September, 1667; she, aged eighteen, daughter of Mary Middlemore, of St. James's, London, widow. Mary and Allen Cliffe had issue:

1. *Allen Cliffe*.
2. *Humphrey Cliffe* married *Mary*.
3. *Grace*.
4. *Elizabeth*, married *John Vernon*, who had issue: *John*, *Allen*, *Thomas*, *Richard*, *Mary*.
5. *Alice*.
6. *Lettice*.

30. **Richard Middlemore**, of Grantham, esquire, was born about 1658, "once a filacer² in the Common Pleas,"

cousin, William Middlemore (son of my cousin, Richard Middlemore, late one of the sixty clerks in Chancery, deceased). The other moiety to my cousin, John Middlemore (brother of said William), both under age; to executors, said cousin, John Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire (brother of the said Richard Middlemore, deceased), cousin Thomas Vernon, of Lad Lane, London, whalebone merchant, £100 each, and £20 each for mourning; cousin . . . King, daughter of my cousin Mary King, daughter of my uncle, Richard Middlemore, late of Grantham, esquire, deceased.

In 1708 Sarah Lamb was of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster, when her uncle, Richard Middlemore, had a dispute about the payment of £100 to Mary Langley, a milliner in Holborn, who was to take Sarah Lamb into partnership. She died about 1753.

¹ In 1699 Allen Cliffe, sen., of Yarrow in Ashely, Worcestershire, Dame Alice Brownlow, and Richard Middlemore of the Inner Temple were bound to the Master of the Rolls in £8,000.

² The "filacer" was an officer who filed the writs; the word originates from the "filace" or thread with which they were tied together. The office in its ancient form is now abolished.

M. w. Langley,
Collins, 448,
No. 2.
Close Rolls,
27 Geo. II,
pp. 1-20.

and admitted to the Inner Temple as "of Grantham, gentleman," 23 June, 1677, being called to the bar, 31 May, 1685. There are many legal proceedings in which he was concerned, but it cannot be said that they exhibit him in a very favourable light.

30. Richard M.
continued.

In 1687 he, then being "of the Inner Temple, gent.," with Andrew Card, of Gray's Inn, gent., bought for £480 10s., from the Davenant family, a licence to sell oranges, lemons, and all kinds of fruit and confections in the theatre in Dorset Garden and the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.

Close Rolls,
3 Jas. II, p. 4.

One curious Chancery suit in which he was concerned is of interest as showing that barristers in the seventeenth century took commissions from attorneys for introducing clients to them. Patrick Shore, an attorney at law at Sleaford in Lincolnshire, in 1688 gave Richard Middlemore £100 "for his endeavours in procuring Sir John Brownlow, Bart., then High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, his kinsman, to employ Shore in his law business." Shore, it would seem, alleged that the money was only lent to Middlemore, and evidently succeeded in his contention in the fruitless proceedings which Middlemore instituted, who, not discouraged, a few months later, November, 1692, filed a fresh bill against Shore, alleging that he had since discovered that Shore had for seven years been Under Sheriff of Lincolnshire and had by way of presents and gratuities given much larger sums than £100 to persons who had procured that office for him.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Shore,
Collins, 450-
36.

In 1696 there were disputes respecting a rent issuing out of a theatre in Dorset Garden. One Alexander Davenant sold in 1691, to Roman Russell, of St. Paul, Covent Garden this rent, amounting to 19s. 7d. every day that a tragedy, comedy, farce, opera or public representation was given in the theatre. Davenant absconded, and Middlemore, who had been employed in many of his affairs and had lent him money, alleging that he had purchased it from Davenant for £1,200, ordered the treasurer of the theatre not to pay this rent to Russell, who asked for an injunction against Middlemore.

Cha. Pro.
Russell v. M.
Reyn. 163.

In 1702 Sir John Brownlow, Bart., an infant, sued Middlemore, alleging that the late baronet had conveyed the manor of Brewton and other premises to Richard Middlemore and other trustees, but that Middlemore pretended, notwithstanding, a title to some of the premises in his own right, and at other times as trustee for others.

Cha. Pro.
Brownlow v. M.
Ham. 612.

In 1704 William Oldys, LL.D. the vicar-general of Lincoln, sued Richard Middlemore, esquire, and Richard Sleeford and his wife. The

Oldys v. M.
Bridges, 563.

30. Richard M.
continued.

dispute apparently was in regard to fees in the bishop's registry, which Middlemore and Sleaford had held for some years.

M. v. Bawdes,
14-58, 423.

The Middlemores became possessed of the manor of Somerby in Lincolnshire; this had been mortgaged to Richard Middlemore by Charles Bawdes, of Somerby who was his wife's trustee, and Edward Clent, of Knightwick, Worcestershire, as security for £2,400, and Middlemore filed his bill against them in 1718; as a result he seems to have entered into possession, for three years later, September, 1721, we find an affidavit by Edward Bacon, of Grantham, gentleman, who states that he had been employed by Middlemore for the last three years to collect the rents of the mortgaged premises which were of the yearly value of £199 8s. 6d. His will shows that he ultimately became possessed of Somerby, which descended to his son.

Close Rolls, 13
Geo. I, p. 7.

He was a trustee of the manor and advowson of Careby in Lincolnshire, which in 1725 he conveyed, in pursuance of a decree made in 1720, to Thomas Payne, of Houghton on the hill, esquire.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Stow,
Whitt. 439.

He was, besides being a barrister, a notary public, and in 1707 was, with Roger Aldey, appointed Register of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln.

Close Rolls, 29
Geo. II, p. 11.

Besides being a trustee for the Brownlow family he was also one of the trustees of the Duke of Ancaster.

He died 1 June, 1726, in his sixty-ninth year, and was buried in Grantham church, 2 June, 1726. A slab in the nave marks his grave and a handsome tablet to his wife's memory is in the north aisle. Upon this he is described as "son of George Middlemore, of London, merchant, one of the sons of George Middlemore, of Haselwell Hall, Esquire."

He himself is commemorated on a brass plate in the centre of the nave at Grantham.

RICHARDUS MIDDLEMORE
armiger
Obijt primo die Junij
Anno Domini 1726
Ætatis suæ 69.

P.C.C.
Plymouth, 126.

His will was made 31 May, 1726, as Richard Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire; to his nieces, Elizabeth and Sarah Lamb, £20 each, and he forgives Sarah the £300 he lent her; his daughter King, the great silver salver, which was her mother's, and the sugar dish and spoon with the mitre on

them, which were her great grandfather Sanderson's; to his son-in-law Neville King and his wife, £50, "for mourning," on condition that they disclaim all rights in his estate except under this will, as he has already paid her marriage portion of £3,000; to his son Richard Middlemore, the two lesser salvers and set of casters with King William's arms upon them; to Jane, wife of Mr. Bozley, servant to his first dear wife, £5 and legacies to other servants; recites settlement on marriage with Frances his last dear wife, by which £1,500 should be applied for the benefit of their younger children, and having laid out £800 on advancement of Richard Middlemore, his only younger child, he directs that £300 of the £800 shall form part of the balance of £1,200 to be paid out of his personalty; to said Richard a gold watch, diamond ring and gold seal; to his son, John F. R. Middlemore, he devised his lands and tenements in Grantham in tenure of son-in-law, Neville King, subject to Neville King and wife continuing to hold them for life at rent of £20; to the poor of Grantham, £5; to his poor tenants in Somerby, £10; residue to J. F. R. Middlemore; his two sons joint executors. Any dispute concerning the will to be settled by John, Lord Viscount Tyrconnell. Proved 14 December, 1726, by both executors. Administration *de bonis non*, 26 October, 1776, to David Webb, administrator of the goods, with will annexed, of John Middlemore, otherwise J. F. R. Middlemore, surviving executor.

30. Richard M.
continued.

His town residence appears to have been in Bow Street.

He married twice. His first wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of Thomas *Sanderson*, M.D., of Grantham, eldest son of the "loyal and learned casuist," the Right Rev. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln; she was married about 1683, and died 29 March, 1701, in her forty-third year, after "eighteen years of happy wedlock;" buried at Grantham in the nave, 2 April following.

Cha. Pro.
1714-1758,
No. 610.

Richard Middlemore¹ and Elizabeth Sanderson had issue:

- i. *Mary*, who married at Gray's Inn Chapel, London, 12 April, 1717, *Neville King*, of Ashby de la Laund, esquire, who died before 1753; she died at Grantham, and was buried

¹ His portrait, which descended to the late Col. Middlemore, is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Middlemore at Melsetter. Particulars of this and others will be given in the appendix.

30. Richard M.
continued.

Close Rolls,
2^o Geo. II, 9.

Her. Coll.
Larken MSS.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Bawdes,
Collins, 346.

at Ashby de la Laund, 25 October, 1763. In 1753, being then resident, a widow, at Grantham, she conveyed premises in Martin and Timberland, Lincolnshire, to John Middlemore, upon trust, to provide a proper person to teach the children of Martin to read and write.

They also had

five sons and three daughters, who died young—perhaps *Alice Middlemore*, buried at Grantham, 10 December, 1691, was one of them.

Mr. Middlemore married, before 1705, (2) *Frances*, daughter of Armstrong *Gregory*, esquire; she was buried 10 December, 1709, at Grantham. She and her husband, in 1705, sued Charles Bawdes, of Somerby, to recover £1,500 which he owed her as her guardian and trustee. Apparently Bawdes, as mentioned above, was obliged to charge his property at Somerby to secure this.

They had issue:

31. i. **John Francis Richard Middlemore**,¹ otherwise **John Middlemore**, of Somerby Hall, esquire, was baptized at Boston, 12 February, 1703-4, admitted to the Inner Temple in 1720, called to the bar 25 June, 1726; became esquire

¹ The use of more than one Christian name at this period was still very rare. The only instance in the Westminster Abbey register before 1705 is that of Frances Theresa, Duchess of Richmond, who died in 1702, and the list of Roman Catholics refusing to take the oath to King George in 1715 contains the names of upwards of 3,100 of the nobility and gentry, but only fifteen out of them have two Christian names, and only five out of 4,990 freehold voters in Lincolnshire in 1723. The earliest instance of *three* names given in Waters' "Parish Registers" is in 1738, when the king's son was baptized George William Frederic; but this case of J. F. R. Middlemore is more than thirty years earlier. Neither his baptismal record nor his brother's have been seen. It is difficult to account for either the three names of Richard Middlemore's eldest son, the duplication of the names of the younger sons, or for the use in each case of the Christian name Richard, unless it was a matter of sentiment to perpetuate that Christian name.

"Parish
Registers,"
R. E. C. Waters
p. 41.

to his kinsman, Earl Tyrconnell, and his armorial achievement is amongst the Stalls of the Knights of the Bath in Westminster Abbey with his name inscribed, Jean François Richard Middlemore. Of this we give a sketch below. It will be noticed that the arms appear as three moorcocks counterchanged, but the third is doubtless an unauthorized addition by the engraver. What was doubtless his bookplate faces p. 139.

30 Richard M.
continued.

The ceremony of installation of Knights of the Bath in ancient times was a very elaborate affair, and, as shown by contemporary engravings, included the actual bathing of the knights. A full account of the creation of a Knight of the Bath is given in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," accompanied with quaint and realistic pictures of the various steps in the ceremony. The investiture when Lord Tyrconnell was created K.B. was one of the last at which the medieval ceremonial was observed, and the certificate, an engraved parchment form, given John Middlemore is sufficiently interesting to transcribe at length.

"Montagu, E.M.

"By Virtue of a Power (given me by His Majesty under the Great Seal of Great Britain) I do hereby grant this Certificate for an Allowance and Confirmation that you *John Francis Richard Middlemore of y^e Inn^r Temple, Esquire*, have actually perform'd the duties of an Esquire, as required at the Creation of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and as such did attend upon *the Right hon^{ble} the Lora Viscount Tyrconnell*, Knight

Pen. T.M.



30. Richard M.
continued.

P.C.C. 199,
Jenner.

He succeeded to his father's estates in Grantham and Somerby, and died abroad, about 1770.¹ He was cousin of Sir Brownlow Sherard, bart., who in 1737 devised to him the manor of Wickenby, in Lincolnshire, and his house in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, and appointed him his executor. The manor of Wickenby originally belonged to Francis, Lord Hailford, and was sold in 1718 to Sir John Sherard, bart., brother of Sir Brownlow. His will, dated 28 July, 1768, as John Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire, was proved in London, 10 May, 1770, by his nephew, the Rev. J. R. Middlemore, who did not long survive him. Further administration was granted 15 March, 1773, to Mary Middlemore, widow, and David Webb, the administrators of the Rev. J. R. Middlemore. He devised estates at Somerby to his eldest nephew, William Richard Middlemore, of Carlisle, and the property to be settled as part was by his father, Richard Middlemore; to John King, his wife and children, £20; to Richard Welby, his wife and children,

of the Bath in that Ceremony, whereby you the said *John Francis Richard Middlemore* are during the Term of your natural Life to Enjoy all Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, Exemptions, and Advantages which the Esquires of the Sovereign's Body, or the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber do Lawfully Enjoy, or are Entitled unto by Virtue of any Grant, Prescription, or Custom whatsoever. And the eldest Son of you shall likewise have and Use the Addition and Title of Esquire in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings. And, This being attested under Seal, and Entered with the Register of the said most Honourable Order, shall be to you as well as to all others a sufficient Warrant. Dated the 20th day of *June* in the *Eleventh* Year of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King George, Anoqz. Dni.
1725

"To Our very Loving Friend

"*John Francis Richard Middlemore Esquire*

"Entered by

"*Edw^d. 1ounge, Register.*"

[*Seal lost.*]

Pen, T.M.

¹ The MSS. parchment pedigree states that John Middlemore, son of Richard, married . . . Lambe and died s.p.

£20; his second and youngest nephew, John Richard Middlemore, clerk, residuary legatee and sole executor.

30. Richard M.
continued.

In 1762, the Clothworkers' Company paid him the compliment of electing him a member by reason of his presumed kinship to Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore their benefactors. As to this, see p. 86 *ante*.

- ii. *Armstrong Richard Middlemore*, baptized as Richard only, 20 May, 1705, at Grantham, and buried there 15 April, 1706.
- iii. *Brownlow Richard Middlemore*, baptized at Grantham, 27 October, 1707, and buried there 9 February, 1707-8.
- iv. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (32).
- v. *Sherard Richard Middlemore*, buried at Grantham, 6 May, 1712.

32. Richard Middlemore, of the Six Clerks' Office in 1726, was admitted to the Inner Temple, 30 May, 1720, as second son of Richard Middlemore, esquire; legatee in 1734, being then of New Court, Chancery Lane, of his cousin, Sir Brownlow Sherard, of Lophorpe, bart.; died, probably, before 1768, not being named in his brother's will. By his parents' marriage settlement £1,500 was to be expended upon the youngest son, and his father recited in his will that he had expended upon him £800, of which £300 was to be part of this £1,500, leaving him a legacy of £1,200; he also gave him a gold watch, diamond ring, and gold seal.

He is evidently the Richard Middlemore who was writer of an interesting manuscript, lately in the possession of Colonel Middlemore, of Thorngrove. It is a careful itinerary of four journeys taken by him, chiefly on horseback in 1760, 1761, 1762, 1764, and is interspersed with much interesting information about the places through which he passed, the character of the inhabitants, the style of the buildings and the appearance of gentlemen's halls, parks and gardens. His allusions to architecture, pictures, sculpture, scenery and antiquities, show that Richard Middlemore was a man of taste and refinement, while his remarks on the trades, agriculture and local

Pen. T.M.

32. Richard M.
continued.

government, of places through which he passed prove him to have been possessed of sound judgment and much natural shrewdness.

In his first tour, 1760, he covered 918 miles, starting from Grantham, thence by Chesterfield across Derbyshire to Manchester and Liverpool. Then through the Lake District and along Annandale to Glasgow. Thence to Inverary, returning by Stirling, Edinburgh, Berwick-on-Tweed, Durham, York and Newark to Grantham, having been out eight weeks and one day.

In his next tour, he travelled through Leicester, Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford, to Bath and Bristol, and went as far west as Plymouth. Returning by Salisbury and Winchester, and through London, he tells us that he then went to Sir Mathew Lamb's, at Brockett Hall, "where my uncle and aunt were: this is near Hatfeild about twenty-two miles from London. It is an exceeding pretty place, the house is a very good one, and the ground about it laid out in a very elegant taste. Left Brockett Hall the 25th, and got to Grantham the 27th, having been out eleven weeks and one day."

In 1762 he travelled in Wales; this time covering 1,087 miles, and again staying on his return journey at Brockett Hall, "and then went forward for Lincolnshire—stop'd at Bugden for Institution for the Living of Willesford."

In 1764 he calls his journey "The Norfolk Tour," and this time started from Aswarby in the company of four friends, one of whom, a Miss Bell, seems to have been an accomplished organist. At the end of his journey, having "knocked up" his horses, he took a chaise at Spalding, "and by the time I got to Dunnington the chaise horses quite tir'd and no fresh ones to be had after walking half the way in the dark and breaking the harness all to pieces, I got to Aswarby between 11 and 12."



John Middlemore Esq.



J.R. Middlemore



W.R. Middlemore

Richard Middlemore married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of William *Brydges*,¹ of the Middle Temple, serjeant-at-law, by Susan, daughter of Edward Noel.

32. Richard M.
continued.

Richard Middlemore and Elizabeth Brydges had issue :

- i. *William Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (33).
- ii. *John Richard Middlemore*, of Grantham, clerk in holy orders, B.A., Clare College, Cambridge 1760, M.A. 1763. He died a bachelor, and administration was granted to his brother, W. R. Middlemore, the only next of kin, 31 May, 1771. Further letters of administration were issued, 15 March, 1773, to Mary Middlemore, widow, and David Webb, executors of W. R. Middlemore.

P.C.
Admons.

The Middlemore Bookplates.—Four bookplates are known to exist, which seem to have belonged to the Grantham Middlemores. The first, “John Middlemore, Esquire,” is probably that of John F. R. Middlemore (31). Two others, of identical design and indeed from the same copper-plate, are inscribed “W. R. Middlemore” and “J. R. Middlemore” and may be assigned to the two sons of Richard Middlemore (30). One of these is shown in facsimile in the plate opposite. The last one reproduced, “W. R. Middlemore,” is a coarse copy of the first W. R. Middlemore plate, and may have been executed for Mr. W. R. Middlemore (33), the Nottingham banker.

33. William Richard Middlemore, of Grantham and of Somerby Hall, esquire, born about 1731, apparently

Serjeant Brydges was born 1663, died 1736, and desired to be buried at How Capel, Herefordshire. Under his will, dated 30 May, 1734, Mrs. Middlemore received the life interest on £1,000. He also gave to his daughter Middle (*sic*) his own picture and the pictures of his uncle and aunt Blachford, of the Dutchesse of Shrewsbury, of ye Milkmaid, and of ye Magdalen, that hung in his mother's Closett in Boswell Court, also a pair of my little silver salvers, 6 silver spoons, 6 silver knives and forks, pair of silver salts and 2 silver cups that have mine and my late wife's coat of arms engraven upon them, and £400 to his grandson, William Middlemore.

¹ The other co-heirs were Susannah, wife of William Gregory, and Grace, wife of William Wynne.

33. William
Richard M.
continued.

adopted a military career, as he was appointed Barrack Master in the Isle of Man, 1 January, 1766; he was of Carlisle at the time of his uncle's will, 1768. He died 7 March, 1772, and was buried in Grantham Church, m. i.

"Here lies interred the body of WILLIAM RICHARD MIDDLEMORE, late of Somerby Hall in this county, Esq., who departed this Life the 7th of March, 1772, in the 42nd year of his age. In memory of whom this monument was erected by his disconsolate Widow: He was Nephew and heir at law of JOHN MIDDLEMORE, Esq., late of Somerby Hall, aforesaid, who died abroad."

P.C.C.
 111, Taverner.

Will, as William Richard Middlemore, of Grantham, esquire, 18 April, 1771, was proved on 3 March, 1772, by the two executors, his widow, Mary Middlemore, and David Webb, of Budge Row, London. To his wife an annuity of £400 and his dwelling-house at Grantham. After her death that and all his real estate was to descend to his eldest son, John Middlemore, subject to legacies. To son William, £1,500; to his son George, £1,500; to his daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Helena, Jane and Catherine, £1,000 each; to David Webb, £100.

He married *Mary*, second daughter and co-heir of James *Douglas*, M.D., of Carlisle, third son of Sir William Douglas, bart., of Kilhead. She survived her husband and remarried (as his first wife) John Storer, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician at Nottingham, whose full-length portrait is to be seen in Bromley House Library, Nottingham. She died 19 July, 1803, and was buried at Grantham. Dr. Storer, who was of Scotch descent, died 17 September, 1837, aged ninety.

By her second husband she left issue, viz., the Rev. John Storer, M.A., rector of Hawkesworth, Notts, one of whose sons, the late George Storer, of Thoroton Hall, was for many years M.P. for South Notts.

Douglas.—Sir William Douglas was a cadet of the Queensberry line of Douglas, being a grandson of the first Earl of Queensberry.

W. R. Middlemore and Mary Douglas had issue three sons and five daughters :

33. William
Richard M.
continued.

i. *John Middlemore*. In February, 1776, being then an infant aged thirteen years, and described as "of Grantham," he was made plaintiff with his father's executors against Henry Doughty, of James Street, Westminster, to recover a rent charge upon premises in Snarford. According to the parchment pedigree he married and had a daughter, but nothing more is known of him. The printed Law List for 1790 gives the name of John Middlemore as an attorney at Nottingham, but we have been unable to trace the admission of any one of his name about that period.

34. ii. **William Richard Middlemore** of Lenton, near Nottingham, was a solicitor and banker in that town in partnership with Francis Evans, esquire; he was born about the year 1767, and died suddenly at Lenton, 6 October, 1815, aged forty-eight, two days after the death of his partner; his m. i. is on a tablet in the chancel at Orston.

"In a vault near this place is deposited the body of WILLIAM RICHARD MIDDLEMORE, Esq., 2nd son of W. R. Middlemore, Esqre., late of Grantham in the County of Lincoln. After a short illness of 30 hours, previous to which he appeared in perfect health, he died on the 6th day of October, 1815, aged 48. Behold an Instance of the Instability of Human Enjoyments, learn hence an important lesson, seek your Saviour while it is called to-day, tomorrow may not be yours. This monument was erected by his widow, Susanna, Daughter of John Mathews, Esq., of Tyne-mouth, Northumberland, by whom he left no issue."

The adjoining monument to Mrs. Middlemore is of similar style.

He was admitted a solicitor and attorney in November, 1787. His firm was at first Evans and Middlemore, and later Evans, Middlemore and Piercy. The legal business, afterwards Percy, Goodall and Brown, is still carried on by Mr. J. T. Brown, the surviving partner, while the banking business is represented by Moore and Robinson's Bank. He married *Susanna*, daughter of John *Mathews*, of Tyne-mouth, Northumberland, esquire, but left no issue.

33. William
Richard M.
continued.

After her husband's death she resided at Orston Hall, about fourteen miles from Nottingham, and not far from Hawkesworth where the Stors were settled. She died at Orston, 28 August, 1849, aged seventy-four, and was buried there; m. i. in the chancel. Her benevolence still remains a tradition in the village of Orston. The organ in the chancel there bears an inscription stating that it was given by Mrs. Middlemore. From her will it appears that she was possessed of real estate in Orston, Thoroton, Hawkesworth, and Mansfield, the proceeds of which, after payment of legacies, were distributed amongst the five children of George Middlemore.

- iii. *George Middlemore*, of whom next (35).
- iv. *Elizabeth*. Perhaps the Miss Middlemore who died at Nottingham "after a long and painful illness," in January, 1806.
- v. *Mary*, married at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 4 January, 1798, the Rev. *Richard Wolseley*, of Milmont, County Down, Ireland.
- vi. *Helen*.
- vii. *Jane*.
- viii. *Catherine*.

35. George Middlemore, C.B., a distinguished officer in the army and Governor of St. Helena. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 18 November, 1850.



General Middlemore¹ entered the army in 1792 as ensign in the 48th

¹ Since writing the above account of General Middlemore some further and more accurate particulars respecting his career have been derived from a statement of services drawn up by the general himself in 1832, and bearing his signature, of which we give above a facsimile. It was in 1792, not 1793, that he joined the army as an ensign in the 48th Regiment. For this office he gave six hundred guineas. In 1793 he became lieutenant in an independent company raised by Captain Lyster. For this he paid two hundred guineas. He subsequently went to Jersey with the 59th Regiment and remained there till 1794. In 1794, not 1792, he joined General

Regt., General Cuyler's "Shropshire Volunteers." He afterwards served as a commandant of a company of the same regiment under Lord Hood, acting as "marines" on board the "Brunswick," and similarly under Lord Duncan in the North Sea. In 1799, he sailed with his regiment for the East Indies, and just missed being present at the capture of Seringapatam, when Tippoo Sultan fell, though his obituary in the "Gentleman's Magazine" states erroneously that he took part in it. After serving at Bombay and Ceylon, he went to Egypt under Sir David Baird. Subsequently he returned to India, and was on Sir David Baird's staff in the Mahratta war, of whose discipline he spoke very highly. With Sir David in 1804 he returned to Europe, going to Gibraltar, being made a major 14 September in that year, and remained there till 1809, and then went with his regiment to Spain, and was at the battle of Talavera when the command of his regiment, through Col. Donellan being mortally wounded, chiefly devolved on him during its advance to the relief of the Guards, which tended so much to success. It was then that his regiment gained its badge the "Coldstream Star." He was highly spoken of by Wellington in his despatches, and by him recommended for promotion. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was made C.B., 4 June, 1815. Long residence in so many different lands affected his health, and he was invalided home in 1813. He was appointed assistant quartermaster-general in 1813; and in 1814 became inspecting field-officer at Nottingham, where his brother lived, and afterwards at Cork. He attained the rank of colonel in 1819, and after having been for some time on half-pay, being attached to the 12th Garrison Battalion, he was promoted as major-general in 1830, and commanded the troops in the West Indies, being appointed lieutenant-governor of the Island of Granada, 13 October, 1833, and in 1835 he

35. George M.
continued.

Cuyler's new regiment, the 86th, and became captain in a few months. He went with it to the Isle of Wight and remained there till he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general under the Earl of Moira. He sailed with the grand fleet under Lord Howe, convoying merchant vessels to Cape Finisterre. On his leaving India the second time he accompanied Sir David Baird to St. Helena, but on quitting that island he was taken prisoner by the French privateer the "Brave," but ultimately exchanged as a prisoner of war. Subsequently he joined the 48th Regiment in Ireland, and afterwards commanded the 1st battalion at Gibraltar. General Middlemore concluded this account of his services by saying, "During these periods I was never absent on leave or otherwise."

35. George M.
continued.

went to St. Helena as its governor, and superintended the removal to France of the remains of Napoleon, in 1840. In 1843 he became colonel of the 76th Regiment, but in the same year changed to the 48th. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1841, and in 1843, he was appointed governor of the Windward and Leeward Islands. The Duke of Wellington wrote of him in his despatches, "he is an excellent officer, and if his conduct did not demand promotion, his good conduct and attention to his duty would warrant it." A notice of General Middlemore appeared in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

MS. ped.
pen. T. M.

He married *Phillis Sophia Lobb*, who died at Southborough, 15 July, 1854. Her will was proved in the P.C.C. 1855. General Middlemore and Phillis Sophia Lobb had issue:¹

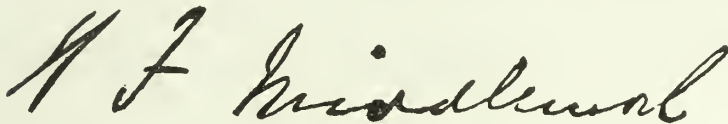
- i. *Grace Phyllis*, died in 1892, unmarried, aged seventy-eight.
- ii. *Robert Frederick Middlemore*, of whom next (36).
- iii. *Helen Catherine*, married at Tunbridge Wells, 18 April, 1854, the Rev. Gorges Richard Dallas Walsh, of Southborough, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, deacon 1852, and priest, 1853, afterwards domestic chaplain to the Dowager Countess Vivian. Settlement dated 17 April, 1854.
- iv. *Jemima Honor*, died in 1887, unmarried, aged sixty-eight.
- v. *Mary Douglas*, died at Hastings, 18 August, 1853, unmarried.
- vi. *Catherine Sophia*, married at St. George's, Worcester, 12 June, 1863, Captain Robert Henry Crampton, 2nd Queen's Dragoon Guards, who entered the army in 1847; son of the Rev. Cecil Crampton, of Killucan, Ireland.

36. Robert Frederick Middlemore, of Thorngrove, Grimley, near Worcester, representative of the Grant-ham line of Middlemore, entered the army 1834, becoming Captain, 13 January, 1847, and ultimately Colonel of the

¹ The MS. pedigree gives in pencil, as an elder son of General Middlemore, George, but adds against his name, "died;" it may be that the entry refers to a child who died in infancy, though possibly he is the George Middlemore who entered the army as 1st lieutenant of the 87th Regiment (General Middlemore's regiment) on 15 March, 1822, but disappears from the army list in 1839.

91st Regiment. He married at Grimley, near Worcester, 13 June, 1865, *Eliza Maria*, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of John *Chadburn*, who practised as a solicitor at Gloucester from 1811 to 1839. Mrs. Middlemore, who died at Thorngrove, 30 December, 1897, aged eighty-two, was three times married, viz. (1) to Edwin Shelton, of Thorngrove, esquire, and (2), as his second wife, to Samuel Baker, esquire, who was father of the well-known explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, and (3) to Colonel Middlemore, but she left no issue. Thorngrove is a residence of some interest from the fact that here lived, when "in captivity," Prince Lucien Bonaparte, while here his son, Louis Lucien, was born. It is now the property of Mrs. Middlemore's niece, Mrs. Lee Williams.

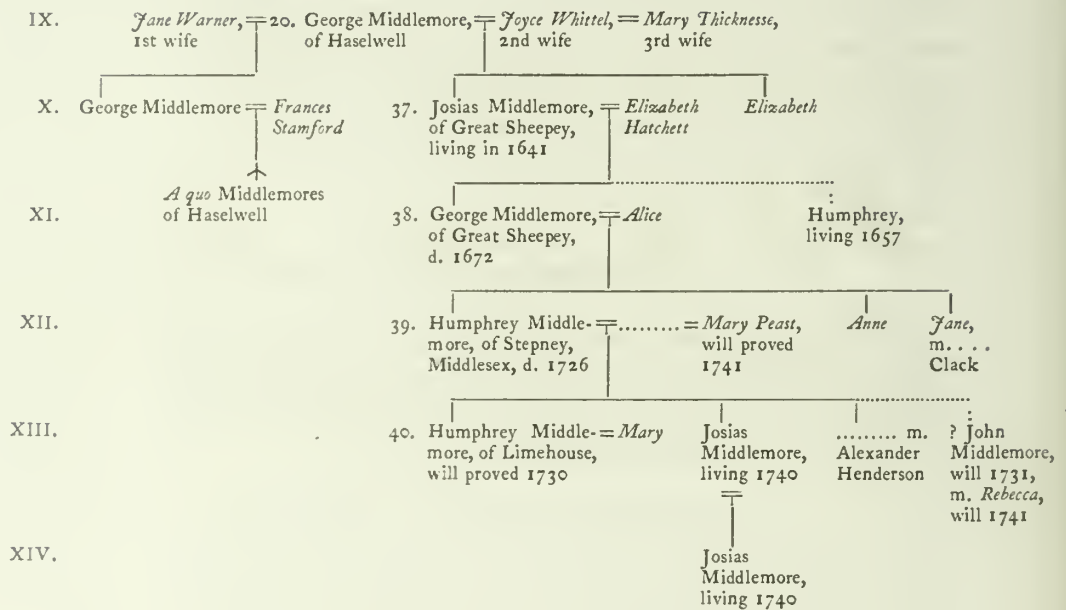
^{36.} Robert
Frederick M.
continued.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Col Middlemore". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Colonel Middlemore, who was a J.P. for Worcestershire, died, 18 October, 1896, at Thorngrove, aged eighty; but left no issue, and with him the male line of the Middlemores of Grantham appears to have come to an end.

KEY PEDIGREE K

The Middlemores of Great Sheepy and Stepney.



The Middlemores of Great Sheepey and Stepney

WE now turn to that cadet branch of the Middlemores of Haselwell which descended from the second marriage of George Middlemore (20) with Joyce Whittell, and can be traced for four generations in Great Sheepey, in Leicestershire, and Stepney, in Middlesex. The ancestor of this branch was Josias Middlemore, of Great Sheepey, who, as will be seen was involved in much litigation with his elder half-brother, George Middlemore (21) of Haselwell. It is pretty clear that he was constantly in pecuniary difficulties which compelled him to mortgage and ultimately to sell his property at Great Sheepey to his half-brother, George Middlemore. The litigation to break away from this on the part of Josias continued about sixty years, being prolonged into the third generation, when his grandson, Humphrey, sought during the years 1678-92 to recover Great Sheepey from Thomas Levinge and others who had bought it from George Middlemore.

But all this litigation was fruitless, and the expense entailed can only have served to further impoverish these Middlemores who removed to London, and can be traced there down to the middle of the last century, but they ceased to maintain the ancient standing of the family, and were content to describe themselves as "yeoman," and the like. It is not known whether this line be yet extinct, and, in fact, the name of

20. George M.

Middlemore has occurred amongst people of humble rank in the East End during recent years.

We commence this pedigree with

20. George Middlemore, of Haselwell and of Great Sheehey, *jure uxoris*, died about 1637. Of him full particulars are given, pp. 99-102 *ante*. He married for his second wife, about 1605, *Joyce*, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Richard *Whittell*, of Great Sheehey, by Dorothy Wrottesley, and had issue :

IV, 932.

Whittell, Wheathill, etc.—In Nichols's Leicestershire is given a pedigree of the family of Wheathill, or Whithull, of Sheehey, whose name is very variously spelt. They acquired the property of Great Sheehey through marriage with the heiress of the Sheepeys, a family of great antiquity, which descended from Walkelin de Shepey, lord of Sheehey in the time of Henry II, and continued there for ten generations. Their



arms were, Argent two chevrons sable within a bordure azure. Margaret Sheehey married, as first wife in 1429, Richard Whithull, living in 1436, who sold her property at Sheehey to the Astleys. His grandson by his second wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John de Flandens, of Flandens, Warwickshire, married a granddaughter of Joan Shepey (great-aunt of Margaret) who married Robert de Temple and brought to her husband Great Sheehey. Their great-grandson, Richard Whithull, married in 1578, Dorothy,

daughter of John Wrottesley of Wrottesley. This was thus brought about. Gilbert Astley, of Patteshull, was the feudal guardian of Richard Whittell, and as such had the right of "marrying" him, and in 1571 for £63 6s. 8d. sold this wardship and marriage to John Wrottesley who agreed to provide Richard with "meat, drynke, lodgyng, and appayrell" till he came of age, and in due course, John Wrottesley married young Richard to his daughter Dorothy Wrottesley. The indenture by which this transaction was carried

- i. *Josias Middlemore*, of whom next (37).
- ii. *Elizabeth*.

20. George M.
continued.

37. Josias Middlemore, of Great Sheehey, Leicestershire, gentleman.

It seems probable that he was one of that class of persons who are unable to conduct business, and consequently the property which descended to him from his mother, Joyce Whittell, passed away from him and his family.

out existed at Wrottesley until the disastrous fire there. Fortunately a copy was preserved by General Wrottesley, and to him we are indebted for a note of its contents. Richard Whittell left two daughters, and died 1639, having lived sixty-one years in wedlock. One daughter, Elizabeth, married . . . Coslynges, and the other, Joyce, married George Middlemore. The arms of Whittell, whose pedigree appears in the Leicestershire Visitation, 1619, are, Argent on a fess gules three mullets or.

Great Sheehey.—According to Nichols in a dispute in 1595 as to the manors of Great and Little Shehey, the latter was awarded to Richard Whettell, who, in 1603, granted the manor of Little Shehey to Robert Manley and Susan, his wife, to the use of Whettell for life, *sans* waste, with remainder to Robert Manley and Susan and the heirs of Robert. In 1614 Robert Manley granted the manor to Thomas Astley, to whom Great Sheehey manor had been awarded in 1596, and his son, Walter Astley, in 1677 alienated both manors to Thomas Bayley and Thomas Levinge. It is not easy to state precisely the dispositions of the manors of Great and Little Shehey, for the account given by Nichols, who, strangely enough, omits any mention of the Middlemores, does not wholly agree with the facts disclosed by the Chancery proceedings, and it is probable that some confusion between the two manors has arisen. It may be assumed that Richard Whettell's interest in one or both of the manors was divided between his co-heirs, that the one moiety descended to his daughter, Joyce Middlemore, whose son, Josias Middlemore, parted with it to his half brother, George Middlemore, who, in turn, in 1637, sold it to the Levinge family, who at the same time purchased the other moiety from the Astleys. It is of interest to note that the Vincent family, to which the herald, Augustine Vincent, belonged, was settled at Great Sheehey. It must be remembered that it is his manuscripts which supply various facts respecting the earlier generations of the Middlemore family.

Leicest.
IV, 925.

37. Josias M.

Cha. Pro.
Chas. I,
M. 6, 56.
M. v. M.
Chas. I,
M. 19, 40.

On the security, as he stated, of the moiety of the manor of Great Sheepy and of various premises in Great and Little Sheepy, of the yearly value of £150, Josias borrowed £250 from his half-brother, George Middlemore, who, however, alleged that this was an absolute sale to him and that the loan was made in April, 1632.

Close Rolls,
10 Chas. I.

In 1633 George Middlemore, of Haselwell (father of Josias), in whom Great Sheepy had become vested, *jure uxoris*, conveyed it to Matthew Whitwicke in trust for his wife Joyce and his heirs. On Matthew Whitwicke's death the trust passed to his cousin, Alexander Whitwicke. About the year 1634 Josias sold a moiety of the lordship of Great Sheepy to William Stanforde of Perry Hall, Staffordshire, esquire, and Frances Wolfrestan, of Stotfolde, Stafford, gent., and they, who were merely trustees, on 20 September, 1634, for £500, conveyed it to George Middlemore (half brother of Josias) and his wife Frances.

Close Rolls,
13 Chas. I.

In 1637 George Middlemore, then of Great Sheepy, gentleman, sold this estate (with one small exception) for £800 to Thomas Baylye, of the Mythe, in Sheepy, gent., Thomas Levinge, senior, of Baddesley Ensor, Warwickshire, and Thomas Levinge, junior, so that he apparently made some considerable profit out of the transaction, which not improbably accounts for the persistence with which Josias and his descendants tried to recover Great Sheepy.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. M.
M. 63, 16.

In November, 1633, being of Great Sheepy, he filed a bill against his half brother George Middlemore, Thomas Whetell, and Alexander Whightwick, asking for an injunction against them.

Cha. Pro.
M. v.
Thomas,
Collins, 572,
187.

In June, 1634, being of Great Sheepy, he filed his bill against Richard Thomas, in respect of the lease of certain premises in Whittington, which he alleged he never signed, or, "if he did, it was when he had had drink given to him with an evil intent by the said Thomas."

Cha. Pro.
M. v. M.
Mitford 40,
124.
Cha. Dec.
b. 1635,
f. 585.

And 4 June, 1635, he filed yet another bill, alleging that his father and mother, George Middlemore and Joice, a daughter and co-heir of Richard Whetle of Great Sheepie, were seized of the moiety of Great Sheepy, which after their deaths descended to him.

On 30 June, 1635, a "commission of rebellion" was issued against Josias for "contempt of court."

Cha. Pro.
M. v M. 68.
M. 11-16.

On 15 January, 1636, the following depositions were taken. *Simon Cobbett*, of Great Shepie, yeoman, aged thirty-five years, stated that he had known the parties for five years, that he was present two years before when

Josias made an absolute bargain for the sale of the moiety of the Great Sheehey manor and certain mills in Little Sheehey to his brother George, who gave him two twenty-shilling pieces as earnest money, and was to pay £520 more for the purchase: "that he was not in any way distempered with drink or unfit to make the bargain;" that he had heard Josias confess that he had received all the money.

Robert Middlemore, of Moseley, gent. [son of the plaintiff George], aged twenty-seven, deposed that he had seen the defendant pay £200 to Josias and that he had seen an indenture sealed by Josias for £325. At the trial 17 June, 1636, Josias failed to appear, and his suit was dismissed.

In November, 1641, describing himself as late of Great Sheehey, gent., "now a distressed prisoner in the common gaol at the suit of George Middlemore, esq. his half brother," he again set up a claim to Great Sheehey alleging that he had mortgaged the premises only.

In 1661 there were further proceedings between the brothers and the answer of Josias "a poor prisoner in Leicester gaol" states that being desirous to better his estate, he contracted with Thomas Goodall to build certain corn mills in Little Sheehey for £255, and then borrowed £200 from his brother, giving him the lands in security, that George, taking advantage of the short absence of Josias, took possession of the estate including the mills, worth in all £1,200, thrusting out Josias and his wife and children, and about a year past arrested him and kept him in gaol ever since.

As we shall see, the litigation many years later was renewed by Josias' grandson, Humphrey Middlemore; according to his bill in 1678 Josias, his grandfather, had settled the premises in 1631 then worth £300 a year, upon his marriage and died about five years later,¹ and that his father George died about six years ago.

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey *Hatchett*, of Whittington; settlement 19 May, 1631, one moiety² of the manor of Great Sheehey being settled on Josias

37. Josias M.

Cha. Dec.
b. 1636, f. 358.
Cha. Pro.
M. v. M. 40.

M. v. M.
Collins, 16.

M. v. Levinge,
Reyn. 95.

¹ *I.e.* about 1636. As we know that Josias was living at least as late as 1641, this may be taken as a warning against placing too much reliance on the allegations contained in Chancery proceedings.

² Probably this means a moiety of the moiety, for the Middlemores

37. Josias M.
continued.

and his heir, and the other moiety on himself and his wife and his own right heirs, whilst her father gave her a marriage portion of £400. She survived her husband some few years.

They had issue a son :

- i. *George Middlemore*, of whom next (38).

And apparently

Longdon
Court Rolls.

- ii. *Humphrey Middlemore*, who in 1657 bought from Ann Matthewe a copyhold cottage and premises in Whittington which in 1659 he sold to Mary, wife of George Harding, clerk. Nothing more is known of him, unless indeed he may be identified with the Humphrey Middlemore apparently living in Christ Church parish, Newgate Street, London, in 1668-9, for in the burial register there we have the following entries:
Jane Philips, a servant to Mr. Middlemore, buried 21 September, 1658.
John, son of Humphrey Middlemore, buried 24 April, 1669.
Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Middlemore, buried 25 June, 1669.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Levinge,
Reynardson,
95.

38. George Middlemore, alleged by his son, Humphrey, to have become seized of one moiety of Great Sheehey on the death of Josias and of the other upon the death of his mother. He died about 1669, aged about thirty-seven, his son and heir, Humphrey, being aged eighteen.

By his wife *Alice*, whose death was presented at Longdon Manor Court on 30 September, 21 Charles II, 1669, he had issue :

- i. *Humphrey Middlemore*, of whom next (39).
- ii. *Ann*.
- iii. *Jane Clack*, both named in their brother's will in 1726.

39. Humphrey Middlemore, of Stepney, yeoman,

succeeded to a moiety only of the manor as Joyce Middlemore was one of the two daughters of Richard Whetull.

who was apparently born about 1651, was admitted to sue "in formâ pauperis," on 16 March, 1677, and on 8 November, 1678, he filed his bill against Thomas Levinge and others who had bought the moiety of the manor of Great Sheepy from George Middlemore, of Haselwell, as long before as 2 June, 1637, and had given the substantial purchase money of £800, though Humphrey Middlemore alleged that it was only £700. He based his claim on the settlement made by his grandfather Josias, 19 May, 1631, on the marriage to Elizabeth Hatchett, and he stated that Levinge "pretended" some title to the property. The litigation continued some years, for on 18 July, 1692, an interlocutory decree was made. The final decree has not been found, but it is evident that he failed to substantiate his claim.

He was of St. John's, Wapping, deal merchant, in 1718, when as administrator of Alexander Henderson, of London, gent., he sued John Saunders.

Will, 3 June, 1726, as Humphrey Middlemore, of St. Dunstan, Stepney, deal merchant; sons Humphrey and Josias, and son-in-law Alexander Henderson, sisters Ann Middlemore and Jane Clack; to his wife Mary freehold messuage in Rickman's Rents, Limehouse, remainder to Humphrey for life, remainder to Josias and his heirs. His widow Mary, being sole executrix and residuary legatee, proved the will 4 November, 1727.

It is evident that he was married more than once, as his widow in her will speaks of her son-in-law Josiah Middlemore.

He probably married twice, the name of the first wife is not known; his (probably) second wife was *Mary Peast*.

Her will, dated 9 March, 1740, of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, widow, was proved 1 April, 1741. She mentions nephews and nieces named Peast, Ingram, Basdon, Waldie, Kettily, and her position in life is indicated by the nature of the articles specially mentioned, such as a silver tankard, a silver punch ladle, diamond ring, diamond girdle, silver salt-cellers, etc. She also named her "son-in-law" Josiah and the latter's son Josiah.

39. Humphrey
M.
continued.

Cha. Pro
M. v. Levinge,
Reynardson,
95.

Cha. Dec.
1692, f. 513.
Cha. Pro.
1714-58, No.
852.

P.C.C.
Tarrant, 268.

P.C.C.
Spurway, 97.

39. Humphrey
M.
continued.

Humphrey Middlemore had issue presumably by his first wife :

- i. *Humphrey Middlemore*, named in his father's will : probably the Humphrey Middlemore who made his will as of Limehouse, Stepney, mariner, 28 January, 1715-16, giving all his property to his wife Mary. He afterwards was of Chatham, Kent. His widow did not prove the will and ultimately, 26 March, 1730, her executrix, Mrs. Margaret Dafforne, administered. His widow, *Mary Middlemore*, being of Chatham, made her will 15 October 1729. She mentioned her niece, Mary Brambly, giving her a silver tankard marked T. M., a striped lute-string, etc., Thomas Reddick, father of Mary, John Brambly, her cousin John Stoakes who received a silver cup marked J. M., and made her cousin Margaret Reddick her executrix and residuary legatee who proved the will 26 March 1730. It seems clear that he died *s.p.*

- ii. *Josias Middlemore*, of whom next (40).

- iii. Probably a daughter who married *Alexander Henderson*, described as "son-in-law" in will of Humphrey Middlemore, 1726. Probably son of Alexander Henderson of London, gent., whose administrator in 1718 was Humphrey Middlemore.

40. Josias Middlemore, mentioned in his father's will, 1726, as in remainder for the house in Rickman's Rents, Limehouse, and also in will of his mother-in-law (*i.e.* step-mother), Mary Middlemore, 1740.

Evidently married and left a son :

- i. *Josiah Middlemore*, mentioned 1740 in Mary Middlemore's will, but nothing further is known of him.

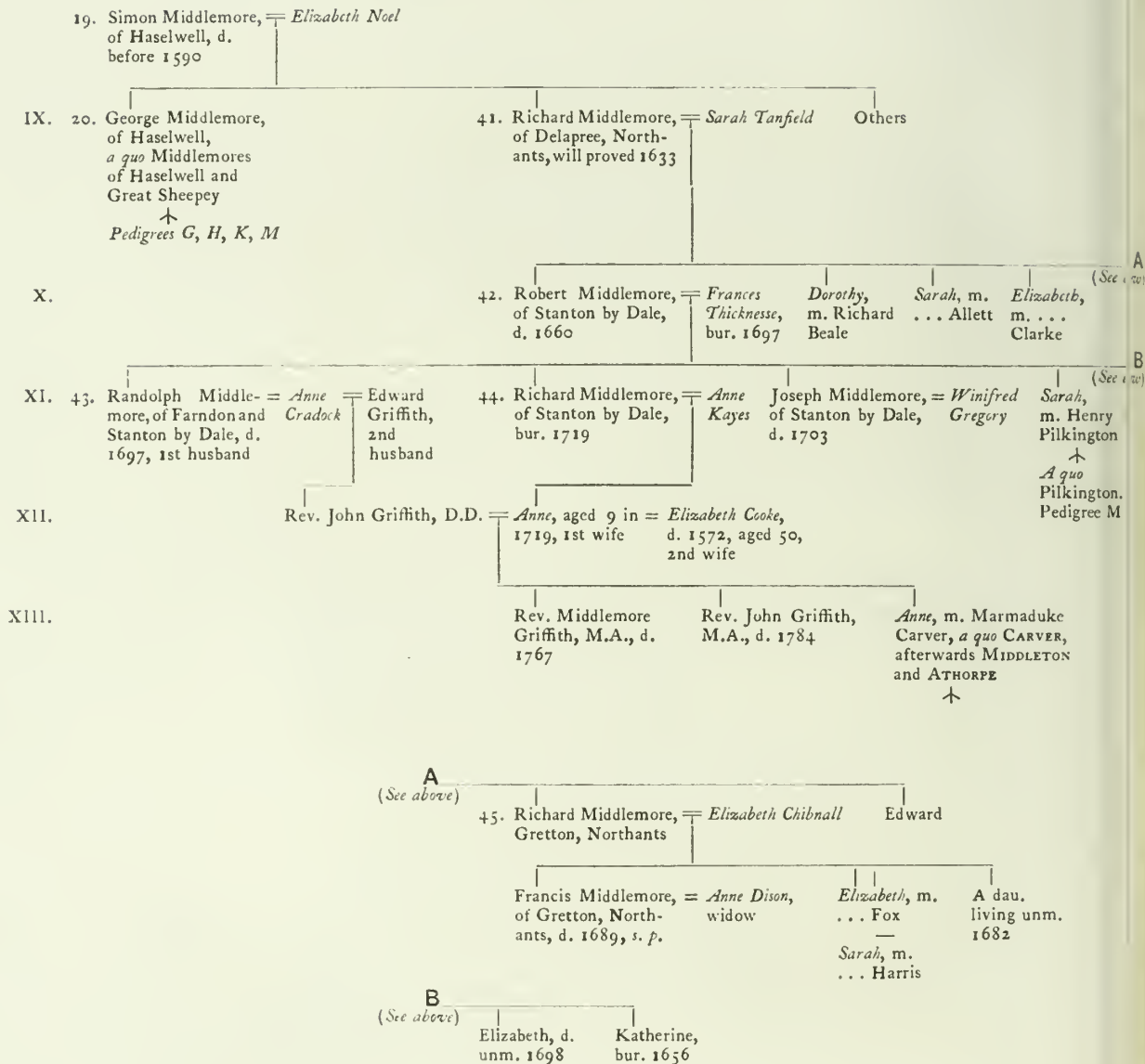


Probably *John Middlemore*, of St. George, Ratcliff Highway, mariner, who made his will, 5 October, 1731, which was proved by his widow, *Rebecca*, sole executrix and legatee, 8 September, 1741, was of the Stepney line; perhaps son of Humphrey Middlemore (39), and brother of Humphrey Middlemore, "mariner."

P.C.C.
 Spurway, 235

KEY PEDIGREE L

The Middlemores of Northamptonshire.



The Middlemores of Northamptonshire and Derbyshire

THIS line of Middlemore which we now trace is a cadet branch of Haselwell, being descended from Richard, the second son of Simon Middlemore (19) of Haselwell. The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1682. But they continued in the male line only three generations, and are now extinct. The elder branch, of which the representation vested in the family of Griffith, ultimately settled at Stanton le Dale, in Derbyshire, where their memory is perpetuated by almshouses, founded by Joseph Middlemore of that place, who died in the year 1703, whilst other members of his family left charitable bequests to Stanton and also to East Farndon in Northamptonshire. We accordingly commence the pedigree with

41. Richard Middlemore, of Whitley, near Coventry, afterwards of De la Pre Northamptonshire, who died about 1633.

Will 6 June, 1631, and names six children, five under age; lands in Derbyshire and in Nuneaton to be sold; proved by his widow Sarah, and his son Robert, 16 December, 1633.

P.C.C.
St. John, 131.

He married *Sarah*, daughter of Robert *Tanfield*, of Gayton,

Baker, Northants II, 275.
Harl. Soc.
XIII, 294,
498.

Tanfield.—This family was settled at Gayton as early as the reign of Edward IV. Their arms are, Argent two chevronels between three martlets sable.

41. Richard M.
continued.

in Northamptonshire, by Dorothy, daughter of Bartholomew Tate, of De la Pre.

Will, 10 September, 1644, as Sarah Mydlemore of Nether Shugborowe, Warwickshire, widow, proved at Northampton by her son Richard,



22 November, 1644; to her son Robert she gave an old silver tankard, to daughter Dorothe a cabinet; to son Richard a silver tankard, bequeathed to her by her brother Tanfelde, to son Richard the "gold ringe wherewith my deare and late deceased husband and my self was joined together in the holy order of wedlocke"; also because she thought it "a deede of charitie and a work commendable," 20s. to the parish Church where she should depart this life, and 20s. to the poor; to her nephew John Syer, esquire, "my gold ringe being engraved on the one side of the head of the same a dove

with an olive branch in his mouth and on the other side a death's head inamyled as a pledge of my love." She also named her four younger children, Dorothe, Elizabeth, Sarah and Richard; her grandchildren Elizabeth Allett, Edward Clarke and Elizabeth Beale.

Richard Middlemore and Sarah Tanfield had issue :

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom next (42).
- ii. *Dorothy*, married *Thomas Bale*, or *Beale*, of Nuncaton, co. Warwick. Their daughter *Elizabeth Beale*, is named in her grandmother's will, 1644.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, married . . . *Clarke*, of Drayton, near Daven-try. Her son, *Edward Clarke*, named in his grandmother's will, 1644.
- iv. *Sarah*, married . . . *Allett* or *Aylett*. Her daughter *Elizabeth Allett*, named in grandmother's will, 1644.
- v. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (45).
- vi. *Edward Middlemore*, living in 1631, being named as under age in his father's will, but not named in his mother's will in 1644, and therefore probably died young.

42. *Robert Middlemore*, of Stanton by Dale, co.

Derby. He was of Balterley in 1638, but of Stanton as early as 1639, when he had a dispute with Gerard Neville about some land he had bought in Hanbeck, Lincolnshire.

He died April, 1660, aged fifty.

Will, dated 8 May, 1658, proved 5 December 1660, by Randolph Middlemore. To his wife Frances his house at Thornby, Northamptonshire, and one half of the land there, and seven milch cows and one house. To his four younger children, Sarah, Elizabeth, Richard and Joseph, £300 when twenty-one; meanwhile they were to be maintained out of the other half of the land at Thornby, and each of his younger sons to have as much money as would bind him to a trade, but not to exceed £50; to his sister Deale [*sic* for Beale], £12; to son Randolph, the residue and his sword and best belt. Wife Frances and son Randolph executors.

He married at Barthomley, Cheshire, 17 March, 1635, *Frances*, daughter of Ralph *Thicknesse*, of Balterley, co. Stafford, to be distinguished from his kinsman the Ralph, of London, barber surgeon, son of Thomas Thickness, whose widow, Mary, married as third wife, his uncle, George Middlemore (20), of Haselwell, then of Whittington. She, who was baptized at Betley, 23 December, 1610, survived her husband many years, and was buried at Staunton, 26 April, 1697.

Nuncupative will, 19 April, 1697, in the presence of Henry Courtman, minister of Stanton by Dale; proved at Lichfield, 8 October, 1697: Inventory valued at £204 16s. 6d. Son Randolph £5; daughter Sarah Pilkington, £10; grand-daughters Sarah and Elizabeth Pilkington, £2 10s. each; grandson Middlemore Pilkington, £2 10s.; godson Henry Pilkington, £2 10s.; son [? son-in-law] Henry Pilkington, £1; daughter [? daughter-in-law, wife of Randolph Middlemore]; Anna Middlemore, £1; to Thomas Pilkington, of Worthington, £1; daughter [? daughter-in-law] Winifred Middlemore, £1; to daughter Elizabeth Middlemore my linen goods, "intermixed with my sons," she also named Elizabeth Osborn and Mr. Barrett; residue to Richard Middlemore, George Middlemore and Elizabeth Middlemore; Richard Middlemore executor. The inventory of her goods taken 3 May, 1697, was valued at £204 16s. 6d.

42. Robert M.
continued.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Neville.
Chas. I, B.A.
M. 34, 32.

P. C. C.
Nobbs, 271.

Close Rolls,
12 Chas. I,
part 27.

Lichfield
Prob. Reg.

42. Robert M.
continued.

Visit,
Northants.

Cha. Pro.
Thicknesse
v. M.
Reynardson,
53, 137.

Robert Middlemore and Frances Thicknesse had issue :

43. i. **Randolph Middlemore**, of Stanton by Dale, in 1671, but described as of East Farndon, Northamptonshire, in 1682, born about 1639, baptised 15 July, 1638 : entered at Inner Temple as Randle Middlemore, of Stanton near Dale, November, 1657, he was living 1682, aged forty-three, when he entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire. In 1671 he was of Stanton, when Ralph Thicknesse, of Balterley, Staffordshire, esquire, brought a Chancery suit in respect of the will of Katherine Vint, grandmother of Thicknesse, dated 20 November, 1662, which Middlemore had proved. Mrs. Vint left the following legacies to the Middlemore family : to Mrs. Frances Middlemore £50, to Sarah Middlemore £10, to Elizabeth Middlemore three books and five shillings, and to Frances Middlemore and her two daughters, all her hoods and muffs and £2.

He was buried at Stanton, 18 May, 1697, evidently *s.p.*, and only three weeks after his mother.

Thicknesse.—This was a very ancient Staffordshire family which had, it is said, been settled at Balterley since the time of Henry II. It will be remembered that George Middlemore (20), the uncle of Robert, married



Thicknesse, the present Bishop Suffragan of Leicester, who married the heiress of this ancient family. The arms of Thicknesse are, Argent a fess sable fretty or, in chief a scythe blade azure.

Mary, widow of Thomas Thicknesse, of Whittington, whose son Ralph was a barber-surgeon in London. Some accounts of the Thicknesse family state that Ralph Thicknesse of Balterley, who died in 1640, the brother of Frances Thicknesse, married Margaret, or Katherine, daughter of Randal Middlemore, of Stanton, but this is obviously incorrect. The kinship of Thomas Thicknesse, of Whittington, and Ralph Thicknesse, of Balterley, has not been ascertained. The Thicknesse family are now represented in the female line by Mr. Ralph Thicknesse, eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. F. H.

He married *Anne*, daughter and co-heir of Bartholomew *Craddock*, of East Farndon (who died 1656), by *Anne*, daughter of William Stanley, alderman of Leicester.

42. Robert M.
continued.

Will as Randolph Middlemore, of Stanton juxta Dale, gent., 7 February, 1694, proved by his widow, *Anna*, 3 July, 1697. To sister Elizabeth, household goods now in Stanton Hall, late the goods of his father, Robert Middlemore. To his wife *Anna*, lands in East Farndon, Pildash in Owton and Ipstock, Leicester; to brother Richard, lands in Thornby, Northamptonshire; charged with £150 to his sister Elizabeth Middlemore; to the poor of East Farndon £40¹ to be invested for coals. Residuary legatee and executrix, wife *Anna*.

P.C.C.
Pett, 118.

Mrs. Middlemore appears to have been married a second time to *Edward Griffith*, by whom she had a son, the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., who married *Anne*, daughter of Richard Middlemore (44), of Stanton by Dale.

Hunter's
"Minor.
Gent."

- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Stanton by Dale, of whom next (44).
- iii. *Joseph Middlemore*, of Stanton by Dale, afterwards of West Hallam, gentleman, born about 1649, being described in the Visitation of Northamptonshire, in 1682, as a bachelor, aged thirty-three.

His will, as *Joseph Middlemore*, of West Hallam, Derby, gent., dated 3 February, 1698, was proved at Lichfield, 7 June, 1703. To his wife Winnefrede his lands at Wirksworth and personalty for life, in default of issue to charitable uses, viz., an Alms house² to be built at Stanton juxta Dale, or within six miles, £5 4s. to each object yearly who should be "the most poor and needy that possibly can be chose" by the trustees, viz., Sir Henry Hunlocke, bart., Mr. Cleton, of Normanton, George Gregory, of Nottingham, esquire, and Abel Collings, gent.; "my will is that this shall be no ease nor advantage to the rich."

Lichfield
Prob. Reg.

He was buried at Stanton by Dale, 4 February, 1703,

¹ To this £4 12s. was added by his widow, and therewith was bought a house and homestead, the rent of which is still spent in coals for the poor.

² There are now (1900) eight almshouses in good repair at Stanton, and £5 4s. each is paid yearly to the almsfolk.

42. Robert M.
continued.

York
Prob. Reg.

Married at Snenton,¹ Nottinghamshire, 28 April, 1694. *Winifred*, daughter of John *Gregory*, of Nottingham, gentleman; after her husband's death she removed to Nottingham, and according to the request in her will was buried at St. Mary's, 4 January, 1731-2, "in the chancel as near to my relatives as conveniently may be." Her will was dated 8 March, 1725, and proved at York, 13 June, 1732. By it she bequeathed £10 to the Charity School in Nottingham, now the High School, which was founded by Agnes Mellers, the widow of the great Nottingham bell-founder, Richard Mellers, who indeed was ancestor of Winifred Middlemore. She also gave £10 to be distributed amongst poor widow housekeepers in St. Mary's parish, and mentioned several of the Gregory family.

- iv. *Sarah*, baptized at Stanton by Dale, 19 April, 1640, married 16 April, 1667, at Stanton, *Henry Pilkington*, of Stanton, esquire, was buried there, 17 November, 1698. She survived, and was buried at Stanton, 3 November, 1702.

They had, as shown in the pedigree opposite (Table M), issue and descendants. The arms of Pilkington are, Argent a cross patonce voided gules.

- v. *Elizabeth*, baptized 21 August, 1642, at Stanton by Dale. She was of Stanton by Dale, spinster, when she made her will.

Lichfield
Prob. Reg.

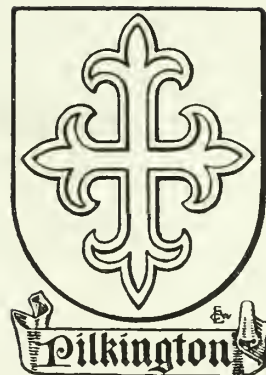
Will, nuncupative, 21 July 1698, in presence of Sarah Pilkington, Anna Middlemore, Richard Middlemore, and Anne his wife. Proved at Lichfield, 21 October, 1698. To the poor of Stanton, £50, the interest for books for poor people, and schooling for poor children, also £5 to poor for good of their body; to the church of Stanton, £50, interest to the Minister; nieces Sarah and Elizabeth Pilkington, £50 each; to brother Joseph, £100, with remainder to nieces; names also Mr. Courtman, and Mr. John Barrett, of Sandiacre.

- vi. *Katherine*, buried at Stanton by Dale, 24 June, 1656.

¹ There was a distant family connection with this parish. A first cousin of Winifred Gregory's mother had married the principal landowner in Snenton, Henry Roos, whose estate afterwards passed by sale to the Marquis of Kingston.

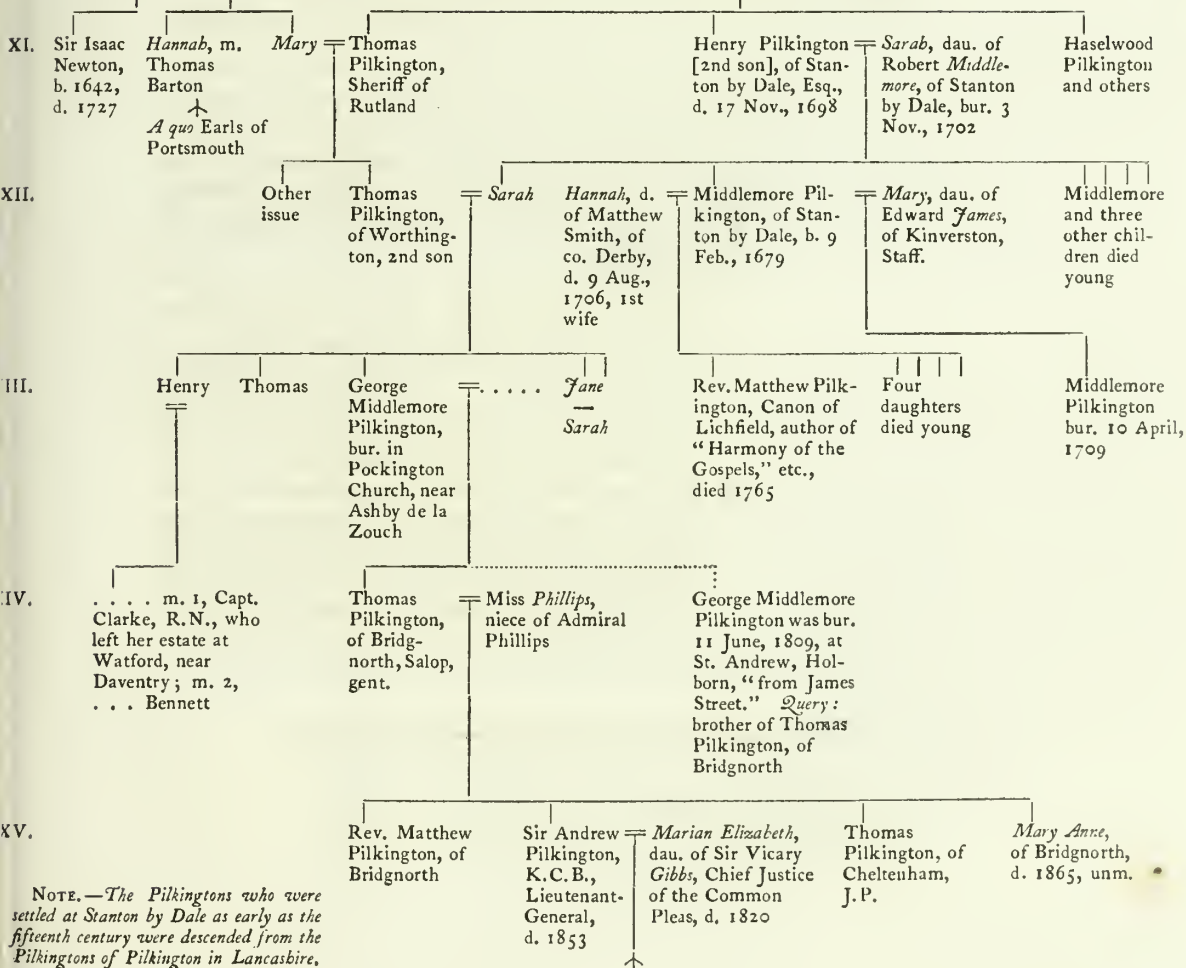
PEDIGREE M

The Pilkingtons of Stanton by Dale and Bridgnorth.



Isaac Newton of Wools-thorpe, d. 1642 = *Hannah*, dau. of James Ays-cough = Rev. Barnabas Smith, of North Witham, co. Lincoln

George Pilkington, of Stanton le Dale, 5th son = *Elizabeth*, dau. and coh. of Thomas *Haselwood*, of Belton, Rutland



NOTE.—The Pilkingtons who were settled at Stanton by Dale as early as the fifteenth century were descended from the Pilkingtons of Pilkington in Lancashire.

44. Richard M.

Visit,
Northants.Lichfield
Prob. Reg.Hunter's
"Minor.
Gent."
PP. 459, 839.

44. Richard Middlemore, of Stantonby Dale, baptized there in September, 1645, a bachelor, aged thirty-six in 1682, buried at Stanton, 3 April, 1719. Admon. 2 October, 1719, his widow and relict, Anne, renouncing in favour of John Griffith, her "son," *i.e.*, son-in-law.

He married, apparently late in life, *Anne*, daughter of Henry *Kayes*, of Hopewell, Derbyshire, esquire, sheriff of Derbyshire in 1678, by Sarah *Stones*, of Hemsworth, in Norton, she was baptized, 1649, and married, 1670.

They had issue, apparently, an only daughter and heiress :

- i. *Anne*, who, as Mrs. Anne Middlemore, married at Stanton, 6 January, 1714-15, Mr. John Griffith, presumably the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., son of Edward Griffith before named, rector of Eckington and Whiston, and prebendary of Canterbury, who was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, A.M., 1722, and S. T. P., 1741, and died 8 March, 1765, aged eighty-seven.

They had issue :

- i. *Middlemore Griffith*, clerk, who died 1767, aged forty-eight, A.M., St. John's, Cambridge, 1739.
- ii. *John Griffith*, rector of Eckington and Hansworth, A.B., St. John's College, 1739, A.M. 1743. He married *Henrietta Johnson*, of Pyrland, who died 20 December, 1795, aged sixty-nine.
- iii. *Anne*, married *Marmaduke Carver*, of Morthen, esquire. Their grandson, *Marmaduke Middleton Carver*, Sheriff of Derbyshire, in 1808, changed his surname to *Middleton*, and the latter's son, *John Carver Middleton*, in 1821 changed his name to *Athorpe*.

The Middlemores of Northamptonshire and Derbyshire 165

We now turn to the younger line of the Northamptonshire Middlemores. 45. Richard M.

45. Richard Middlemore, of Gretton, co. Northampton, gentleman [second son of Richard Middlemore (41) and Sarah Tanfield] and of Loddington, in 1637 and 1650.

In 1637 he bought Bushie Close, a grove, and the grounds in Cranford St. Andrew, Northampton, from Nicholas Richardson, of Twynell, and Robert Tanfelde, of the Middle Temple, esquire. Close Rolls,
13 Car. 1,
p. 21.

As Richard Middlemore, of Stripton, Northants, gentleman, with Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Ellis, her sister, he had a dispute in 1649 with Thomas Chybnall and others respecting the will of their father William Chibnall. Cha. Pro.
M. & Chibnall,
Reyn. 11, 160.

In 1650, he purchased Over Hall in Isham from Godfrey Maydwell and Laurence Maydwell. He also purchased lands in Gretton from Henry Presgrave, of Gretton, yeoman, and in 1654 had a dispute with Presgrave respecting the bonds he gave in payment. In 1658, he, with the Maydwells and others, sold Over Hall and lands in Isham to Christopher Jeffries, of Weldon, and John Evins, of Rushorn, for £1,050 10s. Close Rolls,
1652, p. 35.

Cha. Pro.
M. & Presgrave,
Bridges, 622.

He married *Elizabeth*, the eldest daughter and a co-heir of William *Chibnall*, of Orlingbury, Northants, gentleman. This lady, about 1641, had been engaged to Francis Mattock, of Haddon, Northants, who gave her, his promised wife, various presents of wearing apparel, gloves, rings, etc. While Mr. Mattock was in London she married Richard Middlemore instead, but refused to return the presents, and accordingly Mr. Mattock, in 1650, sued her and her husband for their return. The date of his death has not been ascertained. Cha. Pro.
Mattock & M.
Bridges, 38.

Richard Middlemore and Elizabeth Chibnall had issue :

- i. *Francis Middlemore*, of Gretton, gentleman, bachelor, aged twenty-three in 1682. Visit.
Northants,
1682,
P.C.C.
Ent, 180.
Will, 20 September, 1689, proved 14 December, same year, by Thomas Buckworth. To his sister Sly he gave 10s. for a ring, and the whole of his freehold and copyhold

45. Richard M.
continued.

estates to his brother-in-law Thomas Buckworth and Mary his wife.

He had licence, 20 August, 1689, to marry *Ann Dison*, of Clerkenwell, widow, both aged "about" twenty-six, but the Visitation of 1682 shows that he at least must have been aged about thirty. The licence was to marry at St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Martin's, Ludgate, or St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, London. She probably died shortly after the marriage, for she is not named in his will; perhaps her maiden name was *Buckworth*. The record of the marriage has not been found. It seems clear that he died *s.p.*

ii. *Elizabeth*, married . . . *Fox*.

iii. *Sarah*, married . . . *Harris*, of Oundle.

And presumably also :

iv. . . . unmarried in 1682, perhaps married . . . *Sly*.

Nothing further is known of the descendants of this line of Middlemore, and it is doubtless extinct in the male line.





XI.
XII.
XIII.
XIV.
XV.
XVI.
XVII.
XVIII.
XIX.

The Middlemores of Hawkesley and
Birmingham



The Middlemores of Hawkesley

HAWKESLEY, more anciently known as Hawkeslow, is an old moated residence in the parish of King's Norton which gave its name to the family of Hawkeslowe, whose heiress, Agnes Hawkeslowe, brought it in the early years of the fifteenth century to Nicholas Middlemore (46), a younger son of Thomas Middlemore (3) and Isabel Edgbaston. Thus, like his father and his nephew, John Middlemore (16), the founder of the Haselwell line, Nicholas Middlemore married an heiress, and hence acquired a designation for his line. His descendants, in consequence, became known as the Middlemores of Hawkesley. Like their kindred at Edgbaston and Haselwell they were of Visitation rank, for the pedigree of the Hawkesley line was entered at the Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire in 1634, and in the same year the younger branch, which settled in Lincolnshire, entered their pedigree at the Visitation of that county. Their position at this period is indicated by their alliances with such families as Throckmorton, Gatacre, Goodwin, Dingley, and Baskerville, while the State Papers show that both the senior line of Hawkesley and the junior of Enfield were active in political and religious matters. Hawkesley House, still remarkable for a very fine moat and famous for the Parliamentary siege in 1645, yet remains in the possession of the Middlemore family, being at the present time the property of Mr. Middlemore of Melsetter. No small interest

attaches to the place from the fact that it has now been in the possession of the Middlemores for some fifteen generations, and previously was owned by their ancestors the Hawkeslows, who were, as will be seen later, a family of some local importance. Of the date when the Hawkeslows acquired this property we have, however, no knowledge. Haselwell Hall remained in the Middlemore family but nine generations while Edgbaston was associated with the senior line some ten generations.

No less than four times, twice being in the direct line, have the Middlemores of Hawkesley and Birmingham, as will be gathered by the key pedigree, married ladies of their own name and kindred: in the first instance William Middlemore (51), of Hawkesley, married his distant cousin, Margaret Middlemore, of Edgbaston, daughter of Richard Middlemore (8) and Anne Greswolde. His grandson, William Middlemore (53), of Hawkesley, married his distant cousin, Susanna Middlemore of Haselwell. The latter's second son, William Middlemore (55), of Hawkesley, married his maternal cousin german, Eleanor Middlemore, of Haselwell, and lastly, Mary Middlemore, daughter of Richard Middlemore (58), of Hawkesley, married her second cousin, John Middlemore (66), of Stratford-on-Avon.

The Middlemores of Hawkesley were Roman Catholics; their names often appear on the Recusant rolls, and some members of the family continued in that communion into the nineteenth century. In the elder line the latter generations conformed to the English church, for Richard Middlemore, of Hawkesley (58), who died 1804, and his son Richard Middlemore, of Hawkesley (59), who died 1831, baptized their children at the parish church of King's Norton, and acted also as churchwardens. The latter's brother, Robert Middlemore, of Walsall (61), who was baptized by Anglican rites in



Harold Baker, Pho.

KING'S NORTON CHURCH.

King's Norton church, also conformed, as did his father and brother, and his own children were baptized at Walsall parish church. He, however, appears at the last to have been received into the Roman communion, for his name is entered in the obituary of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Walsall in 1827, with the note "sacramentis rite susceptis," but his descendants who now represent this line of Middlemore have remained members of the Church of England.

Like their kinsmen at Edgbaston and Haselwell they were distinguished for their loyal adhesion to the King's cause in the Great Rebellion, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that their estate became much lessened, and the elder line of the Hawkesley Middlemores ceased to hold that same position which their ancestors occupied, though to the last they retained Hawkesley House, which ultimately descended to the daughters and co-heirs of that Richard Middlemore (59), who died in 1831.¹

On their deaths in 1873 the representation of this line rested in their first cousins William Middlemore, of Walsall, and Peter Middlemore, of Liverpool, sons of Robert Middlemore (61), of Walsall, who both died in 1884. William Middlemore left no family, but his brother Peter is represented by his three grandsons who are now resident at Liverpool.

Besides offshoots which have continued but one or two generations, as did the Middlemores of Sussex, there have been two important branches to which separate chapters will

¹ Hawkesley House was conveyed by Miss Anne Middlemore and Miss Martha Middlemore in 1869 to their kinsman, William Middlemore, of Birmingham and Edgbaston (grandson of John Middlemore, of Stratford-on-Avon), who was of a younger branch of the Hawkesley line in which the fortunes of the family had revived, and, as already stated, this estate is now the property of Mr. Thomas Middlemore, of Melsetter, in Orkney.

be devoted. These are the Middlemores of Lincolnshire, who came from Henry Middlemore (74), of Enfield, and died out about 1717, and the still existing Middlemores of Birmingham, who branched off in the person of Robert Middlemore (64), who died in 1766.

We accordingly commence the pedigree of this line with :

46. Nicholas Middlemore, younger son of Thomas Middlemore (3), of Edgbaston, and Isabella, daughter and heiress of Richard de Egebaston. His date of birth and death are alike unknown to us, and indeed no evidences respecting him have been discovered, and we only know of his name from the pedigree preserved in Vincent's collections in the College of Arms, which sets forth the connection between the principal lines of Middlemore.¹ According to the same authority he married Anne or *Agnes*, daughter of Thomas *Hawkeslow*, who thus brought to her husband Hawkesley, which has ever since given designation to this line of Middlemore.

Nicholas Middlemore and Agnes Hawkeslow had issue :

i. *John Middlemore*, of whom next.

¹ It is quite possible from a consideration of the dates, that Vincent may have omitted a generation in his account of the family. If it be correctly stated, the occurrence of the not very common Christian name of Nicholas is a coincidence, since an ancestress in the Hawkeslow family bore the unusual christian name of Nicola. A sixteenth century heraldic manuscript, though of little authority, gives *Thomas* as the name of Agnes Hawkeslow's husband. In a later generation the name of a Nicholas Middlemore will be found. It is right, however, to say that the statements of Vincent, when it has been found possible to check them, have usually proved to be accurate. Vincent himself was of a family settled at Great Sheepy, where once resided some of the Haselwell Middlemores, and it is quite likely therefore that he paid special attention to the history of this family.

47. John Middlemore (presumably of Hawkeslow). ^{47. John M.}

Of him, like Nicholas, we know no more than what the sixteenth century heraldic manuscripts tell us. According to these authorities he married a daughter of . . . *Jennings*, alias *Eye of Eye*, and had issue :

i. *Thomas Middlemore*, of whom next.

48. Thomas Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire.

As already mentioned, p. 44, he was admitted with his wife Eleanor to the Guild of Knowle in 1506 being described as "Thomas Myddulmore armiger de Frogemorton," i.e. Throckmorton. In 1538 he was returned in a muster roll as liable to find harness, a byll, etc. Otherwise he is only known to us by the pedigree preserved by Vincent. He married *Eleanor*, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas *Throckmorton*, of Coughton, Worcestershire, by Margaret daughter

State Papers,
Dom.

Throckmorton.—This, one of the oldest and most notable of Worcestershire families is descended from Robert de Throckmorton, settled at a hamlet of that name in Fladbury. His grandson, also named Robert, was living 4 Edward II, 1310. They acquired Coughton, still the seat of the family, by the marriage of Sir John Throckmorton, Under Treasurer of England, 1432, with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Guy Spiney, of Coughton. Their son, Thomas Throckmorton, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert Olney of Weston, Northampton, had, amongst other children, two daughters, Margery, who married Richard Middlemore (5), of Edgbaston, and Eleanor, evidently named after her grandmother, who became wife of the above-mentioned Thomas Middlemore, of Hawkesley. Sir Robert Throckmorton, the first baronet of the family, was so created in 1642, and the present representative is Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, of Coughton Court. The arms borne by this family are, Gules, on a chevron argent, three bars gemelle sable.



48. Thomas M.
continued.

and heir of Robert Olney, of Weston, Bucks. Eleanor was sister to Dame Margery Middlemore, of whom particulars are given on page 30 *ante*.

Thomas Middlemore and Eleanor Throckmorton had issue :

i. *William Middlemore*, of whom next (47).

ii. *Mary*, married as first wife *William Gower*, of Woodhall, in Worcestershire, descended in the tenth generation "from Richard Gower temp. Edward I." The arms of this ancient family were, Azure a chevron between three wolves' heads erased or.¹

iii. A daughter who married . . . *Tracy*.

And probably also

iv. *Margaret*, who married *Edward Underhill* of Easington, Warwickshire, esquire. Of this marriage there is abundant concurrent testimony, and also that she was daughter of Thomas Middlemore. It is not so certain who this Thomas Middlemore was.

Vincent says he was "of Hawkesley," other authorities state that she was "daughter of . . . Middlemore, of Edgbaston." Dugdale, in his pedigree of the Underhills says that Thomas Middlemore was of Throckmorton, and this fact, when examined in connection with the register of the Guild of Knowle, seems to show that Vincent's statement is correct.² Dr. William Throckmorton, her

Visit.
Worcester.
1569.

Coll. Top. and
Gen., vi. 382.

Vincent MSS.
10, fo. 169.



¹ In the seventeenth century was another alliance between the Middlemores and the Gowers. Anne, daughter of Robert Middlemore (9), of Edgbaston, married Robert Gower, of Colmarsh, probably Colmers, in King's Norton, page 61 *ante*.

² Moreover the fact that the marriage settlement of John Middlemore and Amphilis Goodwin in 1553 names William Underhill as one of the trustees, is strongly confirmatory of Vincent's account. Margaret Middlemore's second son was William Underhill of the Inner Temple, doubtless this trustee.

uncle, in 1537 apparently refers to this lady, for after leaving various bequests to his "cousin Margaret," without mentioning her surname, he adds, "I will that nothing be delivered to my cousin Margaret till she be divorced from her husband." The significance of this is seen when we remember that the Underhills were a notable Protestant family, and it is easy to understand that their alliance with a daughter of so prominent a Roman Catholic family as the Middlemores would be deeply resented, and this remarkable clause in Dr. Throckmorton's will, suggesting separation, may be taken as an indication of their displeasure.

48. Thomas M.
continued.

P. 44 ante.

Edward Underhill and Margaret Middlemore had issue six sons and nine daughters, of whom Thomas Underhill

Underhill.—The Underhills were originally of Wolverhampton, but John Underhill in the early part of Henry VIII's reign, having married Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Porter, of Over Eington, obtained in 1509 a lease for eighty years of that manor, the seat of the Shirley family; a renewal of this in 1541 extended their stay there till 1641, when they removed to Uptrop in Aldminster, Worcestershire. According to a tabular pedigree in the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1564, this Edward Underhill is stated to have married "Margareta filia Middlemore de Throckmorton com Wygorn." This seems to strengthen the suggestion that she was of the Hawkesley line, and not of Edgbaston. Further, William Underhill was a trustee of the marriage settlement of John Middlemore (50) and Amphilis Goodwin. See p. 44 *note* and p. 46 *ante*. Arms, Argent a chevron sable between three trefoils slipped vert.



The noted "Hot Gospeller" Edward Underhill was a member of this family, being a nephew of Margaret Middlemore's husband. According to Ainsworth's "Tower of London" account he was burned at the stake, but this story is clearly a mere invention, for Protestant though he was, of an evidently bigoted type, he seems to have been trusted by Mary, was employed by her in affairs of state and survived into the reign of Elizabeth.

48. Thomas M.
continued.

Warwick,
p. 625.

was a leading Protestant, and to commemorate him a sermon was founded at St. Mary's, Warwick.

They were buried in Lower Eatington church.

Dugdale says :

Lower Eatington : In the body of this church be severall marble grave stones, whereon are portraitures in brass ; viz., the first of a man in a gown, with his wife, over whose heads are two coats of armes :

1. A Cheveron betwixt 3 trefoiles.
2. Party per Chevron arg. and sable, 2 Morecocks, of the second, in chief.

And at their feet a plate with this epitaph :

Here lyeth buried under this stone Edward Underhill, sometime gentleman of this Town with Margaret sometime his wife ; which Edward disceased this World the fift day of November an. D. M^oxlvi. In whose follys Ihesu have mercy. Amen.

[Under their portraiture are six sons and nine daughters.]

49. William Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, gentleman.

P.C.C.
Populwell, 44.

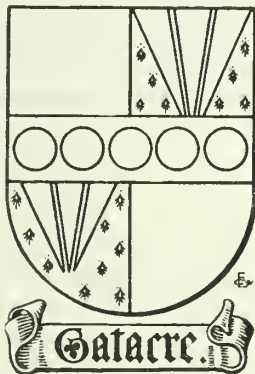
Will, 19 June 3, Edward VI [1549] as Wyllyam Myddelmore to be buried in King's Norton church by Margery his wife ; £5 to the poor ; to the parson of Fladbury and the curate of Throckmorton 3s. 4d. each for tithes forgotten ; to his wife Dorythe lease of the tithe of Shurlenche [doubtless Sheriffs Lenche], one silver bowl and six silver spoons ; to his eldest son John Myddelmore six best silver spoons, two double gilt cups with two covers, two double gilt salts with one cover, a gilt goblet, a silver bowl and one chalice ; to his three daughters two silver spoons and £50 each ; to his five younger sons 40 marks each when they marry or set up house, residue of goods to be sold ; leases in trust for 15 years ; he charged his son John "of his blessynge to see that his bretherne and sisters have suffycient mete drynke and clothys ether by hym or yn sarvys and not to mynyshe no parte of my bequeste to them tyll syche tyme as they be maryed or set up howse or occupacyon." To son John lands at Northfylde and other purchased lands ; goods at Hawkeslowe and residue to wife Dorothy and son John ; to daughter Mary £40 more ; he directed his wife and son John to agree an annuity to her in lieu of her jointure, "for her joynter is voyd and of none effect savyng the land that I purchased,

for I was never seasyd yn no parte off my fathers landes, for my father dyd put hyt in feoffment to certen usys when I was marryed to my fyrst wiffe"; executors brother Wyllyam Gattagre, esquire, and son John Middlemore; overseers, cousins Robart Throkmorton and Robart Myddelmore. "The custom of King's Norton is that a man may give his lands there fifteen years after his death."

49. William M.
continued.

He married first *Margery*, daughter of Robert *Gatacre*, of Gatacre, in the parish of Claverley, Salop, by Joan, daughter of John Hoorde, of Bridgnorth. Through this marriage the Middlemores of Hawkesley and Birmingham trace a royal descent from Alfred the Great. This is given at length in the Appendix.

Gatacre.—This ancient Shropshire family claims to have been settled at Gatacre, in the parish of Claverley, a few miles from Bridgnorth, ever since the days of Edward the Confessor. John Gatacre sat in Parliament for Bridgnorth in 1472. His grandson, Robert Gatacre, who married Joan Hoord, of an ancient Bridgnorth family, long seated at Hoord's Park, near that town, was father of Margaret Gatacre, who married William Middlemore (47), of Hawkesley. The Gatacres still continue at Gatacre, the present representative being Edward Lloyd Gatacre, esquire, of Gatacre. Major-General Sir John Gatacre, C.B. and Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre are his brothers. The arms borne by Gatacre are, Quarterly, gules and ermine, in the second and third quarters three piles of the first, over all on a fess azure five bezants.



Hoorde.—The ancient seat of this family near Bridgnorth is still called Hoorde's Park. This John Hoorde is probably the John Horde who was Sheriff of Salop in 1488. His ancestors for seven generations are recorded in Visit. Salop, 1623. They bring in a descent from the Palmers, an important medieval family in the history of Bridgnorth. The Hoordes gave for their arms, Argent on a chief or, a raven sable.

49. William M.
continued.

He married (2) *Dorothy*, as shown by his will, 1544, at which date she was living, but nothing more is known of her. William Middlemore and Margery Gatacre had issue:

- i. *John Middlemore*, of whom next (50).
- ii. *Thomas Middlemore*, of whom nothing is known.
- iii. A son, name unknown.
- iv. *Eleanor*, married as second wife, *Thomas Copley*, of Bredon, Worcestershire, who, by the pedigree entered in the Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569, appears to have been the eldest son of William Copley, of Bedings (*sic*) in Suffolk, by Bennett, daughter of Thomas Chaloner, of Enfield. The arms of Copley are, Argent on a cross moline sable, a martlet or.
- v. *Mary*, married *Clement Swallow*, of Shottery, gentleman; she is the only child, excepting John, mentioned by name in her father's will.

His will, 18 March, 13 Elizabeth, 1571. To be buried at Stratford-on-Avon; leases at Walford Ruardyne and Rosse to Mary his wife, then to son Clement. Overseers, brothers-in-law Robert Mydlemore and Thomas Copley.

- vi. *Jane*, married *Thomas Dingley*, who was probably of the family of Dyneley of Charlton, whose pedigree is entered in the Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569. They gave for arms, Argent a fess sable in chief a mullet of the second between two pellets.
- vii. *Edward Middlemore*, of whom nothing is known.
- viii. *Robert Middlemore*, probably of Clement's Inn, gentleman, (called "Roths" in Vincent's pedigree), and presumably the Robert Middlemore who, in 1573, with his brother, John Middlemore, esquire, bought for £200 from William Hytche and John Moren, of Chobham, Surrey, premises in Alchurche, Worcestershire. He made the will of one Richard Hawkes, of King's Norton, 24 July, 1576, who devised certain lands to his brother, John Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire, and was his executor, and made affidavit as to the testator's competency, 22 October, 1585.
- ix. *Henry Middlemore* (74), ancestor of the Middlemores of Enfield and Barton upon Humber, of whom hereafter. Key pedigree O.

Close Roll,
15 Eliz. p. 1.

Hawke v. M.
Star Chamber,
H. 12, No. 12.

50. John Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire.50. John M.

John Middlemore was a recusant, and evidently was strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, as we may judge from letters which have been preserved amongst the State papers, and he educated at least two of his sons at Rome. Some notes of his correspondence will be of interest.

On 30 April, 1588, John Middlemore writes to his son William, then at Paris, to acknowledge the receipt of his letter, adding that he desires him to continue firm in the Romish religion, and to apply himself to his studies, and requests him on his return to call on Mr. Talbot's son at Rouen, and to bring any letters he may wish to send.

A letter dated 26 April, 1580, from William Gifford, fellow of the English Church at Rome to William Middlemore is preserved. The writer desires to be informed of the state of affairs in England and sends four pairs of hallowed beads, and "other Popish tokens," and expresses a hope that he might have seen one of his brothers at Rome.

On 9 October, 1580, Edward Stransam wrote to Mr. Middlemore, of Hawxley, apparently from Rome, as to the cause of his sending home his son William Middlemore, who found the study of Latin "very difficult," whilst at the same time commending his general conduct, and also refers to the progress of Robert Middlemore, presumably a younger son, in his studies.

It is evident that the doings of the Middlemores were closely watched, for on 24 October, 1580, Richard Barry writes from Dover Castle to Lord Cobham, that he had "stayed" William Hyldesley on his landing from abroad, with William Middlemore (nephew of Mr. Middlemore of the Privy Chamber,) in his company, who were the bearers of letters from many young papists and others from abroad to their friends in England, together with two books, some

50 John M.
continued.

crucifixes, "a picture of Marie Mawdlyn holowed and certain other tryffles."

The first one of the Recusant Rolls of 34 Elizabeth, 1592, shows that "two parts" of his mansion house called Hawkeslowe, and other premises in Worcestershire, had been leased by the Crown to his brother Henry Middlemore who, as a courtier, doubtless "conformed" to the new order of affairs, since 22 June, 30 Elizabeth, 1590, at the annual rent of £18 6s., for which he is entered as "owing" that amount. The entry recurs in the following year, 35 Elizabeth, with the addition, that John Middlemore "late of King's Norton" owed £40 "for recusancy," and the indebtedness of Henry Middlemore is repeated annually until 38 Elizabeth, when he is debited with a further sum of 18s., being apparently apportioned rent consequent on the death of John Middlemore, which took place on 7 June, 1597, 39 Elizabeth.

Close Rolls,
15 Eliz.
p. 15.

Rotsey v. M.
Cha. Pro.
R. 12, 48.
27 Eliz.
H. 70-3.

With his brother Robert in 1573 he bought Henleyse in Alchurch, Worcestershire, for £200, from Hytche and Moren. In 1575 John Rotsey, brother of Richard Rotsey, "devised" Longbridge Farm, King's Norton, to John Middlemore, who afterwards settled it upon his son's marriage with Mary Badger. In 1610 Dive Rotsey took proceedings against William Middlemore. In 1585 one John Hawke, of King's Norton, again sued John Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire, in the Star Chamber. The plaintiff's story was that Middlemore, about 1565, sold two houses and lands in Wrednale Yelde, King's Norton, to Richard Hawk, of Wrednale Yelde, that Richard died about 1578, when the premises should have descended to Edmund Hawkes, of Franckley, the plaintiff's father, but that John Middlemore, Robert Middlemore, and Alice, Richard Hawkes' widow, set up a forged will giving the premises back to John Middlemore. Being interrogated, John Middlemore replied that the testator's intention for five or six years before his death was to leave him the property, and that he has heard that his brother, Robert Middlemore, witnessed the will about two days before Hawkes' death. Robert Middlemore also answered and admitted that he witnessed the will and that the testator was in perfect health at the time, and that the will had not been altered in any way.

No record of his burial appears in the King's Norton register and we must conclude that he died too far away to be buried with his ancestors. No will is to be found either at London, Lichfield, or Worcester, of himself or his widow Amphilis, who was also a recusant. He married *Amphilis*, daughter of John *Goodwyn*, of Over Wichington, Bucks, esquire, ante nuptial settlement dated 1 May, 7 Edward VI, 1553.

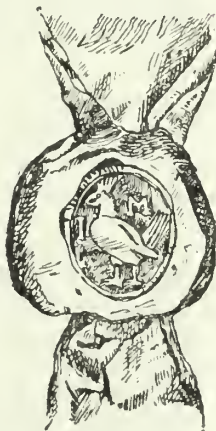
This document is still quite perfect, and bears the signature of John Myddlemore, with his pendant seal, the Middlemore crest. The trustees were John Goodwin, brother of Amphilis, and William Underhill. The lady's marriage portion was two hundred marks, and Middlemore brought in settlement the mansion house of Haukeslase with other premises in King's Norton, Dormston, and Little Inkborough. His signature and seal are shown below.

50. John M.
continued.



T. M.'s deeds.

John Myddlemore



50. John M.
continued.

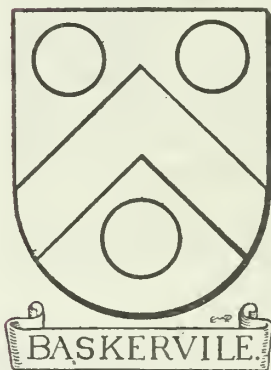
Rec. Rolls,
43 Eliz. 10.

She survived her husband and was buried as "late wife of Mr. John Middlemore" at King's Norton, 9 August, 1603.

In 1600 the Sheriff of Worcestershire accounted for £10 for the tenements and lands of Amphilis Middlemore, widow, recusant. The tenants of two parts thereof owed £6 13s. 4d. for Hawkeslow,¹ "part in the tenure of Amphilis Middlemore," and other premises in Dormeston and Northfield.

John Middlemore and Amphilis Goodwyn had issue :

- i. *William Middlemore*, of whom next (51).
- ii. *George Middlemore*, married *Joan Baskerville*, and of whom



nothing more is known. The Baskervilles, however, were a very ancient Herefordshire family settled at Erdisley in that county in the days of Henry the Second. It is not known to what branch Joan Baskerville belonged, but John Baskerville, brother of Sir Walter Baskerville, of Erdisley, K.B., had a grandson, Sir Thomas Baskerville, of Goodrest in Warwickshire, general of the English army in Picardy, who died in 1597, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton. It is not unlikely that she was sister or daughter of this Sir Thomas Baskerville. Arms, Argent a chevron gules, between three hurts.

Goodwin.—The will of John Goodwyn the elder, of Over Wynchenden, Bucks, gentleman, was proved in 1558. He mentions his daughters, but not by name. His wife was Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bledlow, and they had eighteen children. Their brass is at Over Wynchenden. From them descended the noble family of Wharton, of whom the last, Philip, Duke of Wharton, was outlawed for high treason in 1729, though in 1845 the House of Lords resolved that the outlawry was irregular. The arms of Goodwin are, Per pale or and gules a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged.

Eng. Prov.
iv. 74.

¹ *Hawkesley Chapel*.—It is said that there was a private chapel at Hawkesley, and certain it is that Hawkesley was a secret resort for Roman Catholic priests. Thus Father Foley, in his "English Province," records

- iii. *Robert Middlemore*, who had a grant of an annuity of £40 from his brother William, for the life of himself, his wife, and son, charged upon the King's Norton property. He was evidently educated abroad, perhaps at Rome, and he may be the Robert Middlemore who was the "convictor" living at the English college at Rome in 1579, instead of his remote kinsman and contemporary, Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, as suggested on page 57 *ante*. He and his wife, *Frances Smyth*, of Shereford, died in 1632, but do not appear to have been buried at King's Norton.

50. *John M.*
continued.

Vincent,
126-213.

Their son

- i. *William Middlemore*, who after his parents' death in 1632, sold the annuity of £40 to John Sheldon, of Madeley: on the death of William Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, in 1634, John Middlemore, his son, the new owner of Hawkeslow, refused to pay the annuity. This led to an action by John Sheldon against John Middlemore, who in his reply denied all knowledge of the deed creating the annuity, and stated that he held most part of the lands, as heir to his grandfather, who died in 1597, from the Queen as of the manor of King's Norton. He died at Drogheda in Ireland, 1 August, 1642, leaving a widow, *Elizabeth*, living in Herefordshire,¹ in 1653, when she gave evidence in the suit of Sheldon *v.* M.

Cha. Pro.
Sheldon *v.* M.
Chas. I, 128.

- iv. *Catherine*, married *Roger Wade*.

- v. *Jane*, married *Holland Badger*.

the examination, in 1606, of Anthony Sherlock, a Roman priest, who is said to have been the betrayer of Father Henry Garnett. Sherlock, who was educated at Oxford and made a priest at Rouen about 1586, stated that some six or eight years later "he came into Worcestershire and the Lady Wynetre [Winter] growing into acquaintance once or twice at the most said mass at her house and at Alchurch with Mrs. Heath and at Hawkesley with Mrs. Middlemore for the most part." This lady is evidently Amphillis Middlemore.

¹ The following two administrations are recorded in the prerogative court of Canterbury.

20 January, 1648, Commission to John Lewes, a creditor of the late

50. John M.
continued.

State Papers,
Dom. 34.

P. C. C.
Wood, 11.

vi. *Mary.*

vii. *John Middlemore*, of Bream, in Newland, Gloucestershire. He also was a Roman Catholic, for in 1608 the benefit of his recusancy was granted to George Throckmorton, of Temple Grafton, and John Hurd, of Rowington, co. Warwick.

Will, 1 May, 1609; a ring of 20s. with death's head on it to each of his brothers and sisters; to Sir Harbert Croft one d'mont ring; my cousin Prater, my black sword and dagger; my other sword and dagger to my brother, Thomas Middlemore; legacies to his servants, and the residue to his wife *Marie*; at her death, £100 to his brother, Thomas Middlemore; £10 each to his godchildren, Frances Middlemore, John Middlemore, of Edgbaston, and Thomas Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, and to little Mall a "carcanet" (*i.e.*, a necklace of jewels); residue as his wife directed. Proved by Robert Weaver, of St. Bartholomew the Great, yeoman, Marie Middlemore, the widow, renouncing, 27 February, 1610-1611. The surname of his wife *Marie* is not known, nor have we record of any children.

viii. *Thomas Middlemore*, of Sussex, of whom hereafter (72).

Excheq. Dep.
Mic., 22 Jas, 1,
41.

51. William Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire, was born about 1558. Upon his marriage his father, John Middlemore, settled Longbridge Farm, in King's Norton, for the benefit of his wife, Marie Badger. In 1610, one Dive

John Middlemore, of Rotherose, co. Hereford, to administer his estate.

20 August, 1664, Commission to Anne Middlemore, widow of Thomas Middlemore, late of Bromyard, co. Hereford, to administer his estate.

Neither of these has been identified, but it is not unlikely that they were nearly related to the above-named William Middlemore.

Rotherose.—This place is doubtless to be identified with Rotherwas in Dynedor near Hereford, the seat of the Bodenham, an old Roman Catholic family whose names appear in the Recusant Rolls. In answer to an inquiry Count Bodenham Lubinski states that he is unable to trace what connection John Middlemore may have had with Rotherwas or the Bodenhams.

Rotsey, of London, filed a bill against him, claiming the farm, but Middlemore's answer showed that it was bought in 1575, from Dive Rotsey's uncle, John Rotsey. Mary Badger, his wife, was then deceased.

51. William M.
continued.

After the death of his second wife, about 1626 or 1627, he took into his service as housekeeper, Grace Becke, of King's Norton, widow, "thinking she would prove a good and faithful servant." But she removed from his house "sundry deeds, charters, etc.," relating to a farm in King's Norton, called Colmers Close, which had been sold to his father, John Middlemore, esquire, by John Rotsey, and this compelled him to bring an action against her in 1631.

M. v. Beck,
B. and A.
Chas. I,
M. 6, 40.



He was buried as William Middlemore, esquire, at King's Norton, 7 May, 1633-4, but in the Chancery proceedings is said to have died 20 March, 1633-4.¹

Sheldon v. M.
S. 128, No. 79.

Will, 30 September, 1632: to be buried in King's Norton church, "where my ancestors have been buried, if I depart this world within twentie myles of King's Norton." Legacies to poor of King's Norton, Northfield, Cofton Hackett and Bromesgrove; to servants; cousin Grace Middlemore. Reversion of premises in Dormeston and Kyneton, Worcestershire (leased for twenty-one years 1 February, 19 Jas. I (1622) to Richard Middlemore of Edgebarston, and Richard Brabrooke, of Hertleton,

P.C.C.
Seager, 61.

¹ The year 1634 is the date of the Herald's Visitation of Worcestershire, when an evidently incomplete pedigree of the Middlemores of Hawkesley was entered unsigned and without arms. Doubtless the herald's visit was subsequent to William Middlemore's death, and it may well be that after they had entered the pedigree it was found impossible to secure the attendance of John Middlemore, the eldest son, for the purpose of compiling and signing it.

51. William M.
continued.

Oxford, on trusts of will), and premises in King's Norton and Northfield conveyed to them, to William Middlemore, his son; to his son Thomas Middlemore an annuity of £12 out of premises in King's Norton devised to his grandson William, eldest son of his son John Middlemore; other premises in King's Norton to his son Richard Middlemore, his youngest son; lands in Northfield to grandsons Richard and John, third and second sons of his son John Middlemore. To my eldest son John the manor of King's Norton and 100 marks; his goods amongst his sons Richard, William, and Thomas; £5 to "loving cousin" Benedict Scudamore; £6 to brother [*i.e.*, brother-in-law] Thomas Middlemore, of Wedgebury, and £10 to the children of said brother Thomas Middlemore, of Sussex; son-in-law Mr. Richard Brabrooke, esquire, husband of his late daughter Marie, £5 for a ring; my late father Mr. John Middlemore, deceased. "To . . . Towne, heretofore my surgeon," 30s. Executors Richard Brabrooke and "owne brother" Thomas Middlemore, of Sussex, and cousin Thomas Gatacre, of Shepley, and friend John Tirer the younger.

Codicil, 19 February, 1633. Recites that certain premises in King's Norton and Salford were conveyed to Richard Middlemore, now Richard Braybrooke, in trust to provide portion of £200 for his daughter, who is now dead, and instead charges the premises with amount of £12 to his son Thomas, and (subject thereto, and also to raising 100 marks for payment of debts and legacies) devises the premises to his grandson William. Lands in Dormeston and Kyneton, conveyed to Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, and Richard Brabrook, of Hertleton, clear for nine years, then to brother Thomas Middlemore, of Hamsett, Sussex, gentleman, for ten years, remainder to himself and heirs male by Margaret his late [second] wife [*i.e.*, his son William Middlemore], and revokes the appointment of Thomas Gatacre. Proved by Thomas Middlemore, 21 June, 1634.

He married (1) *Mary*, daughter of John *Badger*, probably the Mary, wife of Mr. William Middlemore, who was buried at King's Norton, 22 August, 1592.

William Middlemore and Mary Badger had issue:

- i. *John Middlemore*, of whom next.
- ii. *Mary*, deceased in 1632, married *Richard Brabrook* of Berks, named as executor to his father-in-law William Middlemore.

He married (2) *Margery*, daughter of Richard *Middlemore*,

of Edgbaston, esquire (8), and widow of William Braybrooke, of Bridgewalton, Berks, Esq., who died 30 May, 1592, eldest son of James Braybrooke, by whom she had had a son, Richard Braybrooke, who married his mother's stepdaughter, Mary Middlemore. The curious way in which the families of Braybrooke, Badger and Middlemore were connected is shown in Table P.

She was probably buried at King's Norton, 27 April, 1622, as "wife of William Middlemore, esquire."

William Middlemore and his second wife, Margery [Braybrooke] Middlemore had issue :

- iii. *William Middlemore*, eldest son, was of Ipsley, gent.; he had a farm and lands in Dormeston and Keynton. All these, which came to him under his father's will, 27 January, 1635, being then of Hawkeslow, gent., he granted, for 10s., probably by way of settlement or as trustees, to Richard Lumley, of Hamsett, Sussex, gent., and to Thomas Middlemore, jun., a son of Thomas Middlemore (72), of Hamsett, gent. In the following month he sold for £155 to Peter Warburton, of Hefferton Grange, Cheshire, esquire, a cottage and land in Dormeston.

51. William M.
continued.

Close Rolls,
11 Chas. 1,
13 and 14.

He appears to have died a bachelor, 13 May, 1643.

M. v. Atmore,
Bridges, 609.
Crane, O.W.

Will, 13 May, 1643, was proved at Oxford, 19 August, same year; to be buried beside his father and mother in King's Norton Church.¹ To nephew John Middlemore, second son of brother, John Middlemore, of Hawkslowe, of £300, subject to annuity of £24 to his, testator's, brother Thomas Mydlemore, of Hawkslowe; Margaret Mydlemore, eldest daughter of his brother John, £50 and household stuff belonging to him in his brother John's house at Hawkslowe; to Elizabeth, Mary, and Bridgett, daughters of John, £50; to Thomas, son of the said John, £20; to Henry, Robert, Edward, and George, younger sons of John, £10 each; cousin Grace Middlemore, £10; reversion of house and land at Dormeston (in possession of John

¹ No record of such burial exists in the register of King's Norton.

51. William M.
continued.

Howman during life of testator's brother Richard Middlemore), to Richard Middlemore, son of brother John ; gold ring to cousin Mrs. Marie Hemyngham [*sic*], daughter of Richard Mydlemore, of Edgebaston. Executor, John Atmore of Bordesley.

iv. *Thomas Middlemore* of Hawkeslowe, mentioned in his father's will as annuitant of £12 in 1632 and for £24 in his brother William's will, 1643. Nothing more known of him.

v. *Richard Middlemore*, "youngest son," was "beyond the seas in 1634," and living 1643 and 1666, in which latter year, as Richard Middlemore, of the City of London, gentleman, he filed his bill against Ursula Atmore, widow of John Atmore, executor of his brother William's will, to recover from her papers relating to property in Northfield and Keynton derived from his father and brother. The Northfield property he had conveyed to his brother William in trust, "in the time of the wars, he being in a better condition to secure the same." Nothing further is known of him.

vi. *Mary*, married *Richard Braybrooke*, who was son of her step-mother, Margery Middlemore of Edgbaston, by that lady's first husband, William Braybrooke.

Worces. Vis.
1634.
Cha. Pro.
M. v. Atmore,
Bridges, 609.

Cha. Pro.
Whittington, 2.

52. John Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, esquire, succeeded upon the death of his father in March, 1633-4. He appears to have got into great financial difficulties and ultimately died in the gaol at Worcester about 1643, having been imprisoned there for six years. How far his troubles were caused by the litigation with his tenants, by fines for recusancy, or through extravagance, is not clear, but it may have been due to all three.

King's Norton Manor.—This place derived its distinctive appellation from the circumstance that it formed part of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England, being a portion of the great manor of Bromsgrove in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. King's Norton seems to have been separated and thenceforth to have formed a separate manor, and both Hawkesley and Haselwell at one time had the repute of being manors. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter at length into the manorial history, but it will be well to collect together some notes from the Exchequer

In 1639, one John Sheldon, of Madeley, assignee of the annuity of £40 granted by William Middlemore (51) in

52. John M.
continued.

Court relative to the manorial disputes during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, in which three generations of the Middlemores were involved.

In 1565 John Wilie and John Baker, in the name of the Queen's tenants and copyholders of her manor of King's Norton, complained of John Middlemore in the Exchequer for suing Wilie for a copyhold contrary to the custom of the manor. The court granted an injunction against Middlemore and the following year directed the dispute to be tried at the assizes by the Lord Chief Baron.

Exch. Dec.
Mich. 7 Eliz.
Bk. 3 Sc. 1,
60.
Ibid.,
Hil. 8 Eliz.
fo. 77.

In 1595 disputes arose between the customary tenants of the manor of Bromsgrove, of which King's Norton formed part, and the Middlemore family. John Butler, William Chaunce, and other freehold and customary tenants of the Queen's manor of Bromsgrove in that year filed their bill in the Exchequer against John Middlemore (50), esquire, and William Middlemore and Robert Middlemore, gentlemen (probably his sons), alleging that they, "being men not regarding their duties or her majesty's laws had lately molested the tenants and attempted to make title to a great part of the said manor," and further, that John Middlemore had set up a claim to a "pretended manor" within the bounds of Bromsgrove manor, and that "by fraud" they had possessed themselves of divers court rolls belonging to the said tenants and copyholders.

Exch. B. A.
Eliz.
Worc. 81.

In 1608 we learn that the court rolls of the manors of Bromsgrove and King's Norton were kept in a chest in the steeple of Bromsgrove, and the Exchequer court directed them to be delivered to the auditor of the county.

Ibid.
6 Jac. 1,
4, 125.

In 1624 the Attorney General sued John Middlemore (52) [the grandson], claiming that certain lands in King's Norton were leasehold and not customary lands. The records and court rolls were ordered to be brought into court, and in Trinity term, 1628, the matter was remitted to the Common Law.

Exch.
Mich. 22,
Jac. 1, 36, 2;
152.

On 9 September, 1624, William Middlemore (51), of [Hawkesley], King's Norton, esquire, aged sixty-six, deposed that the manors of Bromsgrove and King's Norton were formerly one entire manor until 4 or 5 Eliz., 1560, and that Butler surrendered them to the use of John Middlemore, grandfather of John, and that he, William, to whom they descended, had surrendered them to the use of his son John (52).

Exch. Dep.
Mich. 22,
Jac. 1, 41.

52. John M
continued.

1597-8 to his brother Robert, was obliged to sue John Middlemore for non payment of it, as already mentioned (p. 181 *ante*).

Exch. Hil. 16,
Chas. I,
III. 27, 274.
Ibid.
Trin.
16 Chas. I,
III. 28, 3.

In 1641 John Mildmore, esquire [*i.e.* Middlemore], is stated to be "outlawed," but by June of the same year this was reversed. At this time he was imprisoned in Worcester gaol "in consequence of the greatness of his debts," and he remained there till he died "about Michaelmas 1644" (an evident error, as the letters of administration prove), without paying the gaoler for his board and lodging, which then amounted to £40, though with the consent of his son and heir apparent, William Middlemore, esquire, he had contracted with Norris the gaoler for his diet, board, and washing, who took a bond for £80 from the son. On 12 December, 1648, Norris sued William Middlemore for this £40, and in the bill appear these particulars of John Middlemore's unhappy history.



Letters of administration were granted to his widow, Bridget, 13 June, 1643, and the inventory, amounting to only £28 9s. 2d., taken on 22 December, 1643. The following appears in this: "Item—one mare, a year old colt, and a cowe seized for Harriott [*i.e.*, heriot] for the King, Lord of the Manor of Bromsgrove."

Rec. Rolls,
22 Chas. I, 54.
Exch. Dep.
Mich. 22, fo.
I. 41.

He married *Bridget*, daughter of Thomas *Betham*, of Rowington, co. Warwick, by Margery, daughter and co-heir of John Walliston, of Ruislip, Middlesex. On this marriage his father, William Middlemore, conveyed to him two freeholds in King's Norton called Close and Parre's tenement.

She is probably the “. . . . Middlemore, widow, of Hawkesley,” fined £60 for recusancy, in 1647, who was buried at King’s Norton, 10 December, 1650.

52. John M.
continued.

John Middlemore and Bridget Betham had a large family, at least thirteen children :

- i. *William Middlemore*, of whom next.
- ii. *John Middlemore*, of Northfield, gentleman, was fined for recusancy, 31 Charles II (1679), again in 32 Charles II, in 1680, his fine had increased to £60, and the following year to £120. He is named as second son in his uncle William’s will, receiving £300, and was executor to his sisters Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary: his will, dated 6 July, 1705, was proved at Worcester, 26 October, in same year, the inventory amounting to £184 9s. 2d. He left £10 to charity, and his will names, William Middlemore, of Hawkesley, 5s.; brother George Middlemore, £10; nephew David Middlemore, of King’s Norton, £15 and wearing apparell; his kinswoman, Mary Davies [daughter of deceased brother, Henry Middlemore], and his nieces, Mary and Margaret Middlemore; he left his land in Dormeston to his nephew, George Middlemore, of Bromsgrove. Executors: Richard Reeve, of Edgbaston, Roger Kelshaw [? Culcheth], of Wattonbury, and his nephew, David Middlemore. Probably the following marriage licence at Worcester, dated 4 July, 1660, relates to him: “John M. of Northfield, gent., aged 20, Mary M. of Yardley, widow, consent of parents on both sides.” She was doubtless the widow of Robert Middlemore of Yardley, fifth son of Robert Middlemore (9) of Edgbaston, and daughter of John Harington of Albrighton near Wolverhampton. See p. 61 *ante*.
- iii. *Richard Middlemore*, named in will of grandfather, 1632, and in will of uncle, William, 1643.
- iv. *Thomas Middlemore*, mentioned in will of uncle William, 1643.
- v. *Henry Middlemore*, was of Alvechurch, gentleman, a recusant in 1658, when he forfeited two-thirds of his goods to Oliver, Lord Protector. Mentioned in wills of sisters Elizabeth and Margaret, 1673 and 1686, but was dead in July, 1705. His wife’s name is unknown.

52. John M.
continued.

Henry Middlemore had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, mentioned in will of aunt, Mary Middlemore, 1671. Perhaps the John Middlemore, of Northfield, whose administration was granted to George Middlemore, his brother, 25 May, 1699.
- ii. *George Middlemore*, a legatee in will of Margaret Middlemore, 1699. Presumably living 1699, and perhaps died before 1705.
- iii. *Mary*, living 1673, under age (see will of aunt, Mary Middlemore). She married . . . *Davies*, and in 1705, had issue, two children.
- iv. *David Middlemore*, of Harborne and King's Norton. Living 1671 and 1673, under age, 1686.

Administration to relict, *Ann*, 31 March, 1707, Simon Holden, of Northfield, yeoman, and Edward Onions, of Bromsgrove, husbandman, were bound. Inventory valued at £48 os. 6d.

Married, being then of Northfield, 26 February, 1687, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Birmingham, *Ann Partridge*, of Harborne.

David Middlemore and Ann Partridge had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, baptized, 11 March, 1688, at St. Peter's, the sponsors being John Middlemore (presumably the uncle), and Joan Partridge. Evidently the "Joannes Middelmores infans de Harborne com. Staff." who was entered amongst the "defuncti," 25 February, 1689.
- v. *Jane*, living, 1671 and 1686.
- vi. *Robert Middlemore*, mentioned in will of his uncle William, 1643, and living 1673 and 1686, being named in the wills of his sisters Elizabeth and Bridget.
- vii. *Edward Middlemore*, named in the will of his uncle William, 1643.
- viii. *Stephen Middlemore*, buried at King's Norton, 4 June, 1637, as Steeven, son of John Middlemore, esquire.
- ix. *George Middlemore*, named in will of his uncle, William Middlemore, 1643. Living 1686, and in will of his brother, John, in 1705 ; probably the "George Middlemore, gent.," buried at King's Norton, 4 June, 1706.

- x. *Margaret*, of Northfield, gentlewoman. She was a recusant, 32 Charles II, 1681, fined £20, as also were her brothers, William and John, both then of Northfield. 52. John M.
continued.

Her will, 10 January, 1686, proved at Worcester, 15 January, 1687; inventory, £154 11s. 4d. Names brothers, Henry Middlemore, £20, Robert Middlemore, £5, George Middlemore, £5; sister Bridgate, £10, a ring, bedstead and sheets and wearing apparel, niece Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Middlemore, of Hawxley, £4 and one pair of sheets, cousin Mary, his daughter, £5; cousin George Middlemore, his son, £3; cousin Mary Davies, daughter of Henery Middlemore, £3, bed etc.; cousin George Middlemore, son of brother Henry Middlemore, 40s.; cousin David Middlemore, son of same, £3; cousin Joan, daughter of same, 40s. John Middlemore, brother, to be executor.

- xi. *Elizabeth*, of Northfield, spinster, probably the Mrs. Elizabeth Middlemore buried at King's Norton 9 February, 1673-4.

Will, 9 December, 1673, proved at Worcester, 17 February, 1673-4, with inventory £114 10s. 3d., names many relatives, viz.: well beloved friend my brother, Henery Middlemore, also brother Robert Middlemore, George Middlemore, and sisters Margaret Middlemore, Brigget Middlemore; children of William Middlemore, late of Hawkslowe, esquire, viz., Margaret, William Middlemore, George Middlemore, Mary Middlemore, Susannah Middlemore; children of brother Henery, viz., George Middlemore, Mary Middlemore, David Middlemore, Jane Middlemore. Brother, John Middlemore, executor.

- xii. *Mary*, of Northfield, spinster. Buried there as Mistris Mary Mid'more, 9 September, 1671. Named in will of uncle, William Middlemore, in 1643.

Will, as of Norfeild, "spinster, sick and infirm," 14 August, 1671, proved in London, 12 February, 1671-2, names: brothers Henery, Robert, George, William deceased, and John, executor; also sisters Elizabeth, Margaret, Bridget; also the five children of Henry, viz.: John, George, David, Mary, and Joan; also children of William, viz.: Margaret, William, George, Mary, and Susan. Executor, brother John. 18 Eure,
P.C.C.

52. John M.
continued.

Rec. Roll, 76.

xiii. *Bridget*, of Northfield, is named in uncle William's will, 1643, and in will of sisters Elizabeth, 1671, and Margaret, 1686. She also was a recusant, being fined £60 in 33 Charles II, and £120 in 34 Charles II.

53. William Middlemore, of Hawkesley, esquire.

In 1647 he conveyed, evidently by way of settlement, to Daniel Greives, of King's Norton, gent., and Richard Preist, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, yeoman, the site of the manor house of Hawkeslow, and lands belonging to the said manor in King's Norton and Cofton Hacket.

In a deed, 27 October, 1640, he was described as William Middlemore, of Hawkeslowe, gent., son and heir apparent of John Middlemore, son and heir of William Middlemore, of Hawkeslowe, esquire; he sold for £150 to Richard Fulford, of King's Norton, his house in which the latter lived, and land which his grandfather, William Middlemore, had devised to him.

Cha. Pro.
Mitford,
134-33.

About 1654 he appears to have been building a house in King's Norton, which perhaps indicates the rebuilding of Hawkesley House. A dispute about the payment, £98 4s. 6d., of the timber for this house, which he bought from Richard Fulford, of King's Norton, and John Smith, of Northfield, led to a lawsuit in 1659.

In 1637 his father, John Middlemore, and he became bound to John Trowte for £60, and twenty-five years after Trowte sued him, alleging that John Middlemore, being seized of lands worth at least £100 a year, and personalty of £500, devised the same to William, who neglected to prove his father's will or to exhibit an inventory, and now refused to discharge the bond. It will be remembered that his mother, Bridget, took out letters of administration, and that John Middlemore died in distress in Worcester gaol. William Middlemore was also sued by the gaoler on a bond he had given to secure the cost of his father's maintenance there.

Worc.
Prob. Reg.

William Middlemore was buried as William Middlemore, of Hauksloe, esquire, at King's Norton, 29 December, 1663, and as his widow, Susan, renounced administration on 25

January, 1663-4, while on 5 April, 1664, William Davenport, a principal creditor, took out letters of administration, we may assume that, like his father, he died in impoverished circumstances, which is not very surprising when we remember the losses they sustained in the Civil Wars, the siege of Hawkesley House, which occurred during this William Middlemore's possession of it, and the heavy

53. William M.
continued.

The Siege of Hawkesley.—Nash gives the following account of Hawkesley House and the siege: Worcester, I. p. 152.

“In this Chapelry [King's Norton] on the North-side of the Lickey, about half a mile from the Turnpike road leading to Birmingham, and near three miles from Bromsgrove-town, is Hawkesley House, which having been fortified and garrisoned by the rebels was taken by the King's army, May 15, 1645, and Captain Gouge the Governor, and eighty men, were made prisoners. Lord Clarendon says the number of prisoners was 120. The house at that time belonged to the Middlemores; a younger branch of the Middlemores of Edgebaston, in Warwickshire, in which family it still continues, 1779, though their property is much lessened.”

Concerning the siege of Hawkesley House, the following account is taken from Mr. Richard Symonds' Journal of the King's Army, in the Harleian Library:

“Sunday, May 11, 1645. The King marched from Inkborough-Magna to the rendezvous of the whole army of foot; and his Majesty, with his own regiment of foot and horse-guards only, marched to Salt-wiche [*i.e.* Droitwich], in Worcestershire.

“The head-quarters of the army this night was at Bromsgrove.

“His majesty stayed at Droitwich till Wednesday; in the meantime, his highness, Prince Rupert, set down before Hawkesley House, belonging to one Mr. Middlemore; lord Astley's tertia of foot made the approaches which were left for us with a great deal of advantage; viz., banks, a lane, and trees.

“Captain Backster of the horse was killed here, and some foot soldiers and pioneers.

“On Wednesday, about two o'clock in the afternoon the King left Wiche [*i.e.* Droitwich], and went with his guards to the leiguer before Hawkesley, and just as his Majesty appeared in view, it was delivered unto the mercy of the King and the officers, on condition they might be free from the

53. William M.
continued.

penalties imposed upon them for their adherence to the Roman Catholic faith.

William Middlemore the younger

He married *Susannah*, daughter of *George Middlemore* (21), of *Haselwell*, esquire, by *Frances*, daughter and heir of *Robert Stanford*.

She remarried *John Savage*, and by him had a second family of, certainly, three daughters, (1) *Elizabeth*, (2) *Eleanor*, (3) *Anne*, all mentioned in 1680 in the will of their half-sister, *Susannah Middlemore*.

William and *Susannah Middlemore* had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, of *Hawkesley*, of whom next (54).
- ii. *Mary*, born 9 November, 1653 ; mentioned in will of aunt *Margaret*, 1686, living 4 September, 1725, named in will of brother *George*, 1705.
- iii. *Susannah*, of *Bettill*, in *Alvechurch*, co. *Worcester*, entered in *King's Norton* register as born January, 1665, buried there as "*Mrs. Susan Middlemore*," 25 January, 1680-1.

Will, 10 January, 1680, proved at *Worcester*, 16 February, 1681, "weak and frail in body," to be buried at *King's Norton*. She named her brothers *John* (eldest), *William*, *George* ; sisters *Elizabeth*, *Eleanor* and *Anne Savage*, her mother, *Susannah Savage*, *Mrs. Ann Middlemore*, wife of *John*, and her loving aunt, *Mrs. Anne Walker*, and

insolence of the common soldiers. In the house was found a month's provision and ammunition ; but the soldiers would not fight when they perceived it was the *King's* army.

"The son to *Dr. Gouge* was the captain of foot, and governor, and *Whichcot* commanded the horse ; there were 60 foot and above 40 horse.

"After lord *Astley* had pillaged the house, and taken the soldiers prisoners, the house was set on fire. This night the *King* lay at *Coston-hall*, two miles off, and afterwards marched to *Hombly-hall*, in *Staffordshire*, then inhabited by the *Lord Ward*."

her daughter, Elizabeth Walker. Executrix, loving sister 53. William M.
Margaret Middlemore. *continued.*

- iv. *William Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom hereafter (55).
- v. *George Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom hereafter (56).
- vi. *Margaret*, executrix of sister Susannah, 1681, mentioned in wills of aunts Elizabeth and Margaret, and of brother John, in 1705.

54. John Middlemore, of Hawkeslowe, esquire, baptized at King's Norton, 1 January, 1649-50.

As an infant in 1669, he, by his next friend and guardian, William Middlemore, gentleman, sued Thomas Austen, who had lent his father, William Middlemore, £20, and which he declined to give up, alleging that the money was not repaid. In 1673, he demised Hollymore Farm, King's Norton, to one William Curtler. In 1712, John Curtler, the son, brought suit against George Middlemore, to enforce the lease.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Austin
Bridges, 521.

Cha. Pro.
Curtler v. M.
Hamilton, 660.

In 1672, he brought an action against William Bache, of Northfield, alleging that his father, William Middlemore, had mortgaged certain property to Bache; that he had repaid the loan, all but £20, and that Bache declined to give back the property, although John Middlemore tendered him the balance of £20. Middlemore was defeated, and the sequel was that he went to law with his attorney, John Harrison, who, he said, had induced him to bring the action against Bache.

M. v. Bache,
Hamilton, 499.

Rec. Rolls,
32 Chas. II, 75.

He is presumably the John Middlemore, of King's Norton, who, with his wife Anna, were each fined £20 for recusancy in 1680.

John Middlemore died without leaving issue, and was buried 31 August, 1681, at King's Norton. His widow renounced administration, 24 September, 1681, which was granted to his brother and heir, William Middlemore. The inventory amounted to £307 7s. 6d.

Worc.
Prob. Reg.

He married *Anne*, daughter of Ralph *Taylor*, of Fockbery,

Taylor.—Her mother was Anne, daughter of John Bache, of Tanwood, co. Worcester. Her brother, John Taylor, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1682-3, though his arms—a lion rampant over all a bend charged with three escallops—are stated to be unproved, and no tinctures are given.

54. John M.
continued.

near Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, who died about 1670, aged sixty-eight. Like her husband, she was a recusant.

After her husband's death she removed to St. Nicholas, Worcester, and administration was granted at Worcester, 14 December, 1694, to her nephew, Thomas Culcheath, son of Thomas Culcheth, of Wappenbury, in Warwickshire, who had married her sister, Mary Taylor.

The second son of William (53) and Susannah Middlemore was:

55. William Middlemore, of Hawkesley, gentleman, to which he succeeded in 1681, on the death of his eldest brother, John (54), intestate and childless.

Doxley v. M.
Cha. Pro.
Reynard., 200.

In 1681 he borrowed £300 from one John Doxley, and this led to litigation in 1709, when he stated that it had been repaid. From a reference to his brother John's widow Anne, it seems probable that it was made in connection with some family arrangements.

Entered, as born 7 February, 1656-7, in King's Norton register, and was buried there as "of Alkeley," 1 March, 1711-2. Administration granted to his brother George Middlemore (56), 3 April, 1712.

He married at King's Norton, 19 February, 1689, his maternal first cousin, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Robert *Middlemore* (22), of Haselwell, and widow of Walter Grey, but left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother, George Middlemore (56). She was buried at King's Norton, 5 February, 1711-2.

We now come to William Middlemore's (53) youngest son George.

56. George Middlemore, of Hawkesley, gentleman, ^{56. George M.} third son of William (53), succeeded on the death of his brother William (55), in 1711. Born 6 November, 1658, and registered at King's Norton. He was of Bromsgrove in 1705, and of Northfield in 1715 and 1725. He appears as of Northfield, gentleman, in a list of Roman Catholics, non-jurors and others who, in 1715, refused to take the oath to King George. Became possessed of the land at Dormeston, 1705, by devise from his uncle, John Middlemore. On 7 December, 1723, he settled Hawkesley, and other premises in King's Norton, on himself and his surviving sons, John, William, Thomas, Robert and Richard.

This settlement was between the following parties : George Middlemore of Hawkesley, gent., and Nicholas Parker of the Inner Temple, gent. (1), John M., William M., Thomas M., Robert M., and Richard M., sons of George M. (2), and Edward Moore of Barns Arren, co. Worcester, esq., and Richard Savage of Birmingham, sadler (3). By it he granted Hawkesley, with premises in King's Norton and Cofton Hacket and a messuage on West Heath to Parker upon the following trusts : (1) To himself for life. (2) To the use of Moore and Savage for 500 years, and after determination of term to the use of his sons John, William, Thomas, Robert, Richard, in tail male successively, to raise annuity of £4 for Richard M., and a sum of £80 for Robert M. Settlement revocable with consent of Thomas M.

He was buried at King's Norton, 23 January, 1727-8.

Will, 4 September, 1725, in which he is described as "of Northfield, gentleman," though he refers to his household goods "which are at Hawkesley"; to his sister Mary Middlemore, one guinea for a ring; to his sons William and Thomas, 1s. each; to son Robert, £80, charged on realty; to son Richard Middlemore, annuity of £6, charged on realty; sons Robert

56. George M.
continued.

and Richard to make a conveyance¹ to the lord of the manor of Dormston, when they are twenty-one; son John Middlemore to pay the legacies. Wife Ann, executrix. Friend Edward Moor of Barns Arren, Esq., overseer. Proved at Worcester, 27 June, 1728. Inventory valued at £15 16s.

As both the settlement of 1723 and his will in 1725 are signed as a marksman, it may be inferred that he was then in ill health. No other example of his signature has so far been discovered.

He married *Anne*, eldest daughter of Thomas *Culcheth*, of Wappenbury, Warwickshire, by Mary his wife, and niece of that Anne Taylor who had married John Middlemore, his brother. Proved her husband's will in 1728, and was buried at King's Norton, 18 May, 1730.

Culcheth.—The Culcheths were an ancient Lancashire family who long held a good position in that county. They derived their surname from the village of Culcheth, where their remote ancestor, Henry de Culchit, was settled as early as the year 1200. His son, Gilbert de Culcheth, left



Miscell. Gen.
et Her. II,
N.S. 209.



only daughters, of whom one, Margaret, married Richard Fitz Hugh de Hindley, who by this marriage acquired the manor of Culcheth, and took the name. The main line became extinct in 1747, on the death of Thomas Culcheth, esquire, of Culcheth. Thomas Culcheth, of Wappenbury, was evidently of the Abram branch of the family, for his widow in 1688 appointed as overseers of her will, John Taylor, of Worcester, and George Culcheth, of Abram, co. Lancaster. She described herself as widow of Thomas Culcheth, and named the following children, Roger, John, Thomas, George, William, Anne and Mary. Mr. J. Paul Rylands suggests

in his pedigree of the family that the Abram Culcheths descend from Hugh de Culcheth, younger brother of that Gilbert de Culcheth who

¹ Probably this indicates the occasion when the Middlemores finally parted with the Dormeston property, which had descended to them from their ancestors the Hawkeslows.

Though the record of this marriage has not been found, for the Wappenbury registers of this period are wanting, there seems no reason to doubt that she was a Culcheth, since Roger Culcheth, of Wappenbury, in his will speaks of his "sister Middlemore of Bromsgrove."

56. George M.
continued.

George Middlemore and Anne Culcheth had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom next (57).
- ii. *William Middlemore*, and,
- iii. *Thomas Middlemore*, both living 4 September, 1725, and named in father's will as legatees for 1s. ; but of these and the two next, nothing more is known, and it may be presumed that they died young.
- iv. *George Middlemore*, living 1 October, 1713, according to deed in the Prattenton MSS.

Father "Lewis" Middlemore.—It has been suggested that the Franciscan Father Lewis Middlemore was a son of George Middlemore, and this seems quite probable.

Besides John, Robert and Richard, there are mentioned in their father's will, as recipients of nominal legacies, also William, Thomas and George. Their ages would be appropriate for Father Lewis Middlemore, whose name of Lewis is an assumed one, being that by which he was known "in religion," in accordance with the custom, inconvenient most certainly from the genealogical standpoint, by which those entering a religious order changed their Christian names. Unfortunately his baptismal name has not yet been discovered, and therefore it is not possible to identify him. Father Thaddeus, O.F.M., in his book "The Franciscans in England, 1600 to 1850," says that Lewis Middlemore was approved for preaching and hearing confessions in 1728, and for the mission the following year. He was vicar of Douai and novice master, 1734 and 1737, confessor at Bruges in 1737, Guardian, 1738, 1741, titular Guardian of Cambridge, and confessor

died before 1358. The Culcheths were a noted Roman Catholic family, and many interesting particulars respecting them are to be found in Foley's "Records of the English Province." The arms of Culcheth as shown in the margin are, 1 and 4, CULCHETH, Argent, an eagle sable preying on an infant swaddled gules banded or ; 2, CULCHETH, Argent, a griffin segreant azure armed or, and 3, HINDLEY, Azure a hind statant argent. There are at Chester many wills of Culcheth and Kelshaw or Kilshaw, as the name was sometimes corrupted.

56. George M.
continued.

at Aire in 1741 and 1742, Definitor, 1743-6, and also confessor at Bruges, titular Guardian of Greenwich in 1746, when he was reappointed confessor at Bruges.

v. *Joseph Middlemore*, baptized at Northfield, 4 December, 1707.

vi. *Maria Elizabeth*, baptized at St. Peter's, Birmingham, 4 July, 1709.

vii. *Robert Middlemore*, of Birmingham, of whom hereafter, from whom descend the Middlemores of Birmingham.

viii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Pauntley Court, Gloucestershire, gentleman, in 1725, and on 27 May, 1731, but was of Great Missenden, Bucks, 10 November, 1731. Youngest son, living 4 September, 1725, when his father devised to him an annuity.

P.C.C.
Potter, 187.

Will, 10 November, 1731, and proved 28 July, 1747, in which he described himself as of the parish of Great Missenden, son of George Middlemore, of Hocksley, in King's Norton, and devised all his estate to Edward Webbe, of Gray's Inn, esquire. He was probably a Roman Catholic. An Edward Webbe is mentioned in many Roman Catholic wills about this time, and it may be conjectured that Webbe was a secret trustee for the Roman Catholic Church.

57. John Middlemore, of Hawkesley, gentleman, born before 1689-90.¹ No record of his baptism has been found, it being doubtless performed at some Roman Catholic chapel. His description in 1724 as yeoman shows that he was no longer able to maintain the position which his ancestors had held. From the fact that his children were baptized at the parish church of Northfield, it is probable that he conformed,²

¹ It was before February, 1689-90, for he is mentioned as "my cosen John Middlemore the heire of Hauckley House in Worcestershire" in the will of Thomas Middlemore of Worth, Sussex.

² But it is evident that at one time, at any rate, he was regarded as a Roman Catholic, for on 6 January, 1731, he conveyed by way of mortgage a small portion of the Hawkesley estate to Benjamin Carles of Birmingham, ironmonger, and the deed was subsequently, 15 July, 1735, enrolled by Carles pursuant to Act of Geo. II, to indemnify protestant purchasers of papists' estates.

as apparently did all his descendants, although one of his grandchildren, Robert Middlemore, of Walsall, is recorded in the Roman Catholic obituary in 1827 as having received the last rites of that Church.

57. John M.
continued.

Will, 16 January, 1733-4, proved at Worcester, 3 April, 1735, mentions his wife Sarah and his two children, Ann and Richard.

Married *Sarah Lea*, of Halesowen, marriage licence, dated 10 October, 1724, he of Northfield, yeoman, aged thirty-two, she about nineteen, maiden, her father consenting; to be married at Tardebig, Stoak Prior or Cofton Hackett.

He was of Northfield, gent., 2 April, 1729, when he made a post nuptial settlement of Hawkesley.

She married (2) by licence, at Dudley, 20 February, 1736-7, William Farham, but the date of her death has not been ascertained. In the Hawkesley title deeds he is called Pharow.

John Middlemore and Sarah Lea had issue :

- i. *Ann*, baptized at Northfield parish church, 16 July, 1725, and married by licence at Halesowen, 18 February, 1747-8, *Benjamin Penn*, of King's Norton, but of Edgbaston, yeoman, on 18 May, 1748.
- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom next (58).

58. Richard Middlemore, of Hawkesley, yeoman and gentleman, was baptized at Northfield parish church, 16 August, 1727, died 14, buried 20 August, 1804, at King's Norton, of which he was for some years a churchwarden.

Middlemore Christian Names.—In the year 1803 there were living at least seven, perhaps eight, Richard Middlemores, viz.:

1. Richard Middlemore (58), of Hawkesley, who died in 1804.
2. Richard Middlemore (59), of Hawkesley, his son, who died in 1831.
3. Richard Middlemore, son of William (60), of Westheath, born 1801, died 1823.

58. Richard M.
continued.

On 19 January, 1803, he conveyed Hawkesley for £915 to his son Richard Middlemore the younger, then of Manchester.

Will, as of Hawkesley, yeoman, 14 July, 1804, was proved at Worcester,

4. Richard Middlemore, son of Robert (61), of Walsall, born 1796, died 1840.

5. Richard Middlemore (67), of Birmingham, born 1778, died 1841.

6. Richard Middlemore (71), of Walsall, born 1731, died 1803.

The preceding six were of the Hawkesley and Birmingham lines.

7. Richard Middlemore, of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, born 1782, died 1840,

and perhaps also

8. Richard Middlemore, son of William, of Thursby, Cumberland.

At the present time it does not appear that this once favoured Christian name is borne by any Middlemore.

Thirty years later, 1833, there were also living at least six William Middlemores, viz.:

1. William Middlemore (60), of West Heath, born 1766, died 1834.

2. William Middlemore, of Walsall, son of Robert (61), born 1800, died 1884.

3. William Middlemore (68), of Birmingham, born 1802, died 1887.

The preceding three were of the Hawkesley line.

4. William Middlemore, of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, born 1826.

5. William Middlemore, of Thursby, Cumberland, died 1850.

6. William Middlemore, of Carlisle, born 1833, died 1885.

Of the 27 births of boys recorded by the Registrar-General, 1837-95, to 5 was given the name William, 4 were called John, and the names of Robert, Samuel and Thomas, each appear three times. The remaining 9 infants divided the following seven names between them: Alfred, 1, Daniel, 1, James, 2, Jude, 1, Lewis, 1, Peter, 2, Richard 1. A total variety of 12 names.

Of those 32 who deceased in this period, there were but 11 names, borne as follows, William, 7, John, 6, Richard, 6, Robert, 4, Jude, 2, Thomas, 2, and Daniel, George, James, Samuel and Peter, 1 each.

26 June, 1823, and also at Lichfield; his two closes called "Good Apes" in Wrednall Yield to son William, to secure annuities of £5 each to daughters Sarah, wife of Joseph Tabberner, and Mary, wife of John Middlemore (66); also names his grandchildren, Richard Middlemore, son of Mary Middlemore; Joseph, son of Sarah Tabberner; Richard Middlemore, son of his son, Robert Middlemore; Thomas, son of his late daughter, Ann Cottrell; Thomas, son of my said son William; Richard, second son of his son, William Middlemore. Residue to grandson, Richard Middlemore, second son of his son William; son, William Middlemore, executor.

58. Richard M.
continued.

He married *Martha Palmer*, spinster, 16 February, 1750, at St. Philip's, Birmingham, he being then of Bromsgrove, husbandman, aged twenty-three, and she of St. Philip's, Birmingham, spinster "aged twenty-two"; age probably wrong, as the age at death shows 1723 as her birth instead of 1728. She died 15 April, buried 20 April, 1807, aged eighty-two, and was buried at King's Norton.

Richard Middlemore¹ and Martha Palmer had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, baptized at King's Norton, 29 December, 1752. It seems probable that the entry in King's Norton church, "bur. 2 May 1807," refers to him; if so he must have been either nearly seven months old at baptism, or else died aged fifty-four, *i.e.*, in his fifty-fifth year. The family bible states, April the 27, 1807, John Middlemore

¹ He is evidently referred to by William Hutton in his "History of Birmingham" as "the setting glympse of a shining family," whose estate "is now exclusive of a few peppercorns and red roses long since withered, reduced to one little farm, tilled for bread by the owner." In a letter dated 2 October, 1804, to his son Thomas Hutton, of Nottingham, William Hutton says, "the present or late possessor had a sister who married one Penn, but I know nothing of the issue. Also a first cousin in the leather trade in Walsall [*i.e.*, George Middlemore (65)], and this cousin has a sister [*i.e.*, Mrs. Lewin] married at Walsall or Wolverhampton." However, it is certain that, though scarcely holding the same position that his ancestors did, he was still a prosperous man. Hutton's description gives the impression that he was in poor circumstances.

58. Richard M.
continued.

died, aged fifty-five, and buried 2 May, "in the church by his father."

It may be assumed that his mother, Mrs. Middlemore, continued to reside at Hawkesley after her husband's death, and as her eldest son thus survived her only a few weeks, he perhaps never became "of Hawkesley."

- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom next (59).
- iii. *William Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (60).
- iv. *Robert Middlemore*, of Walsall, of whom hereafter (61).
- v. *Sarah*, baptized at King's Norton, 3 January, 1755, married at St. Martin's, Birmingham, 1 August, 1783, *Joseph Tabberner*, of that parish.
- vi. *Ann*, or *Nancy*, baptized at King's Norton, 22 January, 1762, married there, 3 June, 1790, to *John Cottrell*, of Knowle. She died before 14 July, 1804, leaving issue.
- vii. *Mary*, married her second cousin, *John Middlemore* (66), of Stratford-on-Avon, from whom descend the Birmingham Middlemores, of whom hereafter.

59. Richard Middlemore, of Hawkesley, farmer and yeoman, baptized at King's Norton, 7 January, 1757. Was of Catshill, but afterwards, 1800, was resident in Manchester. He died 26 September, 1831, aged seventy-five, being described as "of Northfield," and was buried, 3 October, at King's Norton, m. i. Will dated 9 October, 1829, was proved at Lichfield, 8 March, 1832.

At King's Norton is this inscription :

Sacred be the monument which here is raised to perpetuate the beloved memory of RICHARD MIDDLEMORE, Esqre., of Hawkesley, Worcestershire, who departed this life in the hope of a Blessed Eternity, xxvi September, MDCCCXXI, aged LXXV years. Also ELIZABETH, relict of the above Richard Middlemore, Esqre., who departed this life xi of September, MDCCCXXXIII, aged LXIX years.

His wife, *Elizabeth*, died 11 September, 1838, aged sixty-nine, and was buried at King's Norton, 19 September, m. i.

They left issue, three daughters, co-heiresses.

- i. *Ann*, died unmarried, 18 January, 1873. She joined with her sister, Martha, in selling Hawkesley in 1869 to her kinsman, William Middlemore (68), of Birmingham.
- ii. *Mary*, married 7 November, 1839, *Samuel Hoitt*, of Henley in Arden, stationer, who died at Bristol, 2 September, 1861. She died 2 March, 1863, *m. i.*, King's Norton.

Will, 12 February, 1863, proved at Birmingham, May, 1863, left all her property to her sisters Ann and Martha. She left no issue.
- iii. *Martha*, died unmarried, 12 February, 1876, at Galloway House, Walsall, aged seventy-three, buried, 16 February, at King's Norton; joined, 24 March, 1869, with sister Ann in selling Hawkesley to their kinsman, William Middlemore (68) of Birmingham, Esq.

On their monument is the following: "In affectionate remembrance of ANN MIDDLEMORE, who died Jany. XVIII, MDCCCLXXII. Also MARTHA MIDDLEMORE, died Feb. XII, MDCCCLXXVI. In affectionate remembrance of MARY HOITT died March II, MDCCCLXIII."

59. Richard M.
continued.

The third son of Richard Middlemore (58) and Martha Palmer was

60. William Middlemore, of West Heath, King's Norton, farmer, baptized there 15 June, 1764. Executor to his father.

On 19 January, 1803, Hawkesley appears to have been in his occupation, and he probably was the last of the Middlemores who lived there.

Died 7 June, 1834, aged seventy-one, and was buried 14 June, in King's Norton churchyard.

Will, dated 14 April, 1834, proved 7 August, 1834, at Worcester. To wife Charlotte, freehold house at West Heath, with remainder to his friends, Richard Middlemore, of Walsall, coach proprietor, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Walsall, draper, in trust for children of his daughter Ann Hand, and for his daughter Charlotte Middlemore.

His wife's name was *Charlotte*; she died 8 October, 1852,

60. *William M.*
continued.

at Redditch, aged seventy-five, and was buried, 13 October, at King's Norton.

Her will, dated 15 March, 1843, was proved at Worcester, 16 December, 1852, by the executors, her son-in-law James Banning Phillips, and her nephew Charles Coton, jun., and names her daughter Charlotte, and the children of her deceased daughter Ann Hand.

William Middlemore and Charlotte had issue :

- i. *Thomas Middlemore*, born 9 May, baptized at King's Norton 2 June, 1797, and dying on Easter Sunday, 29 March, 1812, was buried there 3 April, 1812.
- ii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Bordesley, born 7 September, 1801, but baptized at King's Norton, 5 January, 1802; died 4 March, and was buried at St. Paul's 10 March, 1823.
- iii. *Ann*, born 26 January, baptized at King's Norton, 16 March, 1804; died at Leeds, Yorkshire, 17 June, 1842, aged thirty-eight. She married at Aston Church, Birmingham, 14 February, 1822, *Thomas Hand*, by whom she left issue.
- iv. *Charlotte*, born 15 January, 1811, died at Redditch, 14 August, buried 17 August, 1858, in Redditch Cemetery, aged forty-six years; married, 27 September, 1835, at Edgbaston, *James Banning Phillips*, of Redditch, and had issue.

The fourth son of Richard Middlemore (58) and Martha Palmer was

61. Robert Middlemore, of Walsall, maltster and innholder, baptized at King's Norton, 31 December, 1766, and died at Walsall, 28 March, 1827, aged sixty. Though his children were baptized in the parish church of Walsall, yet his death is recorded in the register of the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary there, "sacramentis rite susceptis, aged 60," and he was buried there in the chapel burial ground. His will was proved at Lichfield 23 November, 1827.

His wife, *Frances*, died at Walsall, 1 February, 1832, and was buried there. Her will is recorded at Lichfield.

They had issue :

61. Robert M.
continued.

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of Walsall, proprietor of a coach which ran between Walsall and Birmingham. Baptized at Walsall, 6 January, 1797; died, "after a painful and protracted illness," 6 November, 1840, aged forty-four. Will proved at Lichfield in 1841. By his wife, *Mary Blakemore*, he left no issue.
- ii. *William Middlemore*, of 102, Stafford Street, and of Lower Rushhall Street, Walsall, was baptized 1800, and died at Holly Hedge Lane, Walsall, 4 March, 1884, aged eighty-four. His wife, *Eliza Roper*, survived him and died in 1889, aged seventy-seven, but they left no issue.
- iii. *Joseph Middlemore*, the third son, baptized 26 November, 1802, is said to have married, and to have had issue a daughter, *Ann*. Nothing further is known of him.
- iv. *Peter Middlemore*, of whom next (62).
- v. *Ann Letty*, born 14 December, 1806, baptized at Walsall parish church, 27 October, 1808; married at Walsall, 16 January, 1829, *John Fairfield*, of Church Street, Walsall, but had no issue; died at Manchester, 2 June, 1854, and was buried at Walsall.
- vi. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Walsall, 27 October, 1808, died at Walsall in 1848; married at Walsall, 16 October, 1830, *Thomas Kirkpatrick*, of Walsall, draper. They had issue six children.
- vii. *Fanny*, baptized 21 February, 1812, married *James Douglas* and left issue two children, who emigrated to Wisconsin about 1854.
- viii. *Mary*, baptized 2 February, 1820, died at Sutton Coldfield, 2 August, 1882, and was buried at St. Peter's church, Walsall; married (1) *Robert Douglas*, and (2) *Andrew Canning*, of Walsall. By her first husband she had two sons and three daughters.

62. Peter Middlemore, born 30 November, 1804, at the Turk's Head, Walsall, and baptized 8 February, 1805, at Walsall parish church. Enlisted as a soldier in the 19th Regiment of Foot in the assumed name of Wall; was pensioned in that name before 1847, and afterwards settled

62. Peter M.
continued.

at Liverpool, where he died, at 12, Bittern Street, Liverpool, 15 December, 1874, aged seventy, and was buried in Smith-down Road cemetery, Liverpool.

His will, as of 12, Bittern Street, Liverpool, carpet planner, was dated 11 December, 1874, and proved at Liverpool, 8 March, 1875, by his brother-in-law, Andrew Canning, of Walsall, coal merchant, sole executor and trustee for his three children.

Peter Middlemore, married¹ at St. Heliers, Jersey, 18 April, 1847, being then a pensioner, *Deborah*, daughter of Edward and Deborah² *Cockins*, a pensioner and widow of John Bremahan, she being aged twenty-seven. She was born at Kilshandra, co. Cavan, and died at 52 Ainsworth Street Liverpool, 23 January, 1868, "aged 50" and was buried, 26 January, at Walton cemetery, Liverpool.

Their children were :

- i. *Elizabeth Anne*, born 29 August, and baptized 6 September, 1848, at St. Mark's Church, Jersey ; died at Liverpool about 24 March, 1863, and was buried at Walton cemetery, grave 783.
- ii. *Frances Mary*, born 12 May, 1850, baptized at St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 12 August, and died 14 August, 1850, and there interred.
- iii. *Robert William Middlemore*, born 11 February, 1852, baptized at St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 21 February, 1852 ; died at Liverpool, 30 January, and buried there 3 February, 1855.
- iv. *Peter John Middlemore*, born at 44, Eldon Place, Liverpool, 11 December, 1854, baptized at St. Martin's, Liverpool, 18 February, 1855, died unmarried, being lost at sea.
- v. *Robert William Middlemore*, of whom next (63).
- vi. *Frances Mary*, born 2 August, baptized at St. Simon's, Liver-

¹ He is entered in the register as Peter *John* Middlemore, but signed his name, as he was baptized, "Peter Middlemore."

² She died at Jersey, 1857, aged ninety-two.

pool, 12 September, 1860; living (1900) at 50, Oxford Street, Liverpool. 62. Peter M.
continued.

63. Robert William Middlemore, born 13 March, baptized at St. Peter's, Liverpool, 22 March, 1857, was a sailor in the merchant service, lost at sea in the ship "Romsdale," Allan Line, 18 October, 1891, aged thirty-four; married, 20 February, 1882, at St. Clement's, Liverpool, *Theresa*, daughter of *Thomas Garrett*, of Belfast, Ireland, by *Theresa Woodward*, his wife.

Robert William Middlemore and Theresa Garrett had issue, all now (1900) living at Liverpool :

- i. *Peter John Middlemore*, born in Liverpool, 18 December, 1882, and was baptized at St. Luke's.
- ii. *Frances Mary*, born at Liverpool, 18 December, 1884, and was baptized at St. Luke's.
- iii. *Robert William Middlemore*, born at Liverpool, 13 June, 1886, and was baptized at St. Philemon's.
- iv. *Thomas James Middlemore*, born at Congress Street, Liverpool, 28 February, 1889, and was baptized at St. Stephen the Martyr.

The Middlemores of Birmingham

THE Middlemores of Birmingham are cadets of the Hawkesley branch of the family through Robert Middlemore, the fourth son of George Middlemore of Hawkesley (56) and Anne Culcheth. He, being a younger son, settled at Birmingham, where he engaged in the leather trade, and dying in 1766 was buried at Edgbaston.

Robert Middlemore's eldest grandson, John Middlemore, married his second cousin Mary, daughter of Richard Middlemore of Hawkesley, and settled at Stratford-on-Avon, but according to family tradition did not prosper. With his son, however, Richard Middlemore, of Birmingham, the fortunes of the family revived. He, in 1801, laid the foundation of the great leather business at Holloway Head, which his sons and grandson still further extended.

It is interesting to note that for at least six generations some members of this family have been engaged in one branch or other of this industry, an association which lasted over a hundred and seventy years, while the first connection of the Middlemores with Birmingham seems to have commenced with Thomas Middlemore, a London merchant, who lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Associated with the district ever since, their connection with the great Midland city in the last years of the nineteenth century has been further emphasized by the election, unopposed on both occasions, of Mr. J. T. Middlemore to represent one of the

divisions of Birmingham in the Imperial Parliament. It is probable that there is no other family in Birmingham which can trace its history through nearly twenty generations, and can still claim, at an interval of five centuries, in a marked degree to be honourably identified with that great city. We accordingly commence the history of the Birmingham line with

64. Robert M
continued.

64. Robert Middlemore [the fourth¹ son of George Middlemore (56), of Bromsgrove and Anne Culcheth] settled in Birmingham, and was engaged in trade there as a bridle-cutter,² being so described on 12 December, 1730, when he joined in a release to his elder brother, John Middlemore, of

Robert  Middlemore

Hawkesley, in respect of the legacy of £80 which he received under his father's will. That like his ancestors he adhered to the Roman communion is shown by the fact that his children were baptized at St. Peter's, Birmingham. Several of his children, and he himself, were buried at Edgbaston, as is recorded in the register there on 6 November, 1766,³

¹ In the release of 12 December, 1730, he is described as fifth, but he is mentioned as fourth in order of the children named.

² The choice of this occupation was probably due to the fact that one of the trustees of his father's marriage settlement was Richard Savage, a Birmingham saddler, see p. 197 *ante*. The other trustee was Edward Moore, esquire, of Barnt Green. Was he related to that John Moore of Birmingham, who, 1724, became, presumably, brother-in-law of Robert Middlemore by his marriage with Anna Amerongen? See also Appendix A.

³ That he, apparently a resident in Birmingham, and his infant children were interred at Edgbaston seems somewhat remarkable, since King's

64. Robert M.
continued.

but his age is not known, for his baptismal record has not been discovered.

He married, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Birmingham, on 20 November, 1722, *Barbara Justice, alias Ameronger*, or rather *Amerongen*, the witnesses being Edward

Amerongen.—The name of Robert Middlemore's wife at once attracts attention. In the entry of her marriage at St. Peter's, Birmingham, in 1722, she is described as Barbara Justice, *alias* Ameronger. In 1724 is recorded the marriage of John Moore and Anna Ameronger. In the burial register of Edgbaston, under date 18 February, 1712, occurs the name of "Justian Mayronghen, of Birmingham," and amongst the baptisms at St. Peter's a few years earlier, in 1709, is entered "... Justice filia Amazonrer et Annae Justice de Birmingham." Of Robert Middlemore's marriage the witnesses were Edward Loxley, perhaps the bride's stepfather, and Philip Loxley, and in the will, 5 September, 1725, of the former, mention is made of his daughters-in-law, under age, Mary Amoronger and Sarah Amoronger. It is allowable to surmise that "daughters-in-law" really signified step-daughters; since, if they were the former, it follows that he had two sons who married sisters, both under age, which is not very probable. No other traces of this peculiar name have been found, and indeed it is not quite certain that the spelling of it here given is correct, for the entries are not recorded in the most legible handwriting. It seems probable that here we have an instance of the settlement in Birmingham of a foreigner, "Justian Mayronghen," who married an Englishwoman, Anne or Hannah

Norton, the ancient burial place of his family, was equally accessible, and he and his contemporaries are not likely to have been under any misapprehension as to their very distant connection with the Edgbaston Middlemores. In 1727-8, when his daughter Anne was buried at Edgbaston, Lady Shelley and Lady Fauconberg were still living, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that Robert Middlemore would consider Edgbaston a more distinctively Middlemore burying place than King's Norton. But if, as is suggested, Barbara Middlemore were the daughter of "Justian Mayronghen," we have at once a reasonable explanation. What more natural than that she should desire to bury her infant children in the same churchyard as her father. That being so we have very sufficient reason why Robert Middlemore himself was also interred at Edgbaston rather than at King's Norton.

Loxley et Philippa Loxley of Edgbaston. To what family she belonged has not been absolutely ascertained, but from her singular alias it may be surmised that she was of foreign extraction, and for the reasons given below it seems probable that she was the daughter of one Justanus Ammerongen, of Birmingham. She is evidently the Barbara Middlemore, "a widow," who was buried at King's Norton, 19 November, 1781.

64. Robert M.
continued.

Justice, that he died in 1712, and that they had at least four daughters, Anne, Mary, Barbara, and Sarah and that his widow remarried Edward Loxley, who died in 1725. It would not be very remarkable if the family was sometimes known by the name of the English mother rather than by that of the foreigner. This is confirmed by the tradition handed down to the late Richard Middlemore, of Temple Row, who was told by his father, Richard Middlemore, of Birmingham, that the latter's great-grandfather, Robert Middlemore, married one "Justice Armour or Ameronger."

In the Probate Registry at Lichfield is recorded the will, dated 24 January, 1712, of Justanus Ammerongen, of Birmingham, button maker, who leaves £20 to each of his five children then living, and the residue to his wife Hannah, who proved the will, 8 April, 1713, she being executrix with Richard Broughton, of Edgbaston, yeoman. In the inventory, 5 April, 1713, which amounted to £13 5s., the testator was described as Justin Ammarronger, of Birmingham. It is unfortunate that he failed to specify his children by name, but the inventory is valuable as proving the identity of Ammeronger with Amerongen, and clearly shows that Ameronger is merely a misspelling. The witnesses were Edward Michell, Ralph Bucknall, and Robert Powell. It is worth while noting that Rodolphus Bucknall was one of the witnesses of the marriage of Anna Amerongen and John Moore.

That Justanus Ammerongen married Hannah Justice may be taken as certain. The entry of a baptism "... Justice filia Amazonrer et Annae Justice de Birmingham" is peculiar, but is doubtless due to the confusion caused by similarity of the husband's Christian name, Justanus and the wife's surname, Justice. The position of the three families may be thus shown :

61. Robert M.
continued.

Robert Middlemore and Barbara Amerongen had issue :

- i. *George Middlemore*, of Walsall, of whom next (65).
- ii. *Lucy*, was baptized at St. Peter's, Birmingham, 27 November, 1725, and confirmed with her two brothers 15 June, 1735. Nothing more is known of her.
- iii. *Ann*, buried at Edgbaston as daughter of Robert Middlemore,

Justanus Ammerongen, of Birmingham, buried as "Justian Mayronghen" at Edgbaston, 18 Feb., 1712-13. Will proved 8 April, 1713		= <i>Hannah Justice</i> , evidently remarried	= Edward Loxley of Birmingham, second husband. Will 5 Sept., 1724. Executrix, wife Hannah
<i>Filia Amazonrer et Annae Justice</i> , baptized 1709 Also a fifth child referred to in will	Barbara, m. Robert Middlemore in 1722 George Middlemore, baptized 1723, sponsors, George Middlemore and Anna Loxley ↑	Anna Amoronger, m. John Moore, of Birmingham, 26 May, 1724. Witnesses Rodolphus Bucknall and Maria Amoronger	Mary Amoronger Sarah Amoronger "daughters-in-law" of Edward Loxley and under age 5 Sept., 1724, confirmed at St. Peter's, 10 July, 1724

Though Loxley and Loxlow are identical names the widow of Justanus Ammerongen is to be distinguished from Hannah Loxlow, of Birmingham, widow of Richard Loxlow, of Birmingham, mentioned in his administration bond, 27 April, 1714. The sureties to the bond were *Hannah Loxlow*, Philip Loxley de Edgbaston, jun., and Edward Broughton, of Hoar Cross. Hannah Loxlow signed her name Loxle. The will of Philip Loxley, of Edgbaston, was proved in 1727.

That a younger son of some Dutch van Amerongen should settle in Birmingham would at no time be very extraordinary, and still less so in the reign of William III. If Roman Catholics they would naturally meet with the Middlemores at St. Peter's. But another circumstance must be remembered. If the suggestion made on p. 199 be correct, that Father Lewis Middlemore was brother of Robert Middlemore, it may well be that the former, who we know was at Douai in 1734, and subsequently at Bruges, visited the continent at an earlier date, so that the respective position of the two families may have been well known to each other.

According to Rietstap, whose heraldic dictionary is the standard authority for armorial bearings throughout Europe, the name of van Amerongen

23 February, 1727-8, and registered also at St. Martin's, Birmingham. 64. Robert M.
continued.

iv. *Thomas Middlemore*, "son of Robert Middlemore," buried at Edgbaston 27 August, 1733, and registered also at St. Martin's, Birmingham.

v. *Thomas Middlemore*, "son of Robert Middlemore," buried at

exists in the Low Countries. A family of this name lived in Guelderland, Utrecht, and Dordrecht, who bore for their ancient arms the peculiar device, Argent, a pair of shears in bend with points upwards sable. Some of the name were of the rank of barons. The spelling of the name in Edgbaston Register in 1712 "*Mayronghen*" may possibly indicate that the *g* was pronounced soft, and if so the presence of *z* in the Amazonrer entry at St. Peter's in 1709 is sufficiently explained, while the terminal *n* tends to confirm the suggestion that the original form of this surname is the Dutch van Amerongen.

Mr. W. J. C. Moens, who has great knowledge of Anglo-Dutch genealogy, points out that the *r* at the end of the name instead of *n*, would arise from the pronunciation of the word by a Dutchman, and tends to show that Justian Amerongen was an original settler.

Amerongen is a village in Utrecht on the north bank of the old Rhine, about half way between Rheenen and Amsterdam. The castle and manor seem to have belonged, in 1720, to Godart Adriaan de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone, so created by William III, in 1692, for his victories in Ireland.

On the death of the ninth Earl of Athlone, Amerongen Castle seems to have passed to the Bentineks, Lord Athlone's sister, Lady Jemima de Ginkel, having married General J. L. Bentinck, who died in 1833. It is now the residence of his grandson, Count Godard Bentinck, a younger son of Count Charles Bentinck and Caroline eldest daughter of the reigning Count of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

The name occurs at an earlier date in London, for on 30 March, 1662, Gertruyt van Amerongen, wife of William Langton, with attestation from the Hague, was admitted a member of the Dutch church in Austin Friars, and again, 21 February, 1702, Jan Amerongen was likewise admitted a member of the same. The Austin Friars church was, however, a Calvinist body, but the family of Taets van Amerongen included Roman Catholics in the seventeenth century. Of this family was Arent Taets van Amerongen, living in 1415, who in 1425 was Burgomaster of Utrecht. He bore for arms, Argent a fess or.

64. Robert M.
continued.

Edgbaston 25 February, 1734-5, and registered also at St. Martin's, Birmingham.

vi. *Ann*, "daughter of Robert Middlemore," buried at Edgbaston 21 April, 1737.

vii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Walsall, of whom hereafter (71).

viii. *Mary*, her baptism has not been found.¹ She appears to have married *Richard Hawkesford*, of Birmingham, a name sometimes corrupted into Oxford, and also into Hawkeswood, and seems to have had issue :

Joseph Hawkesford, baptized at St. Peter's in 1769, whose sponsors were Samuel Jeffries and his aunt Elizabeth Lewin ; his wife's name was *Susannah*, and they had a daughter, Helen, or *Ellen Walker*, mentioned in both wills of Mrs. Lewin.

Anne, baptized 6 August, 1764, at St. Peter's, as Anne Oxford. Sponsor, her aunt, Sara Middlemore. She doubtless married *Felix Hendren*, and had a son, *Felix Hendren*, baptized 1798, to whom stood sponsor his great aunt Sara Middlemore.

ix. *Elizabeth* was baptized at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Birmingham, 19 April, 1741. She survived to a great age, and died 4 June, 1830, being buried at Solihull.

She married, before 1788, *William Lewin*, of Birmingham, a plater by trade. He was confirmed at St. Peter's, Birmingham 4 June, 1769, and is doubtless the William Lewin buried at Solihull 17 November, 1819, aged seventy-six. He had retired to that village, having acquired a large fortune from his business in Birmingham.

Two wills of Mrs. Lewin have been preserved. The first dated 20 October, 1820, describes her as of Solihull, widow. She left a considerable amount of property amongst the following: niece Elizabeth Garner, wife of Robert Garner, of Lane End, co. Stafford, and her children ; niece Anne Hendren, wife of Felix Hendren, of Birmingham, factor, and her children ; nephews Robert and Thomas

¹ The registers of St. Peter's seem at this period to have been but ill kept, for there are no entries from 1726 to 1735, which defect of course sufficiently explains the absence of any record of this and some other baptisms.

Middlemore, and children of late nephew John Middlemore; Susannah Hawkesford, wife of nephew Joseph Hawkesford and her daughter Helena Hawkesford; Anne Mold, daughter of late niece Maria Middlemore; niece Ann Whitehouse. Executors and trustees Francis Witgreave and Thomas Marshall.

64. Robert M.
continued.

By her proved will she names her "late husband" William Lewin, and devised property in Solihull, Lapworth, Halesowen, Birmingham, Studly, Barston, and personally to Thomas Marshall and William Francis Paterson, both of Solihull, gentlemen, on trust to sell and to pay £200 to nephew Robert Middlemore, £200 to nephew Thomas Middlemore (if living), "but if dead, which I have heard is the case," then to his children or child; £200 to each of the children of nephew John Middlemore; niece Ellen, wife of Mr. Walker, and daughter of Joseph and Susannah Hawkesford; children of niece Ann Hendren, wife of Felix Hendren; children of niece Elizabeth Garner, widow; son of my niece Ann Whitehouse and her children; niece Ann Mold; to Rev. Thomas Watson, of Wolverhampton, clerk, and Rev. Henry Weedall, of Oscott, Handsworth, clerk, £505, dated 4 August, 1828. Codicil 9 March, 1830, appoints in lieu of above trustees, James Brown of Paradise Street, Birmingham, manufacturer, and John Bailey, jun., of Pope Street, Birmingham, gentleman, and Felix Hendren, jun., of Birmingham, yeoman.

William Lewin's will, as of Birmingham, plater, dated 21 June, 1788, appoints as trustees Richard Middlemore, of Walsall, factor, John Clarke, sen., of Birmingham, factor, and John Johnson, of Birmingham, surgeon. He gives £220 to Sir Edward Smith, Bart., of Wooten Wawen, and after providing for his wife, Elizabeth Lewin, besides numerous bequests to the Lewin family, he gave his business to his brother-in-law, Thomas Parkes, and his wife's nephew Joseph Hawkesford.

- x. *Sarah*, baptized at St. Peter's, 3 June, 1744. Probably the Sara Middlemore, godmother, in 1764 and 1798, to Anne Oxford, *i.e.*, Hawkesford, and Felix Hendren. Presumably she died unmarried, but the date of her death is unknown.

64. Robert M.
continued.

And also

——, son of Robert Middlemore, was buried at Edgbaston,
26 May, 1749.

65. George Middlemore, of Walsall, was baptized at St. Peter's, Birmingham, on 7 February, 1723, as "filius Roberti et Barbaræ Middlemore ex Birmingham," his sponsors being George Middlemore and Anna Loxley.¹ He was confirmed, with his brother and sister, 15 June, 1724, being aged eleven. Like his father he followed the business of a bridle cutter, and like his brother Richard he removed to Walsall, a centre of the saddlery trade. As his children were all baptized at the parish church it may be presumed that he conformed to the English church, although his sister, Mrs. Lewin, remained a Roman Catholic to the end of her life. His generation marks the period of religious transition in this branch. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but if the burial of "Joseph, son of Sarah Middlemore," at Walsall, in 1788, relates to his family, he was clearly dead before that time. In Pedigree A, attested by Richard Middlemore, of Temple Row, 4 June, 1887, he was described as son of a brother to Middlemore of Hawkesley, the grandfather of Mary, the mother of my father" [*i.e.* Richard Middlemore (67)]. He married *Sarah Meakin*, but the record of the marriage has not been discovered, and the authority

Meakin.—The Meakins are a family which has long been settled in Staffordshire, and many of their wills are recorded at Lichfield, the earliest extant being that of William Mekyn in 1551. There is reason to believe that Sarah Meakin was of the same family as that from which the Meakins of Darlaston Hall descend, for one of that family was settled in or near Walsall in the eighteenth century, and in that branch the name Sarah has been used for several generations.

¹ As to the connection of Loxley with the Middlemores, *see* p. 212.

for her surname is a pedigree drawn about 1840 by Richard Middlemore, of Temple Row, from statements then made as to his family by her grandson, Richard Middlemore of Birmingham, which further explicitly states that George, the father of John Middlemore of Stratford-on-Avon, was "son of a brother of Middlemore of Hawkesley, grandfather of Mary, the mother of my father." This agrees with William Hutton's statement that Middlemore of Hawkesley, had "a first cousin in the leather trade at Walsall," see p. 203 *ante*. The marriage must have taken place about 1750. That George Middlemore, of Walsall, is to be identified with the George, son of Robert Middlemore, in the Roman Catholic register at Birmingham, is clear from the mention of the two brothers in those registers, George, Richard, and a sister Elizabeth, Mrs. Lewin, the two latter being proved by wills to be brother and sister. Mrs. Lewin was known to the late Richard Middlemore, who stated that his father Richard was reputed to be her heir, and this agrees with the registers which show George to have been her elder brother.

65. George M.
continued.

George Middlemore and Sarah Meakin had issue :

- i. *John Middlemore*, of whom next (66).
- ii. *Barbara*, evidently named after her paternal grandmother, baptized 17 January as daughter of George and Sarah Middlemore, buried 10 April, 1756, at Walsall.
- iii. *Ann* or *Nancy*, baptism not recorded at Walsall; married at Walsall as Nancy Middlemore, 12 April, 1791, to *John Whitehouse*, of Walsall, and is mentioned as "my niece Ann Whitehouse" in Mrs. Lewin's will of 1828. She is also named in 1800 in the will of her sister Elizabeth's widower, John Hutton.

Her will as Ann Whitehouse, of Birmingham, widow, dated 6 July, 1836, and proved 3 January, 1837, leaves all her property to her two daughters, Mary, wife of John Taylor, of Birmingham, brass founder, and Sarah, wife of Zachariah Bibb, of Birmingham, stamper.

65. George M.
continued.

- iv. *Sarah*, baptized at Walsall, 19 December, 1758, is doubtless the Sarah Middlemore who was married at Walsall, 20 September, 1778, to *Joseph Hitchener*, of Walsall.
- v. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Walsall, 9 November, 1762, and married there, 22 February, 1789, *John Hutton*, then of Walsall, bachelor, afterwards of Birmingham, spur buckle maker, whose will, dated 16 April, 1800, was proved 9 October, 1800. Amongst other legatees he named his "cousins," William Middlemore, of Oxley (*sic*), and Robert Middlemore, of Walsall, and Ann Whitehouse, his late wife's sister.
- vi. *Robert Middlemore*, of Birmingham, a bridle cutter, was baptized at Walsall, 28 September, 1764. He evidently resided at one time at Walsall, but removed to Birmingham, and in his will describes himself as "of Milk Street" in that city. His will mentions his wife Hester, and he refers therein to his interest in the will of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewin. He died 1 September, 1832, aged sixty-eight.

He married (1) *Sarah*, and by her, who was buried at Walsall, 22 June, 1791, apparently had issue :

- 1. *Sarah*, buried at Walsall, 12 October, 1785.
- 2. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Walsall, 5 June, 1786, who was buried there 3 July, 1790.
- 3. *Sarah*, baptized at Walsall, 27 January, 1788, and buried there.
- 4. *John Middlemore*, baptized at Walsall, 22 September, 1789, and buried there, 6 June, 1790.

He married (2) *Hester*, who is named in his will in 1832.

And evidently also

- 5. *Thomas Middlemore*, described as "nephew" in conjunction with her nephew Robert Middlemore, and the children of her late nephew John Middlemore, each being bequeathed the sum of £200, but nothing further is known of him, and, according to Mrs. Lewin's will, he was reputed to be dead in 1828.

66. John Middlemore, of Stratford-on-Avon, was baptized at Walsall 24 June, 1752, as son of George and

Sarah Middlemore. Like his father and grandfather he followed the trade of a bridle cutter, but, as stated by his grandchildren, not prospering, removed to London, where he died at, it is said, a comparatively early age. An entry of the burial at King's Norton of John Middlemore on 2 May, 1807, has been thought to refer to him, but it more probably relates to his brother-in-law of the same name, who, curiously enough, was born in the same year, 1752. He was living in 1804, and is referred to in the first will of Mrs. Lewin, 1820, as then deceased, leaving children.

66. John M.
continued.

John Middlemore 1790

He was married at King's Norton, 18 June, 1777, by licence, to his second cousin *Mary*, daughter of Richard Middlemore (58), of Hawkesley, farmer. He, aged twenty-five, she, a minor, being baptized at King's Norton, 8 August, 1759, but the date of her death has not been found. A sampler, having the inscription, "Mary Middlemore, her work, 1773," is still preserved at Melsetter.

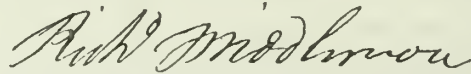
Worcester
Registry.

John Middlemore and Mary Middlemore had issue :

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, of whom next (67).
- ii. *John Middlemore*, of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he was engaged with the firm of Ullathorne, manufacturers of thread and other accessories for the leather trade, born 30 June, 1781, "about 6 o'clock in the morning," baptized 2 January, 1782, at Stratford-on-Avon, died 6 October, 1846, a bachelor, aged sixty-five. Letters of administration granted in the P.C.C. to his nephew William Middlemore, 20 December, 1851.
- iii. *William Middlemore*, born 11 November, 1785, was buried at Stratford-on-Avon, 10 March, 1790.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, born 9 November, 1783, about 11 o'clock in the morning was baptized at Stratford-on-Avon, 12 April, 1784, and buried there, 22 May 1787.

67. Richard M.

67. Richard Middlemore, of The Davids, Northfield, gentleman, born at Stratford-on-Avon, 21 March, 1778, "at 3 o'clock in the morning," baptized there, 30 September, 1778. Founded the leather business at Fordrough Street,



Birmingham, in 1801 when but twenty-three, and retired from it, having acquired a substantial fortune, 31 December,

The Middlemores and the leather trade.—Before 1730 Robert Middlemore, the fourth son of George Middlemore and Anne Culcheth, was engaged in the leather trade at Birmingham as a bridle cutter. His eldest son, George Middlemore, followed the same occupation, and removed to Walsall, then, as now, one of the principal centres of the saddlery trade, while his younger son Richard also settled in the same town, and acquired a fair fortune as a saddler's ironmonger. What success attended George Middlemore in his business is not known. His sons, John Middlemore and Robert Middlemore also engaged in the same occupation of bridle cutters. The former removed to Stratford-on-Avon, where his family was born, and ultimately went to London, but, according to family tradition, did not prosper. John's brother, Robert Middlemore, after being for a time at Walsall, settled in Birmingham, where he died in 1832, leaving some small property.

The fortunes of the family revived in the person of John Middlemore's eldest son, Richard Middlemore, who in 1801, when he was but twenty-three years of age, founded in Fordrough Street, Birmingham, which premises he purchased in 1808, the leather business which now has lasted a hundred years. Thus six successive generations of the family have been engaged in the same trade. Some twenty years after Richard Middlemore appears in the local directory as a bridle cutter, accoutrement maker, and saddler's ironmonger, in Navigation Street. The business steadily grew, and about the year 1827 was removed to larger premises at Holloway Head; and he was able to retire in the year 1831, having previously been joined in the business by his sons William and James. The latter retired in 1841, leaving his brother sole proprietor. From 1868 William Middlemore, until he retired in 1882, was helped in the manage-

1831. Died 19 February, 1841, aged sixty-two, buried at Northfield, m. i. Will dated 15 November, 1838, proved 17 April, 1841, by William Middlemore, the son. Married at Aston juxta Birmingham, 1 April, 1799, *Elizabeth*, daughter

67. Richard M.
continued.

Elizabeth Mucklow

of James Mucklow, of Aston. She died 2 February, 1838, aged sixty-five, and was buried at Northfield, m. i.

ment of the business by his son, Thomas Middlemore, now of Hawkesley and Melsetter, who then acquired it, and to whom the business premises were devised in 1887. The business, which in its export trade and in its contracts for the supply of leather work for the army, was of considerable importance, was further increased by the addition of a factory at Coventry for the supply of cycle accessories, and was finally sold in 1896, when the Middlemores ceased to have any connection with, or interest in, the business. It was afterwards converted into a public company under the style of "Middlemore and Lamplugh, Limited."

Mucklow.—Although no detailed search has been made into the history of Elizabeth Mucklow's ancestry, it seems likely that they had been resident in the parish of Aston for some considerable time, as in the registers there the baptism of William, son of William Mucklow, occurs on 19 December, 1725. Probably all those bearing the surname of Mucklow, or Muckley, which still occurs in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, are descended from the family which gave its name to, or derived it from, the hill down which the Birmingham road descends to Halesowen in the north-east, and on the slope of which is the Leasowes estate, formerly the seat of the poet Shenstone. The Mucklows appear to have been originally tenants of Halesowen Abbey, and one branch, becoming wealthy in the early part of the sixteenth century, acquired the estate of Arley Kings on the Severn, close to the modern town of Stourport. They entered their pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire in 1569, and gave for their arms, Girony of twelve or and azure a lion rampant ermine, on a chief argent an escalop between two fleur-de-lys sable. A detailed pedigree of ten generations, which goes back to the fifteenth century, is given in Nash's "Worcestershire," II, 37. On the death, in 1766, of Mrs. Wragg, the sole daughter and heiress of Selby Mucklowe, of Arley Kings, that property passed to the descendants of her sister, Elizabeth

67. Richard M.
continued.

They had issue :

- i. *George Middlemore*, born 1 April, baptized 6 April, 1801, at St. Martin's, Birmingham ; died young.
- ii. *William Middlemore*, of whom next (68).
- iii. *Richard Middlemore*, of Temple Row, Birmingham, surgeon, born 12 October, 1804, baptized 15 April, 1805, at St. Martin's Church, Birmingham. Died a bachelor at "The Limes," Bristol Road, Edgbaston, 1 March, 1891, aged eighty-six, and was buried, 5 March, at Northfield. His will, dated 18 December, 1889, was proved at Birmingham 1 May, 1891, by Thomas Middlemore, of Birmingham, the nephew, and David Charles Lloyd Owen, of Birmingham, the executors.

R. Middlemore

Richard Middlemore was educated along with his brothers, William and James, at Mr. Powell's school at Solihull, and after remaining there long enough to learn a little Latin, he was apprenticed to Mr. Charles Chawner, a surgeon at Lichfield, and in 1823 attended lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he had for his fellow-students, Sir Richard Owen, with whom he formed a life-long friendship, Dr. James Johnstone and others of repute in the medical profession, and he occasionally acted as dresser for the celebrated Mr. Abernethy. In 1828 he was appointed assistant-surgeon, and in 1835 honorary surgeon to the Birmingham Eye Infirmary. In 1831 he gained the Jacksonian prize essay, which formed the basis of his *magnum opus* published some four years later, in 1835, under the title of "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye and its appendages," in two volumes, filling upwards of eight hundred pages. As illustrating the contrast between medical literature of the time of William the Fourth

Mucklowe, who had married Thomas Zachary, the son of a London physician, and the property is now vested in their descendant, Mr. S. Z. Lloyd, of Arley Hall. Another line of Mucklowe, using the same arms, appears to have been settled at Broughton Sulney, in Nottinghamshire.

and the present day, it may be mentioned that this important work was issued without a single illustration for the reader's assistance. Mr. Middlemore was also author of various contributions on ophthalmic subjects. He qualified as L.S.A. in 1825, and M.R.C.S. England, in 1827. He became Hon. F.R.C.S. in 1843, and was appointed surgeon to the Blind Asylum at Edgbaston. In 1877 he founded a prize to be awarded triennially for the best essay on improvements in ophthalmic surgery during the previous three years, and eleven years later, 1888, he presented a £1,000 to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital for the post graduate Lectures on Ophthalmic practice. He practised as a specialist at Temple Row, Birmingham, and after fifty years professional life retired to "The Limes," in the Bristol Road, where he died a bachelor in 1891 at the ripe age of eighty-six. He was personally acquainted with Mrs. Lewin, the daughter of Robert Middlemore and Barbara Amerongen, and benefited by her will.

67. Richard M.
continued.

- iv. *James Middlemore*, of Griffin's Hill, Selly Oak, born 4 October, 1807, baptized 19 April, 1863, as "James Littleton Middlemore," at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, died *s.p.* at Griffin's Hill, 23 September, 1891, aged eighty-three, and buried at Northfield 28 of same month. Married at the parish church of Edgbaston, 4 September, 1834, to *Sarah Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Groom*, of Edgbaston. She was born 20 June, 1806, at Shrewsbury, baptized at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 30 November, 1862, died 19 November, 1877, and was buried, 23 November, at Northfield.

His will, dated 1 May, 1891, proved at Worcester, 10 November, 1891, by Osmond Airy, of "The Laurels," Solihull, and Thomas Horton, of Birmingham, the executors.

J Middlemore.

James Middlemore was educated at Mr. Powell's school, Solihull, where he was distinguished by a remarkable memory. It is said he could repeat most of Pope's "Iliad" by heart. On leaving school he joined his father and his

67. Richard M.
continued.


brother William in business. In 1841, having acquired a competence he retired from business, and travelled and resided abroad for many years in order to cultivate his tastes in art, music, and literature. On his return he settled at Griffin's Hill, Selly Oak. His reading in foreign languages, which he spoke fluently, was extensive and continuous. In 1889 he published what was practically a compilation of his notes under the title of "Proverbs, Sayings, and Comparisons," a work which gave the equivalents from the foreign literature of three and often four languages of a very large amount of English proverbial literature. To his friends he was endeared by charming courtesy, and by social tastes, enlivened by a memory that was phenomenal.

68. William Middlemore, of Edgbaston, and of Hawkesley in 1869, by purchase from his cousins Ann and Martha Middlemore, Justice of the Peace for Birmingham; born 20 April, 1802, and baptized 30 September, 1802, as son of Richard and *Mary* Middlemore, at St. Martin's, Birmingham; died 15 January, 1887, and was buried in Birmingham General Cemetery, aged eighty-four, m. i.



Will dated 15 February, 1884, with codicil dated 16 January, 1886, was proved at Birmingham, 26 February, 1887, by the executors Thomas Avery, of Church Road, Edgbaston, and Joseph Beattie, of Temple Row West, Birmingham.

Married 2 August, 1832, at Edgbaston, *Mary*, second daughter of Thomas *Groom*, of Edgbaston. She was born 31



Groom.—This family was of Shropshire origin. Mr. Thomas Groom's eldest child, Mrs. James Middlemore, was born at Shrewsbury in 1806,

January, 1808, in the Bull Ring, Birmingham, and was baptized at Cannon Street Chapel. She died 28, buried 30, July, 1892, aged eighty-four, in the General Cemetery, Birmingham, m. i.

68. William M.
continued.

Her will, dated 21 August, 1891, was proved at Birmingham, 12 August, 1891, by Sarah Middlemore the daughter and executrix.

William Middlemore was educated at Mr. Powell's school, Solihull, where many were trained who afterwards filled prominent positions in Birmingham. In the room where the boys were confined for punishment were a few books. With these and some others, as Fielding's "Tom Jones," Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and Cobbett's "Weekly Register," was fostered a natural taste for literature, and indeed he courted punishment for their sake. A style that was at once clear and concise was formed, and the seeds of political principles, which ultimately became radical, were sown. He left school at twelve to help his father. With his first savings he bought "The Spectator," Young's "Night Thoughts," and Burns's "Poems," from which he was ever ready with apt quotations. He further equipped himself with suitable apparatus, and followed Faraday's "Chemical Manipulations." It is sufficient to add to the excursus on the business, that he accumulated a considerable fortune. He was further a Director of Muntz's Metal Company, Deputy Chairman of the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank, now Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., Temple Row, and Chairman of the Birmingham Wagon Company. In the public life of the town he filled the position of Low Bailiff, and was Town Councillor for St. Thomas's Ward for six years, from 1839, when the first Town Council was formed. In 1856 he was made a magistrate for the borough. In politics he was a radical, and was one of the founders of the Birmingham Liberal Association in 1865, and of the Education

though soon after he moved to Birmingham. By his first wife, Sarah Burton, whom he married in London in 1805, he had, besides a son, who died in infancy, Sarah, who became Mrs. James Middlemore; Mary, who became Mrs. William Middlemore; Thomas Groom, born 1811, died 1888, in Boston, U.S. America, where he had settled and thriven; John Groom, born 1812, died 1895. He had also a family by his second wife, a Miss Callender. Mr. Thomas Groom, sen., died 1842. The Grooms were settled in North Shropshire as early as the sixteenth century.

68. William M.
continued.

League in 1869. Notwithstanding the religious associations of his family, anciently Roman Catholic, and for the last hundred and fifty years chiefly Anglican, he joined the denomination of Baptists, and gave largely to the building of chapels, and to other objects of that religious body. With his brothers Richard and James he rebuilt the chancel of Edgbaston Parish Church (p. 65 *ante*). His munificence was as unstinted as it was catholic; it was bestowed, always with modesty often under the condition of secrecy. As an illustration may be cited the recreation ground in Bury Street, which he presented to Birmingham, the cost of which after his death was ascertained to have been £14,000.

William Middlemore and Mary Groom had issue :

- i. *Mary*, born 26 June, 1833, died 9 April, buried 15 April, 1844, in the General Cemetery, Birmingham.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, born 27 August, 1834, baptized 24 November, 1850, at the Circus Chapel, Birmingham. Married 2 August, 1865, at Wycliffe Chapel, Bristol Road, Birmingham, *Thomas Saunders Bartleet*, of Birmingham and Edgbaston, iron master, son of William Bartleet, of "The Shrubbery," Redditch, born there, 2 March, 1829, died at his residence,

Bartleet.—This family, of which the last six generations are entered at the College of Arms, has lived at Tardebigge, co. Worcester, or its neighbourhood for two hundred years. The first name on the official pedigree is that of William, born 1724, buried 1795, of whom, as also of his two wives, Mary Millard and Elizabeth Moore, there is a monumental inscription in Tardebigge churchyard. His eldest son, William, was born in 1753, and died in 1824; he also has a monumental inscription there. His eldest son, Thomas Moore Bartleet, who died in 1875, aged eighty-seven, has descendants still living in Redditch, adjoining Tardebigge, but the second son, William, born at Redditch in 1790, lived at the chief house of the family, the Shrubbery, to which his son, Mr. Robert Smith Bartleet, J.P., D.L., succeeded in 1860. Mr. Thomas Saunders Bartleet was a younger brother of the last named.

There is a strong probability that the names found in the Tardebigge Registers from the sixteenth century under somewhat different spellings, are those of ancestors of William Bartleet, born 1724, whose family, should this conjecture be right, would thus be traced back four generations earlier.

138, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, 16, buried 18 October, 1890, 68. William M
continued.
aged sixty-one, at Edgbaston.

They had issue :

1. *Arthur Middlemore Bartleet*, born 13 November, 1866, at Edgbaston; baptized 24 April, 1879, at St. Margaret's, Birmingham; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., LL.B., 1895, barrister of the Inner Temple, 1896.
2. *Hubert Humphrey Middlemore Bartleet*, born 29 June, 1869, at Edgbaston; baptized 24 April, 1879, at St. Margaret's, Birmingham, educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1895, deacon, 1893, priest, 1894, curate of St. Martin on the Hill, Scarborough, and, since 1896, of the Priory Church Great Malvern.
- iii. *William Middlemore*, born 13 November, 1835, died 2 January, 1841, buried in the General Cemetery, Birmingham, 6 January.
- iv. *Sarah*, born 7 January, 1837, baptized 24 November, 1850, at Circus Chapel, Birmingham, residing, 1900, at Elvetham Road, Edgbaston.

S Middlemore

Miss Middlemore has printed the following: (1) "Fragments and Comments;" (2) "Christian Socialism, a review of 'Stephen Remax,' and 'The New Floreat;'" (3) "Socialism considered in the light of the Sermon on the Mount;" (4) "Dr. Chalmers' Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns;" (5) "Heavenly Rights, and other papers," 1898; (6) "In His Steps, a criticism." All are anonymous and privately circulated, and are, with one exception, undated. The opinions expressed controvert the various socialistic and bureaucratic tendencies of the present day.

- v. *Agnes*, born 13 February, 1838, baptized 24 November, 1850, at Circus Chapel, Birmingham, died 28 September, buried 3 October, 1855, in the General Cemetery, Birmingham.
- vi. *Richard Middlemore*, born at Edgbaston, 1 July, 1839. Matriculated at London University, 1856. Died in London 1, and buried 4 January, 1890, in Kensal Green Cemetery. Administration granted in the Principal Registry, 3 May, 1890, to Thomas Middlemore, the brother.

68. William M.
continued.

- vii. *James Middlemore*, born at Edgbaston 7 December, 1840, baptized at Llanfair Ynghornwy, Anglesey.

James Middlemore.

Mr. Middlemore was educated at the Edgbaston Proprietary School under Dr. Badham, and matriculated at London University, 1858. For a short time he entered his father's counting-house, but commercial life proving distasteful, he has contented himself with following his literary inclinations, and has preferred to lead a retired life.

- viii. *Thomas Middlemore*, of Hawkesley, of whom next (69).
ix. *Emily Anne*, born 19 April, 1843, died 12 August, 1856, buried, 16 August, in the General Cemetery, Birmingham.
x. *John Throgmorton Middlemore*, of whom hereafter (70).
xi. *Alice*, born 24 December, 1845, died 12 April following, buried in the General Cemetery, Birmingham, 15 April, 1846.
xii. *Robert Littleton Middlemore*, born 13 May, 1847, died 24 December, 1851, and buried 29 December in the General Cemetery, Birmingham.
xiii. *Samuel George Chetwynd Middlemore*, of Sunnyside, Great Malvern, co. Worcester, born at Edgbaston, 16 November, 1848, baptized privately at Chelsea, London, 6 December, 1886, died *s.p.* at the Hotel Bristol, Rome, aged forty-one, on Monday, 27 January, 1890, and was buried as a Roman Catholic in San Lorenzo Cemetery, Rome. Will dated 19 July, 1889, and proved at Worcester, 30 April, 1890, by Osmund Airy, of "The Laurels," Solihull, and Thomas Horton, of Birmingham, the executors.

Sam G. C. Middlemore

He was married at the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, Italy, on 18 April, 1881, and afterwards, by the Rev. Gavin Langmuir, at the American church, to *Maria Trinidad Howard*, daughter of Henry Parkman *Sturgis*, consul for the United States at Manila. She died at Sunnyside, Malvern, 11 February, 1890, aged forty-three, and was interred as a Roman Catholic in Malvern Cemetery, m. i. Administration was

granted at Worcester, 9 October, 1890, to Thomas Horton, of Birmingham, attorney of Frederic Russell Sturgis, M.D., the brother and only next of kin.

68. William M.
continued.

S. G. C. Middlemore was educated at Edgbaston Proprietary School, under the Rev. Charles Badham, D.D. He matriculated, aged seventeen, at Merton College, Oxford, 13 October, 1866, and also at London University, 1868. Owing to ill health he removed his name from the books of Merton, but subsequently studied at Heidelberg, Zurich, and Dresden. In Easter term, 1871, he entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in the succeeding year, he gained a scholarship; but, after keeping six terms, in September, 1873, left through ill health. Thenceforward his life was spent in literature and travel. He had a perfect knowledge of German and Italian, spoke and wrote French fluently, and had a fair literary knowledge of Spanish, besides being acquainted with some of the Swiss and Italian *patois*. His early married life was spent at Chelsea, where he and his wife helped one another in their literary work.

For several years he was on the staff of "The Saturday Review," while he also acted as foreign correspondent for several continental journals. In 1878 he published in two volumes a translation of Burckhardt's "Civilization of the Period of the Renaissance in Italy," and in 1889, "The Great Age of Italian Painting."

In 1886 he removed to Malvern, and in 1890 he travelled to Rome in a state of weak health, and died there of pneumonia, 27 January, at the early age of forty-one, and, as above stated, was interred as a Roman Catholic at San Lorenzo.

His wife, *Maria Trinidad Howard Sturgis*, was born at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, 26 July, 1846, and she

Sturgis.—The family of Sturgis has been well known in Boston, Massachusetts, for several generations, and emigrated from England to New England in the seventeenth century. The Sturgises were connected with various notable New England families, as Russell, Forbes, Parkman, and Perkin. Henry Parkman Sturgis for a time was partner in Manila with his elder brother, Russell Sturgis, who ultimately became senior member of Baring Bros. and Co. He married Mary Georgiana Howard, and his only surviving son, Dr. F. R. Sturgis, is now resident at New York.

68. William M.
continued.

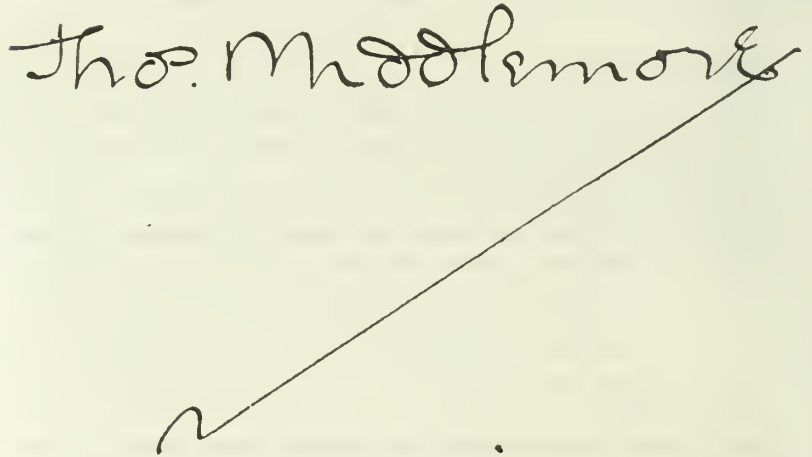
was educated there as a Roman Catholic. Like him she was an accomplished linguist, speaking with fluency besides English, Spanish, and Italian, French and German. Her published works were, "Round a Posada Fire," "Spanish Legendary Tales," and "Spanish Songs."

She survived her husband only a fortnight, and died at Malvern, where she was interred.

69. Thomas Middlemore, of Hawkesley, and, since 1898, of Melsetter, in Orkney, esquire, J.P. for that county and Worcestershire, born at Edgbaston, 11 February, 1842, baptized, 26 June, 1870, at the parish church of St. Michael, Northfield, where he then resided.

Mr. Middlemore was educated with his brothers at the Proprietary School, Edgbaston, under the Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., and for six months in Paris under M. Keller, in the Rue de Chevreuse, afterwards, 1875, graduating B.A. at the University of London. In 1858 he entered

Thos. Middlemore



his father's office, and from 1868 undertook the management of the business, of which, under his father's will in 1889, he became sole owner, finally disposing of it in 1896, when his interest in it wholly ceased.

He was ensign in the Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers from 1860 to 1862, and subsequently for two years held a commission as lieutenant.

On the death of his father he succeeded to the ancient Middlemore property of Hawkesley, acquiring also in the year 1890, the Staple Hall estate, in Northfield, from the trustees of his brother, S. G. C. Middlemore, to which he has since added. In 1898 he purchased the Melsetter estate in Orkney, comprising the islands of Hoy, Walls, Fara, and Rysa, and since then has settled at Melsetter. He has resided successively at Northfield, Sutton Coldfield, London, and, until 1898, at Rousay in Orkney.

69. Thomas M.
continued.

He married at the Chapel Royal, in the Savoy, London, 11 October, 1881, *Theodosia Anderson*, elder surviving

Theodosia Middlemore

daughter of the late Hugh Mackay, of Sandwood and Kinlochbervie, in Sutherland, of which county he was a J.P. She was born 13 March 1861, and was baptized at Kinlochbervie.

It only remains here to add that it was at the request of

Hoy.—As its name implies, Hoy is a mountainous region, and consequently has been termed the Highlands of Orkney. The population of the two parishes, including the island of Fara, at the census of 1891, was about 1,300. The little island of Rysa is uninhabited. In the northern parish, Hoy, is a somewhat celebrated prehistoric monument known as the Dwarfie Stone. The southern parish of Walls is noted for the fine natural harbour of Longhope, which extends inland some five or six miles, almost dividing the island at this point. The mansion house of Melsetter is situated at the southern extremity of Longhope Bay, and commands a view of the Pentland Firth, Caithness, and the mountains of West Sutherland, thus recalling to Mrs. Middlemore the home of her ancestors.

Mackay.—The clan Mackay, of which Lord Reay is chief, was settled from early times in Sutherland, part of which is colloquially known as the Reay country. Of this family the Mackays of Sandwood were cadets, from whom the late Hugh Mackay, of Sandwood and Kinlochbervie, who was son of Hugh Mackay and Mary Clarke, and grandson of William Mackay, in Lettermore, claimed descent, while he also traced maternally from Donald, the first Lord Reay, who was so created in 1628.

69 Thomas M.
continued.

Mr. Thomas Middlemore that the compilation of this family history was undertaken by the present writer.

By Mr. Middlemore's desire it is now issued in a permanent book form as an appropriate memorial to his ancestors, and as a gift to his kindred and to those friends who may feel interested in this plain narrative of the family story.



70. John Throgmorton Middlemore, of Brookfield, Belbroughton, Worcestershire, formerly of Selly Oak, esquire, born 9 June, 1844, at Edgbaston, baptized at the Congregational Chapel, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., about 1867. Justice of the Peace for Worcestershire and the city of Birmingham. He was educated at the Edgbaston Proprietary School under Dr. Badham. In 1864-6 he studied medicine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, U.S.A., and graduated there as M.D. After returning from America he interested himself in municipal work, becoming one of the Town Council of Birmingham, 1883 to 1892. Elected M.P. for North



Birmingham in 1899, as a Unionist, without opposition, and again at the general election of October, 1900. In 1872 he founded the Children's Emigration Home at Birmingham, and subsequently the Middlemore Home at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of rescuing neglected children from undesirable associations. Since its foundation, between 3,000 and 4,000 children have been taken to Canada and settled there. In 1896 he presented Holman Hunt's pictures of "The Triumph of the Innocents," "The finding of Christ

in the Temple," and a notable collection of Burne-Jones's pictures, etc., to the Birmingham Art Gallery. Married first, 25 September, 1878, at Severn Stoke, *Marian*, daughter of Richard *Bagnall*, of Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, co. Worcester, J.P. for counties of Worcester and Stafford. She was born 10 April, 1855, died 21 November, 1879, buried 25 November at Northfield, m. i.

They had issue :

- i. *Marian Bagnall*, born 8 November, 1879, baptized at Selly Oak, 6 November, 1881, died 15 May, 1886, and buried there 17 May, 1886.

Mr. J. T. Middlemore married secondly, at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 29 December, 1881, *Mary*, daughter of Rev. Thomas *Price*, M.A., Vicar of Claverdon, co. Warwick,

Mary Middlemore

Bagnall.—This ancient Staffordshire surname is derived, not improbably, from the hamlet of Bagnall, near Stoke-on-Trent. It was borne in medieval times by a family whose doings are often found in the records of the King's Courts. Ralph Bagnall of Grendon and William Bagnald of Berrihill declined knighthood, *temp.* Charles I, and paid the consequent fines. During a considerable part of the nineteenth century the Bagnalls were prominently connected with the iron trade of South Staffordshire, and their family history would doubtless be of interest, though of course not within the scope of the present work.

Price.—The Rev. Thomas Price was the eldest son of Benjamin Price (whose father came from Gloucester and settled at Birmingham), and Anne Waterhouse, also of Birmingham. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated, 30 March, 1844, aged eighteen, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1851, assistant master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1847-62, vicar of Selly Oak, 1862, and vicar of Claverdon, 1887, until his death in 1894. He married in 1854, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Charles Lord, vicar of Uffington in Berkshire, and Barbara Underhill Amphlett.

70. John Throg-
morton M.
continued.

70. John Throg-
morton M.
continued.

formerly Vicar of Selly Oak. She was born 13 July, 1862, baptized at Selly Oak 7 September, 1862.

They have issue :

- i. *Mary Evangeline*, born 1 November, 1882, baptized at Selly Oak, 26 December, 1882.
- ii. *Sarah Dorothea*, born 12 October, 1883, baptized at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 30 November, 1883.
- iii. *Emily Christabel*, born 12 March, 1885, baptized at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 17 May, 1885.
- iv. *Margaret Amphillis de Edgbaston*, born 22 July, 1887, baptized at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 28 August, 1887, died 14 September, buried at Belbroughton 16 September, 1893.
- v. *Katharine Joyce*, born 30 April, 1884, and baptized 30 June following at St. Mary's, Selly Oak; died 28 February, and buried at Belbroughton 2 March, 1895.
- vi. *Amphillis Throckmorton*, born 14 April, 1891, and baptized at St. Mary's, Selly Oak, 1 November following.
- vii. *Barbara Carola*, born 14 July, 1895, and baptized at Belbroughton, 25 September following.
- viii. *Merrell Philippa*, born 5 July, 1898, at St. Philip's Rectory, Birmingham, baptized at St. Philip's church, 31 July, 1898.

We now return to the family of Robert Middlemore (64), and Barbara Amerongen. Their youngest son was

71. Richard Middlemore, of Walsall, where he was engaged as a saddlers' ironmonger at the Bridge, and acquired a considerable fortune. He was born about 1731, but no record of his baptism exists, due, doubtless, to the fact that there are no entries in the registers of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Birmingham, for the years 1726 to 1735. It is evident that he conformed to the English church, for his children were all baptized in the parish church at Walsall. He filled various parish offices at Walsall, and his death was notified in the "Staffordshire Advertiser," which described him as "a tender husband, indulgent father, and truly honest

man." He died 9 November, 1803, aged seventy-two, in Bath Street burial ground, where he and his family are remembered by a large tomb surrounded by iron railings. His will, in which he names his brother-in-law, William Lewin, was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1804.

71. Richard M.
continued.

He married at Tipton, co. Stafford, in February, 1766, *Elizabeth Worsey*, who died at Walsall "from her clothes catching fire." She was buried at Walsall, 15 January, 1810, m. i., aged sixty-eight. Admon. granted at Lichfield, 8 June, 1810, to her daughter, Maria Mold.

Richard Middlemore and Elizabeth Worsey had issue:

- i. *William Middlemore*, baptized at Walsall parish church, 21 September, 1767, died 25 September, 1792, aged twenty-five, buried, 30 September, at Walsall, m. i.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Walsall parish church, 5 May, 1769; married there 18 December, 1794, *Robert Garner*, of Lane End and Stoke-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, and left issue amongst others: *Richard Middlemore Garner*, died young, *Robert Garner*, of "The Quarry," Stoke-on-Trent, who left issue, and *Maria Middlemore Garner*, married, 1821, *Josiah Spode*, who settled in Tasmania. Their daughter, *Anna Maria Spode*, married, 1839, Hon. *David Erskine*. Of them there are numerous descendants.
- iii. *Maria*, died in infancy, and buried at Walsall, 6 May, 1771.
- iv. *Maria*, baptized at Tipton, 28 May, 1775, died 17 August, 1811, m. i. at Walsall. Married 15 November, 1804, at Walsall, *William Mold*, of Walsall, factor, but left no issue.

Worsey.—The name Worsey is to be found amongst the wills preserved in the Probate Registry at Lichfield, but it seems to be a somewhat uncommon surname, as there are only seven instances recorded there between the years 1516 and 1652, the earliest of them being Henry Wursey of Rushall, whose will was proved in the year 1524. Henry Worsey of Rushall, gentleman, paid a fine for refusing knighthood in the reign of Charles I, and Thomas Worsey, also of Rushall, disclaimed arms at the Heralds' Visitation in 1664. It is believed that the Worsey family now of Birmingham came from Penkridge in Staffordshire.

The Middlemores of Sussex

THIS line, which seems to have continued but two generations, in Sussex, was a cadet branch of the Hawkesley family. What little information has been learnt respecting them follows below.

50. John Middlemore, of Hawkesley, esquire, who died in 1597, had issue by his wife Amphilis Goodwin, as already set out, page 180 *ante*. Of their five sons, the (apparently) youngest was

Close Rolls,
6 James I.

72. Thomas Middlemore, who, in 1608, late of Battle, took a lease for lives from Herbert Pelham, then of Hillingleigh, Sussex, esquire, and Herbert Pelham, his son,

Midmore Family.—A family of this name, apparently of yeoman rank, was settled at Chiddingleigh before the middle of the sixteenth century, and some few notes respecting various members of this family in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been collected together, though it is not requisite to print them here. In the introduction to this volume (page 3) the suggestion is thrown out that the Sussex family of Midmore may be an offshoot of the Hawkesley Middlemores, and the idea receives support from the fact that in some Chancery proceedings, *temp.* Philip and Mary, the two names are interchanged in the same suit, which is thus entered in the same volume.

fo. 212, 25 April. Richard Mydmore *v.* John Pelham.

fo. 225. Richard Middlemore *v.* John Pelham.

This last entry, however, is quite likely to be only a clerical error arising from the well-known tendency of plebeian or unfamiliar names to

the manors of Camberworth and Burnethorpe, Lincolnshire, together with lands there and in Slothebie, Willoughbie, Bogsthorpe, Farelesthorpe, and Andorbie, and two parts of the advowson of Camberworth. In 1622, then of Rotherfield he bought land in Mountfield from Sir Edward Hales, and in 1623, he, with Richard Stanton, of Cirencester, took a conveyance of the life interest of Nicholas Poyntz, of Tockington Park, Gloucestershire, in that property, in 1620, when he, with Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, became bound to the Master of the Rolls in £600, and of Hamsell [Hamsey ?] Sussex, in 1635, appears to have had issue:

72. Thomas M.
continued.

20 James I,
35.

Close Rolls,
18 James I.
28.

- i. *Thomas Middlemore*, of whom next (73).
And perhaps also
- ii. *Henry Middlemore*, of Mychelgrove, Sussex, whose admon. was granted in P.C.C. on 29 January, 1637, to his brother.
- iii. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom we have no further particulars.

73. Thomas Middlemore, of Crabbet, in Worth, is described in 1635 as "junior," and "one of the sons of Thomas Middlemore, of Hamsell," in a deed by which William Middlemore, of Hawkeslow, granted to him, and Richard Lumley, of Hamsell, his lands in Dormeston and Keynton. He bought a new built house in Worth in 1674, with two acres of land in the parish of Worth, from John Smith, of Crabbett, esquire, son and heir of Sir John Smith,

approximate in form to those of somewhat similar form borne by more distinguished or better known families, and a solitary instance like the above is obviously inadequate to show the identity of the two names. Further it must be remembered that the only contracted forms of Middlemore of which we have definite proof are Mildmore and Milmore, whilst the fact that in "Feudal Aids," vol. ii. p. 371, at a much earlier date, 1432, we have evidence of a Laurence Medmowre, a juror at Winchester, in the adjoining county, tends to indicate that Midmore is, in its origin, a distinct name.

73. Thomas M.
continued.

knight, of the same place. Middlemore is also described as of Crabbett. He died about 1696, as his will was proved that year. He married, as appears from his will, a lady named *Coote*, but evidently left no children. She is probably the "Mrs. Middlemore" buried at Banstead in 1668. Like his relatives at Hawkesley he also was a "recusant."

P.C.C.
Bond, 74.

Will 10 February, 1689, as Thomas Middlemore, of the parish of Worth, gent., "being aged and sick," house and lands in Grabbitt, lately bought from John Smith, of Crabbitt, esquire, in consideration of a sum of £100 to said John Smith, and also 40s. "for a ring;" names the poor of Worth, East and West Grinstead, Lye, and Banstead. Cousins: John Middlemore, heir of Hauckley House, and the brothers and sisters of John. Cousin George Middlemore [probably (76, iii.) of the Enfield line]; cousins Mrs. Elizabeth Terry, Mrs. Catherine Laferier, Anne Smith, widow of John Smith, and her son John Smith, of Lye, and William Spurrey; also Mrs. Anne Skelton, his wife's brothers, Thomas and Ralph Coote; Cecily Spurre; wife's sister, Mary Greensted; wife's niece, Catherine, wife of Charles Man; legacies to Mrs. Catherine Gregory and Mr. Henry Garnon, and to godchildren Thomas Bilcliffe, Philippa Huckings, Dr. Smithson's child, and Catherine Cheesman.

Residuary legatees and executor, Mr. Henry Garnon and Mr. John Smith, of Crabbett. Proved 23 May, 1696.

MIDDLEMORE OF ENFIELD

Eliseth,
die 71^e

The Middlemores of Enfield and Lusby

THE Middlemores of Enfield in Middlesex, who settled afterwards in Lincolnshire, were of a distinct line from the Middlemores of Grantham, whose history has already been fully dealt with. The latter it will be remembered came from the Haselwell stock. The Middlemores of Enfield were cadets of the Hawkesley line, the founder of this branch being Henry, the youngest son of William Middlemore (47), of Hawkesley, and Margery Gatacre. He conformed to the English church, and, as will be seen, he and his evidently took advantage of their position at the Court to obtain various grants from the Crown. Henry Middlemore, in addition, had influence enough to obtain a lease of the lands at Hawkesley belonging to his brother John, which had come into the hands of the Crown by reason of his recusancy. From Enfield these Middlemores went to Barton-on-Humber, ultimately settling at Lusby and Toynton in the south part of Lincolnshire. Like their kindred they adhered to King Charles, as is shown by the Royalist Composition Papers. At the visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634, their pedigree was recorded, but they appear to have used a somewhat different coat, Argent a chevron between three moorcocks sable, and the crest is without the reedy grass, but the heralds did not accept this variation, and in the Visitation the coat is entered without any colours. This family became extinct in 1717

on the death of Elizabeth Middlemore, the last of her line to bear the name, but it has not been ascertained in whom the representation of this family is now vested.

We accordingly commence the pedigree with

Rec. Rolls,
No. 1.

74. Henry Middlemore, of Enfield, in Middlesex, esquire [youngest son of William Middlemore (49), of Hawkeslowe, who died in 1549, and Margery Gatacre]. He evidently conformed to the new order in religion, and obtained a post at Court as groom of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth. As already has been noted, his brother, John Middlemore, of Hawkesley, was a recusant, and two parts of his lands were demised, 22 June, 1588, to Henry Middlemore, who continued to hold them at the rent of £18 6s. until his brother's death. Whether in this Henry Middlemore was using his influence for the purpose of aiding his brother or not does not appear.

Vol. i, p. 291.

It is evident that Middlemore, unlike his brother the squire of Hawkesley, conformed to the new order in religious affairs, and was trusted by the Queen in important business. Thus Chalmers, in his "History of Mary Queen of Scots," writes:

"Middlemore left London on the 8th of June, 1568; he arrived at Carlisle on the 13th at 9 o'clock, much fatigued. On the morrow, the 14th, he held a long conference with the Scottish Queen, and on the 15th, he pushed forward to Dumfries, where [the Regent] Murray then lay. . . . The arrival of Middlemore on the 15th appears to have thrown Murray into great embarrassment. . . . He now repeated his wish to Middlemore that the epistles might be considered by the English council, and the result of their deliberations communicated to him in order that he might know whether they concurred with him in thinking them decisive of the Queen's guilt."

Close Rolls,
21 Eliz. p. 19.

There are many transactions mentioned in various records which relate to him. In 1517 he apparently was seeking a lease of the manor of Manydown, in Hampshire. At the death of Henry VIII the Princess

Elizabeth was living at Enfield, and in 1582 she leased the house there to Henry Middlemore for fifty-one years. 74. Henry M.
continued.

On 3 November, 1574, he had a grant from the Crown of a lease of South Moulton, Devon, for thirty-one years at a rental of £55 3s. 4d., which five years later he sold to Thomas Hatch, of Aller, Devon, esquire. Close Rolls,
21 Eliz., p. 14.

In 1579 he purchased the moiety of the manor of Malshanger, Hants, from Wolstan Dixie. This, with lands in Ramsdale Okely, Church Okely, Okely Wotton, Harrington, Ilworth, Dean South, and Fremantle, he sold for £980 to Richard Feny, of Broughton, Oxfordshire. Close Rolls,
idem.
Close Rolls,
29 Eliz., p. 12.

In 1586 he wrote to Lord Burghley urging his claim to a grant of lands of Mr. Abingdon "as they lie in the midst of his kinsmen and friends, and within three miles of where he was born," adding that he had heard they had been granted to Capt. Furbisher, *i.e.*, probably Martin Frobisher the Arctic explorer.

From proceedings in Chancery in 1613 by Sir Vincent Skinner against Sir Henry Fowke and William Fowke, brothers of Mrs. Middlemore, whom Sir Vincent had married, it seems that the Fowkes, doubtless as trustees, had demised Enfield manor, in July, 1594, to Sir Vincent for thirty-seven years, and to Elizabeth Middlemore for thirty-eight years, as a jointure, and disputes further arose as to the possession of the manor between them and the son, Robert Middlemore. B. and A.,
Jac. I,
S. 36-67.

Henry Middlemore married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Thomas *Fookes*, or Fowke, of Somerset, who, after her husband's death, married, before 1594, Mr., afterwards Sir Vincent, Skinner, of Enfield. She was buried at Thornton Castle, 16 December, 1633.

Henry Middlemore and Elizabeth Fookes had issue:

- i. *Robert Middlemore*, of whom next (73).
- ii. *Mary*, maid of honour to Queen Anne, the consort of James I.

In 1608 the king granted to her 1,000 marks out of his moiety in two old debts of £1,600 and £1,000. In 1617 she had licence to search by deputy for treasure trove and books in St. Alban's, Glassenbury, St. Edmondsbury, and Romsey, and in all churches, chapels, and places within one mile compass of the same. A third part of the benefit to come to the king, two parts to the patentee, of which one is to go to the person where the treasure shall be found. Signet Bill,
Feb., 1608.
Signet Bills,
April, 1617.

74. Henry M.
*continued.*State Papers,
Dom., James I,
Add.

In January, 1618, Sir Gerard Herbert writes: "Mrs. Middlemore, the Queen's Maid of Honour, is dead." She was buried in Westminster Abbey on the north side of the church, 4 January, 1617-18, and died the day before her burial.

- iii. *Elizabeth*, baptized at St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 26 October, 1583, and was buried in Westminster Abbey as Lady Souch, 5 March, 1609-10. She married (as his second wife according to Col. Chester) *Sir Edward Zouch*, of Bramshill, Hampshire, who was knighted at Whitehall, 23 July, 1603, and was Knight Marshal of England, *temp.* James I.

75. Robert Middlemore, of Enfield, Middlesex, esquire, was one of the equerries to James I. He was born about 1580, and evidently matriculated at University College, Oxford, as "*armigeri filius*," aged fourteen, as from Herts, on 15 February, 1593-4.

Close Rolls,
14 Jas. I, p. 20.

On 6 May, 1616, being then of Thornton College, Lincolnshire, esquire, he conveyed, for £100 to William Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn, esquire, and John Fowkes, of Symesbury, Dorset, gentleman, doubtless as trustees, two parts of the manor of Skendleby, late parcel of the lands of Lord Wells, and his estates in Partney, Willoughby, Claxby, and Hoggesthorpe in Lincolnshire. Two days later, 8 May, he bought a cottage in Skendleby from Sir Edward Heron, of Burfleet.

Idem, p. 37.

15 Jas. I, p. 32.

In the following year, 1617, William Skinner, then also of Thornton College, apparently as a mortgage conveyed for £400, to Middlemore, the manor of Gouxhill and premises in Gouxhill, Thornton Curtise, and Halton, late the lands of Sir Edward Stanhope.

Close Rolls,
19 Jas. I, 28.

In 1621 Edward Middlemore, being then "of Stepney," Middlesex, conveyed three cottages in Skendleby to Skinner and Fowke.

Close Rolls,
20 Jas. I, p. 36.

In 1622,¹ being "of London," he conveyed to William Parnell, citizen and wax chandler, two parts of the manor of Skendleby and other premises which he and Roger Edwards, of Westminster, gentleman, had purchased from John Dennacle, of Sutterton, Lincolnshire, yeoman.

Royalist Comp.
lxiii. 148.

In 1644 he was described as a "sequestered delinquent," one Dorothy Hicks, of Isleworth, then having an annuity charged upon his estates; so

¹ In this same year he was described as of Thornton College; no doubt he moved about a good deal between London and Lincolnshire.

that it is evident that, like his kindred in the Midlands, he espoused the royalist party. 75. Robert M.
continued.

In 1627, being then of Barton-on-Humber, he sued William Skinner to recover an annuity of £40, which he alleged was the consideration to be given him for joining in a mortgage of the Fulstowe property by his father to Skinner.

He married *Dorothy*, daughter of Richard *Fulstowe*, esquire, of Keill, co. Lincoln, and sister and heir of Peregrine Fulstowe, who died soon after his father, under age, by licence¹ dated 24 October, 1601, and died 29 May, 1610. Her *inquisitio post mortem* was taken at Boston, 26 October, 1610, when it was found that she died seized of Skendleby, Welton, Claxby, and Hoggesthorpe Marsh descended to her from her father, and that Edward Middlemore was her son and heir, aged four years. London
Mar. Lic.

Inq. p. m.
12 Car. I, 2, 63.

Robert Middlemore and Dorothy Fulstowe had issue :

- i. *Edward Middlemore*, of whom next (76).
- ii. *Elizabeth*, married *John Sands*, of Thornton, Lincolnshire, and was buried at Thornton, 2 July, 1687.

76. Edward Middlemore, of Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, esquire. Entered and signed his pedigree at the Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634. He removed to Lusby, near Spilsby, before 1652, and was buried there, 16 June, 1663-4. Linc.
Transc.

In 1627 he conveyed, in consideration of £500, to Sir Philip Monckton, of Howden, Yorkshire, knight, and to Thomas Apleyard,² of Burst- Close Rolls,
3 Chas. I, p. 3.

¹ His age at marriage was "about" twenty-four, hers being twenty-two.

² Apleyard was connected by marriage, having married Elizabeth, the widow of George Booth and mother of Mrs. Middlemore. The other sister, Amy Fulstowe, married Sir Valentine Browne, who, after the death of Mrs. Middlemore, in 1618, sued his brother-in-law in respect of the Fulstowe property in Horsthorpe, Claxby, and Elvetham, in Lincolnshire, Cha. Pro.
Jac. I,
M. 13-37.

76. Edward M.
continued.

Close Rolls,
6 Chas. I, p. 45.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Skinner,
Chas. I,
M. 18, 34.

Cha. Pro.
M. v. Monck-
ton, Chas. I,
M. 41-52.

Cha. Pro.
Chas. I,
M. 56-62.

State Papers,
Dom.

wickgarth, Yorkshire, esquire, all his lands in Tealby, Lusby, Dalby, Skendalby, Waynflete, Dutton, Stickny, and Thurseney, but in 1630 this was described as a trust transaction, and the premises were "for 20s." reconveyed to Middlemore.

About 1625 his father, requiring £1,000, persuaded him to join in mortgaging the property which descended to them from the Fulstowes in consideration of an annuity of £40 to William Skinner and Mr. Whatman, but the annuity was not purchased in 1627; he sued the mortgagees, who, combining with the said Robert Middlemore, "refused to pay the annuity," and asked for an injunction.

This conveyance led to litigation, and in 1630 he sued Monckton and Apleyard, alleging that no money was paid, nor any consideration given for this conveyance, which was in trust only; that he now desired to dispose otherwise of the lands, but that the defendants refused to give up the conveyance. The result is not shown.

He was executor and legatee of the will, proved 1632, of Dame Anne, or Amy, Browne, widow of Sir Valentine Browne, knight, junior, of Croft, his mother's sister, who died childless, whereon her moiety of the Fulstowe property passed to her sister Dorothy, Mrs. Middlemore. He, in 1636, was obliged to sue one William Slanden to recover certain deeds relating to the property.

A curious incident is recorded of him in the year 1634. He was nominated by the local authorities at Barton-on-Humber as "ale taster," a post which he said was "unfit for a gentleman of quality," he refused to perform the duties of that office and was fined about 30s.; he petitioned for relief, and to be freed from "such mean places," and in due course obtained an order of discharge.

In 1658 Thomas Appleyard sued Mrs. Middlemore, and her sons, Henry and George, under the following circumstances. He stated that "some time ago" he married Elizabeth, mother of Mrs. Middlemore, and that they lived at Barton and elsewhere in Lincolnshire, but afterwards removed to Burstewickgarth, Yorkshire; that his wife, wishing to live with her daughter Mary, removed to Lusby, and took with her goods, chattels, and silver, to the value of £1,000, and shortly after died there, and that Mary Middlemore refuses to return the goods.

alleged that Middlemore "combined" with his wife, Dame Amy Browne, to "defraud" him, Sir Valentine, by obtaining possession of the deeds, which were locked up in Sir Valentine's house at Easby.

He married *Mary*, daughter of *George Booth*, of Killingholme, Lincolnshire; she was baptized there, 19 July, 1607, and administered her husband's affairs, 21 March, 1656.

76. *Edward M.*
continued.

Edward Middlemore and Mary Booth had issue :

- i. *Richard Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 6 March, 1627, and was buried at Killingholme, 30 November, 1629.
- ii. *Henry Middlemore*, of whom next (77).
- iii. *George Middlemore*, of Bolingbroke, in 1671, being aged thirty-eight, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 3 March, 1631, perhaps the *George Middlemore* appointed quartermaster, in 1667, for a troop of non-regimented horse under Prince Rupert, was a captain in the Lincolnshire militia in 1680. He married (1) at Walesby, Notts, 14 February, 1666-7, *Frances*, daughter of *Joseph Bilcliffe*, who was baptized at Normanby, 3 May, 1642, and was buried at Lusby, 8 March, 1668-9. He married (2) *Anne*, who was buried at Bolingbroke, 11 June, 1685. Linc. Transc.
- By his first wife he had issue :
 1. *Dorothy*, baptized at Lusby, 7 March, 1668-9.
 2. *Frances*, baptized at Lusby, 27 September, 1667-8, and married at Bolingbroke, 29 November, 1688, *Mr. John Bishop*.
- iv. *Robert Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 16 February, and buried there, 20 February, 1629.
- v. *Edward Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 10, and buried 13, March, 1634.
- vi. *Edward Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 2 March, 1636, and buried as "*Edward Middlemore gent.*," at Lusby, 16 June, 1663-4.
- vii. *Philip Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 22 February, 1637.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 29 January, 1628, and buried there, 24 January, 1629.
- ix. *Dorothy*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 5 February, 1632.
 - x. *Mary*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 1 January, 1633.
- xi. *William Middlemore*, baptized at Barton St. Peter, 16, and buried 29, July, 1639.
- xii. *Elizabeth*, baptized at Lusby, 25 July, 1640-1. She was after-

76. Edward M.*continued.*

P.C.C.

Whitfield, 100.

wards of St. Martin's in the Fields, and apparently was the last survivor of her family. She made her will 3 September, 1716, the same being proved by the Earl of Lincoln, 14 May, 1717: to Hon. George Clinton, Esq., 10 guineas; to Lady Susanna Booth, 10 guineas; to her sister, Mrs. Catherine Maria Fox, £10; to her niece Mrs. Catherine Maria Fox, £5 to buy a piece of plate; to her brother, Rev. Mr. John Booth, £10; to her brother, Rev. Mr. Pennystone Booth, £10; to her niece, Mrs. Anne Hughson, £10, and her diamond ring; to Priscilla Hughson, daughter of Anne, £10; to her nephew and niece, Mr. Francis Anton and Mrs. Susanna Hodgson, £10 each; and to latter's daughter, Susanna, £5; to her cousin Mrs. Anna Maria Fitzwilliam, £10; to her cousin, Mrs. Martha Francis, £5; residue to executor, Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

77. Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, esquire, was baptized at Killingholme, 24 March, 1630-1.

On 16 September, 1652, his father and he conveyed, in consideration of £1,200, to Anthony Peniston, of Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire, the manor of Skendleby and lands in Danby and Dalby, which evidently was a settlement on his marriage with *Elizabeth*, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of the Rev. Anthony *Penyston* and Alice his wife. She, in 1670, conveyed her fourth share in her father's estates in Upper and Neyther Toynton, next Spillesby, Dalby, Winceby, and Hameringham, to (her brother-in-law) George Middlemore and Norton Bryan, both of Bolingbroke, esquires, by way of settlement, after the death of her mother Alice, on on her two younger sons, then under twenty-one, Anthony

Cha. Pro.
Welcome v. M.
Reynardson,
1014.

Peniston.—Pedigrees of this family appear in the Visitation of Norfolk in 1563, in that of Oxford in 1574, and in the Visitations of Essex and London, in 1634, the latter of which was signed by Anthony Peniston of London, goldsmith. The four daughters of the Rev. Anthony Penystone were, Elizabeth, married Henry Middlemore, Anne, married John Booth, deceased in 1670, Mary, and Susanna.

and George. After his death Mrs. Middlemore remarried to Thomas Booth. 77. Henry M.
continued.

Henry Middlemore and Elizabeth Penyston had issue :

- i. *Henry Middlemore*, of whom next (78).
- ii. *Mary*, born about 1664, being of Hackney, Middlesex, spinster, aged thirty on 8 August, 1694, when she had licence to marry in Enfield, *John Archer*, of Enfield, widower, aged fifty.
- iii. *George Middlemore*, baptized at Lusby, 28 April, 1665-6, and living in 1670. Probably died young.
- iv. *Anthony Middlemore*, under twenty-one in 1670.

78. Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, esquire, was admitted to the Inner Temple as "son and heir of Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, esquire, deceased," 9 December, 1681, but does not appear to have been called to the bar. He died in March, 1687-8, and his widow Anne administered. In September, 1686, he became bound for £400 to Henry Stone, of Skillingthorpe. Some years after his death a question arose respecting the payment of this sum, and Stone's executors, in 1697, sued Mrs. Middlemore, the widow, and her infant daughter, Alice, in respect thereof.

He married *Anne*, third daughter of *William Savile*, of Newton, Lincolnshire, esquire; she remarried *Cecill Cooper*,

Savile.—*Anne Savile* was doubtless daughter of *William Savile*, who was "about four years old" when, in 1634, his father, *Thomas Savile*, of Newton, entered his pedigree at the Lincolnshire Visitation. His mother, the first wife of *Thomas Savile*, was *Ann*, daughter of *Thomas Thorold*, of Calthorp. *Thomas Savile* was son of *Gabriel Savile*, of Newton, and *Elizabeth Wendy*, he being third son of *William Savile*, of Halifax, of a family long settled in Yorkshire. *William Savile*, of Newton, esquire, was buried there 3 February, 1681-2. By his wife *Alice* he seems to have had ten children, baptized at Newton. The fifth daughter, *Alice*, baptized 25 January, 1667, married there, 12 March, 1692-3, *Sir Purey Cust*, knight, and *Sir Richard Cust*, of Stamford, Bart., was one of the parties to

78. Henry M.
continued.
Deed pen.
T.M.

of Thurgarton Hall, near Nottingham, esquire, who was buried at Thurgarton 29 October, 1706. On 16 September,

Anne  Cooper

1716, being then a widow, she joined in a deed settling the proceeds of the sale of the Lusby estates.

Henry Middlemore and Anne Savile had issue :

Alice, only child and heiress, baptized at Southwell, Notts, 28 August, 1688, as daughter of Henry Midlemore, Esq.,

Ali: Parkyns

and Anne his wife, married at Thurgarton 4 September, 1707, then under age, settlement dated 24 August, 1707, *Sampson Parkyns*, of Great Leake, Notts, and of the Middle Temple, who was buried at Bunny 17 April, 1713, aged

Alice Middlemore's settlement of 1716. There are at least three Newtons in Lincolnshire, this one is some eight or nine miles due east of Grantham, near Folkingham. The arms of Savile were : Argent on a bend sable three owls of the field, a martlet for difference.

Parkyns.—This notable Nottinghamshire family descends from Parkyns of Madresfield, whose pedigree is entered in the Worcestershire Visitation of 1569. Their arms are, Argent an eagle displayed sable, on a canton, a fess dancettee between seven billets ermines. Sir Thomas Parkyns, the second baronet, "Luſtator" as he styled himself, who died in 1741, was in every way a remarkable man in Nottinghamshire history. "He studied Physick, both Gallenick and Paracelsick for y^e benefit of his neighbours, had a competent knowledge of most part of the Mathematicks, especially Architecture and Hydraulicks, and contriving and drawing all his plans without an architect." He was the author of "ΠΡΟΓΥΜΝΑΣΜΑΤΑ, or the Cornish Huggwrestler," and was a great patron of that once

twenty-seven, eldest son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart., of Bunny, "Luftator." They had issue, besides *Thomas*, born 25 January, and baptized at Thurgarton 24 February, 1708-1709, who died in infancy, *Anne* and *Harriet*,

28. *Henry M.*
continued.

Thomas Parkyns, of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, who died 1 June, 1735, aged twenty-five, and, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of Daniel *Woodroffe*, of London, merchant, left issue,

Jane, daughter and heiress, died 24 December, 1760, having married, 7 April, 1747, *Sir Thomas Parkyns*, third baronet, her great uncle by the half blood, eldest son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, "Luftator," by *Jane Barnard*, his second wife. They had issue (with two daughters) an only son, as follows,

Thomas Boothby Parkyns, created *Lord Rancliffe* in the peerage of Ireland, 10 October, 1795, who died, *vita patris*, 17 November, 1800, leaving issue (besides five daughters) by his wife, *Elizabeth Ann*, daughter and heiress of Sir William *James* of Eltham, bart., an only son,

George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, second *Lord Rancliffe*, M.P. for Minehead and Nottingham, an active politician, married *Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes*, eldest daughter of *George*, sixth earl of Granard, but died *s. p.* in 1850, when the peerage became extinct, though the baronetcy, which still exists, passed to his cousin. This nobleman and consequently this line of Middlemore is now (1900) represented by coheirs, the descendants of his three sisters, *Lady Levinge*, *Lady Rumbold*, and the *Princess de Polignac*, as shown below, viz.,

- (1) The Hon. *Elizabeth Anne Parkyns*, who died 28 October, 1853, married 3 December, 1810, *Sir Richard Levinge*, of High Park, co. Westmeath, sixth baronet, who died 12 September, 1848, and left, amongst other issue :

- i. *Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge*, seventh baronet, who died *s. p.*

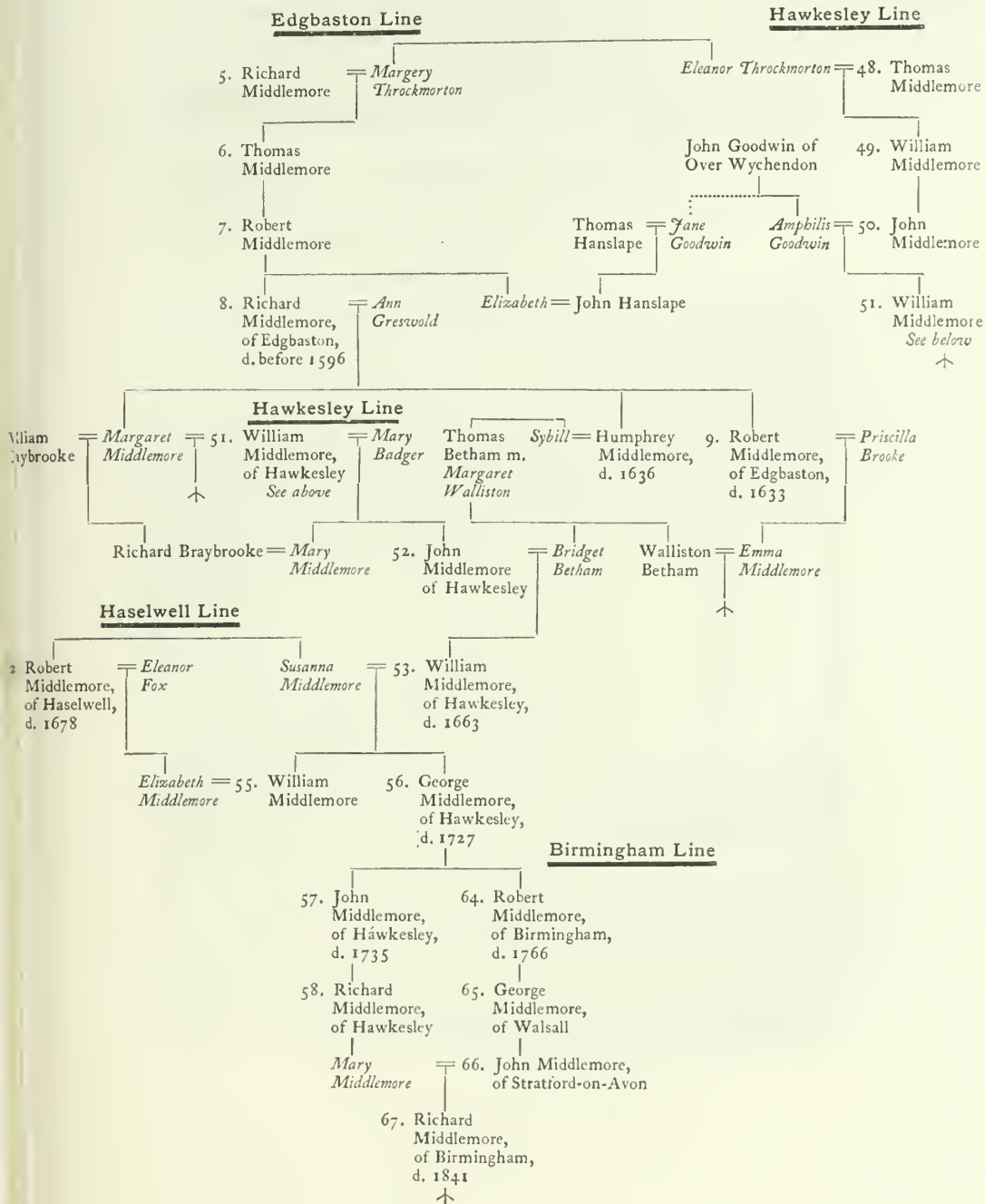
favourite rural amusement, wrestling. The family is now represented by Sir Thomas Mansfield Parkyns, sixth baronet, who, however, is not descended from the Middlemores.

73. Henry M
continued.

- ii. *Sir Vere Henry Levinge*, eight baronet, who died a bachelor.
 - iii. *William James Levinge*, who died 22 October, 1867, leaving, by his wife *Anna Maria*, only daughter of *Baron de Robeck*, a son, amongst other issue,
 - Sir William Henry Levinge*, of Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath, ninth baronet, born 21 May, 1849, married 2 November, 1878, *Judith*, second daughter of *Sir Richard Sutton*, fourth baronet, and died 17 April, 1900, leaving issue;
 - Sir Richard William Levinge*, tenth and present baronet, lieutenant in the 8th hussars, senior co-heir of the Middlemores of Lusby, and also of Parkyns, Baron Rancliffe.
- 2) The Hon. *Henrietta Elizabeth Parkyns*, who died 8 September, 1830, married 13 July, 1809, *Sir William Rumbold*, third baronet, who died at Hyderabad, 24 August, 1833, leaving amongst other issue,
- i. *Sir Cavendish Stuart Rumbold*, fourth baronet, who died *s. p.* 27 March, 1853.
 - ii. *Sir Arthur Carlo Henry Rumbold*, fifth baronet, died 1869, whose only child, *Sir Arthur Victor Raoul Anduze*, sixth baronet, died an infant under age, 16 June, 1877.
 - iii. *Sir Charles Hale Rumbold*, seventh baronet, died unmarried, 28 August, 1877.
 - iv. *Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold*, eighth baronet, a Privy Councillor, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., late H.M. ambassador to the Court of Vienna, one of the co-heirs of Middlemore of Lusby and of Parkyns, Baron Rancliffe.
- (3) The Hon. *Maria Charlotte Parkyns*, who married (1) in 1817 the *Marquis de Choiseul*, who died *s. p.* in 1823, and (2) 3 June, 1824, *Prince Jules Armand de Polignac*, minister of Charles X, King of France. They left issue, amongst others,
- i. *Prince Alphonse de Polignac*, born 1826, died 1863, having married *Jeanne Emilie Mirès*, by whom he had issue,
 - Princesse Jeanne de Polignac*, co-heir (with *Sir R. W. Levinge* and *Sir Horace Rumbold*) of the Middlemores of Lusby and Parkyns, Baron Rancliffe. She

KEY PEDIGREE P

showing how the Middlemores of Edgbaston, Haselwell, Hawkesley, and Birmingham were connected in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries;
also their connection with the families of Throckmorton, Goodwin, Hanslape, Braybrooke, and Betham.



78. Henry M.
continued.

married, 1889, *François Vicomte d'Oilliamson*, descended from a Scottish family of Williamson, which settled in France temp. Charles VIII, and has issue a son, *Thomas*.

- ii. *Princesse Yolande de Polignac*, who died 1855, having married *Sosthènes Duc de la Rochefoucauld Doudeauville*. Their daughter

Yolande married, 1867, *Charles, Duc de Luynes*, killed, 1871, in the Franco-German war, leaving issue

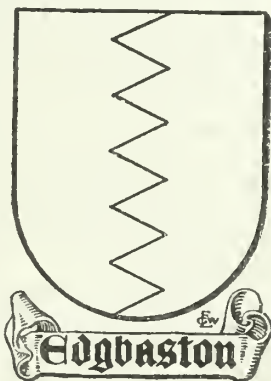
1. *Honoré, Duc de Luynes*, who married *Simonne*, daughter of the *Duc d'Uzès*.
2. *Yolande*, b. 1870, married the *Duc de Noailles*.

Appendix A

THE EDGBASTONS OF EDGBASTON.

(See pages 20-24 ante.)

IN Domesday Book Edgbaston appears as part of the Warwickshire fee of William Fitz Ausculf, under whose tenant Richard, it was held by one Drogo or Drew. As Drew also held from Fitz Ausculf, in Staffordshire, estates in Pirie, now Perry Barr, in Barr, now Little Barr, and in Handsworth, and as the two former, or perhaps all of these, are subsequently found in the possession of the Birminghams of Birmingham, that family most probably descended from Drew, either paternally, or through an heiress, and it is not unlikely that the Edgbastons also were a junior branch of the Birminghams, for the similarity between the arms of Edgbaston and Birmingham indicates a close feudal connection, if not actual kinship. Dugdale begins the pedigree of the family with Henry de Egebaston, mentioned on the Patent Rolls in 30 Henry II, 1183-4, and, without stating his authority, gives him a son, Richard de Egebaston, who had three children: Richard de Egebaston, William de Egebaston, lord of Egebaston in 1276-7, and Sibill, wife of John de Parles.



Dugdale assigns to the above-mentioned William de Egebaston a son and successor, Henry de Egebaston, who in 12 Edward I [1283-4], brought an action against the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to recover the right of presentation to the parish church of Egebaston; but in the same year "he quitted to them all his right therein in consideration whereof they gave him xx*li*."

Some further notes with regard to the Egebaston family will be found in W. F. Carter's "Notes and additions to Dugdale's account

of Birmingham and Aston," but it will be sufficient to state here that the most important member of the family seems to have been Sir Richard de Egebaston (probably son of the above-mentioned Henry), who resided at Swinford in Leicestershire, and flourished in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III. He was several times member of parliament for the county, and once for the borough of Leicester, and was, says Dugdale, "intrusted with sundry great employments." He fought for Edward II at the battle of Boroughbridge, and his arms are therefore entered on the Boroughbridge Roll.

According to Dugdale this Richard was father of another Richard, who left a daughter and heiress, Isabel, the wife of Thomas Middlemore.

The arms borne by the Edgbastons and quartered by the Middlemores in right of their descent from Isabella Edgbaston are, Per pale indented or and azure.

THE HAWKESLOW FAMILY.

(See pages 168 et seq. ante.)

Doomsday Book in its account of the great royal manor of Bromsgrove, of which Nortune, now King's Norton, was a berewick, states that the manor contained a wood seven miles long and four broad, as well as four eyries of hawks. It may be that it was one of these eyries which gave origin to Hawkeslow, now Hawkesley, the name of a farm in King's Norton parish, which occupies some rising ground on the north side of the Lickey Hills, from which it is distant about a mile, being half a mile east of Longbridge on the Birmingham and Bristol road.

The present house is a building of no interest and comparatively modern, but it is surrounded by a large moat still filled with water, and flanked by vestiges of earthworks extending over a considerable area. From this place the family of Hawkeslowe evidently took their name. They, although holding but a small sub-manor within the great royal manor of Bromsgrove, were a family of considerable importance, and furnished a knight of the shire in several of the parliaments of Edward II and Edward III, and supplied at least three deputy sheriffs in the fourteenth century, when the Shrievalty was hereditary in the family of Beauchamp. The earliest particulars we have of the Hawkeslow family date back to the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Simon de Hauckel, of Inkbarewe, was assessed at 2s. 6d. ann. in a Worcestershire subsidy roll of about 1280.

I. *Richard de Haukeslowe* of the manor of Bromsgrove and Norton, was assessed at 5s. 4d. in the same subsidy roll. The last-named is doubtless the

Richard de Hamtuslowe (*sic* probably for Hawkeslowe), who witnessed an undated grant of land in Frankley,¹ in the time of Edmund de Lutlynton, *i.e.* Littleton, who died before 1306 [Lyttelton Charters, No. 58], and also may perhaps be identified with Richard de Haukeslow, juror in an inquest concerning Dodderhill,² 1312 [Nash, Worc. I. 340].

Presumably father of

William de Hawkeslowe, of whom next, II.

and perhaps of

Hugh de Hawkeslowe, M.P. for Worcestershire, 15 Edward II [1321], [Nash, Worc. Introd. 26]. We have also mention of a Haukelegh, lord of Yedefen Loges, *i.e.* Edwin Loach, in 20 and 28 Edward III [Worc. Hist. Soc. I. 516 and Nash, Worc. II, 484]. In 7 Henry VII an inquisition names lands in Yedefen formerly held by Hugh Haukelegh [Worc. Hist. Soc. I, 516], and of a fourth of a knight's fee in Teddesden [Nash, Worc. App. lxxx.]. The Court Rolls of Weoley, temp. Henry IV, mention a Hugh Hawkeslowe.

Walter de Hawkeslow (deputy) sheriff of Worcestershire, 1 Edward III [Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III, p. 3].

Philip de Hawkeston (*sic*) (deputy) sheriff of Worcestershire 3 Edward III [Nash, Worc. Introd. 16].

Richard de Haukeslowe, M.P. for Worcestershire in 20 Edward II [1326] and in 1, 2, 5, 6 and 17 Edward III. Presumably the following items relate to him. Appointed Chirographer of the King's Bench, 1 Edward III [1327] [Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III, p. 3], re-granted [Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III, p. 1] to him for life in the following year. In the same year [Rot. Claus. 2 Edw. III] John, son of Thomas atte Orchard, acknowledged that he owed Richard de Haukeslowe £100, and charged his land in Worcestershire with payment thereof.

¹ Frankley is a village near Hawkesley.

As Deputy Sheriff of Worcestershire [Nash, Worc. Introd. 16] received custody of Hanley Castle, 3 Edward III [1329] [Nash, Introd. 16].

In 9 Edward II, had grant from Ralph Stretel of Astwood, of manor of Horseley, which, with lands in Wolverley, he regranted to Wolston, Prior of Worcester. He also granted to the same Wolston, premises in Cleeve Prior [Nash, Worc. II. 470, I. 235].

Richard de Hawkeslowe, in Subsidy Roll 1 Edward III [1327], was assessed at Doddenham in 3s.

II. *William de Hawkeslowe* assessed 1 Edward III [1327] at King's Norton in 18d., the same amount as paid by his neighbour, John de Colmore. He probably came to a violent end, for in 18 Edward III [1344] Richard, son of William de Hawkeslowe, sued John Not of King's Norton for the death of his father [Rot. Cur. Reg. No. 68, Pasch. 18 Edw. III, m. 4].

He was succeeded by, presumably, his son,

III. *Richard de Haukeslowe*, whom it is not always easy to distinguish in records from his presumed kinsman of the same name, the knight of the shire and chirographer.

Probably he is the Richard who attested No. 131, No. 139, No. 165 of the Lyttelton Charters. Of No. 139, 23 Edward III [1350] he is the second witness, and *John de Middlemore* is the third.

In 2 Edward III [1328], Richard de Haukeslow and Nichola his wife, paid 6s. 8d. for licence to agree respecting premises in Dormeston. From the plea rolls [Mich. 7 Henry IV, m. 140 d], we learn that he and his wife had lands in Dormeston and Intebergh [Inkborough] by grant of Robert Okleye.

They had issue :

- i. *Richard Haukeslow*, who died *s.p.*
- ii. *William Haukeslow*, who died *s.p.* The deeds of the Yardley charities state that William, son of Richard and Nichola of King's Norton, was dead in 1379, leaving a widow *Margery*, and a successor *John de Hawkeslowe* of King's Norton. Margery presumably re-married Henry de Hay of Coventry; both living in 1402-3. Henry de Hay founded a chantry in St. Michael's Church, Coventry.
- iii. *John de Hawkeslowe*, of whom next.

IV. *John Hawkeslowe* of King's Norton, who was succeeded by his son,

V. *Geoffrey Hawkeslowe*, who was succeeded by his son,

VI. *Thomas Hawkeslowe*, who in 7 Henry IV [1405] sued William, son of John Russell, knight, for the lands in Dormeston and Inkborough.

He was at some uncertain date regarder of the forest of Feckenham, when John Wybbe, perhaps his father-in-law, was verderer [Nash, Worc. I. 440]. Between 1410 and 1413 he was with William Wybbe, joint patron of Hanbury [Nash, I. 555]. In 1423, as Thomas Haukslowe of King's Norton, gentleman, he was with Thomas Wybbe of King's Norton, esquire, and Thomas Ruding of King's Norton, gentleman, sued in a plea of debt by John Aston and Henry Skinner of Alseter [De Banco rolls, Pasch. 1 Hen. VI, m. 649]. In 1432-3, he released all right to a meadow called Spert in Bredecote [Nash, Worc. I. 120]. He married *Sibell*, daughter, and at last co-heir, of *John Wybbe*. They had issue:

Anne, daughter and sole heiress who married *Nicholas Middlemore*, younger son of Thomas Middlemore and Isabel Edgbaston: from them descended the Middlemores of Hawkesley.

Contemporary with, and very probably related to these Hawkeslowes were:

Robert Haukeslowe, who became a secular archdeacon in the diocese of Worcester in 1419 [Worc. Sed. Vac. 392].

Richard Haukeslowe, rector of Spernor in 1434 on the presentment of the Abbess of Cokhull [Worc. Sed. Vac. 441].

Matildis Hawkyslow, tenant in Evesham after 1418 [Chron. Evesham (Rolls Series), p. 307].

Nicholas Hawkeslowe, [De Banco rolls, 11 Hen. VIII], who married *Agnes*, daughter and heir of Alice Ippwell; seized, *jure uxoris*, of lands in Winchcombe and Sudeley, *temp.* Henry V. They had issue:

John Haukeslowe, who had issue:

Thomas Haukeslow, died *s.p.*

John Haukeslow, died *s.p.*

Joan.

Elen, married *William Palmer*.

A notable man of the name was :

William Hawkeslowe, Bluemantle Pursuivant of arms, *temp.* Henry VI, and Clarenceux King of Arms, *temp.* Edward IV, who was drowned in the Spanish seas in 1476, and, 7 May, was buried at St. Mary, Somerset (*sic*) [Geneal. IV, 127]. Several of his grants of arms are still extant.

The arms ascribed to *Wybbe* and quartered by Andrews of Hanbury in the 1569 Visitation of Worcestershire are : Gules, a heart between three cinquefoils or.

The arms of *Hawkeslow* as recorded in the Vincent MSS., and subsequently allowed to the Middlemores by the Heralds as a quartering are, Sable, a falcon argent with bells between three cinquefoils or. This coat bears a remarkable similarity to that of *Wybbe*, and possibly is based upon it ; if so, it must have been assumed by Thomas Hawkeslowe on his marriage with the *Wybbe* heiress. However, from their rank in their county, the Hawkeslowes were doubtless armigerous at an early date. Possibly the more ancient arms are preserved in the seal of William Hawkeslowe, Clarenceux, which gives, Gyronny of ten within a border ermine, and for crest, a lion passant guardant.



THE ARDERN FAMILY.

(See page 25 *ante.*)

The important Warwickshire family of Ardern or Arden, of Park Hall, whose then representative Robert Ardern, married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters of Isabel Egebaston by her second husband Richard Clodeshale, took their name from the northern district of Warwickshire, wherein most of their estates lay. They descended in the male line from Turchil, called "of Warwick" in Domesday Book, and "of Earden," *i.e.* Arden, in the Conqueror's confirmation of his grant to the Abbey of Abingdon, while Turchil himself was the son

of Alwin, who had been Sheriff of Warwickshire in the Confessor's days.

From Turchil descended in the male line the Ardens of Ratley, the Ardens of Rodbourne, the Ardens of Drayton in Oxfordshire, and probably the Ardens, lords of Hampton in Arden. It may be also that he was the ancestor of the Ardens of Harden in Cheshire, and of Elford in Staffordshire, while Drummond in his "Noble Families," claims him as ancestor of the Comptons of Compton Winyates. The early pedigree of the Ardens requires careful revision, but it seems clear that Robert Arden, who married Elizabeth Clodeshale, was fourth in descent from Thomas Arden of Hanwell, *temp.* Edward I, on whom Thomas Arden, of Ratley, settled the manor of Pedmore, and other estates. Robert was succeeded by his son Walter Arden, who married Elinor, daughter of John Hampden of Hampden, Bucks. Walter had several sons, the third being Thomas, who is supposed by some writers, though the evidence is far from conclusive, to have been the father of Robert Arden of Wilnecote, whose daughter Mary married John Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon, and became mother of William Shakespeare.

THE MIDDLEMORES AND STEPNEY.

Stepney, as we have seen (pp. 147 to 156 *ante*), was long associated with one branch of the Middlemore family, and the Registrar General's records show that persons of the name were living here within recent years, if indeed the name be yet extinct in the district. Stepney has, however, a still earlier and melancholy connection with the name. The Carthusian monk, Blessed Humphrey Middlemore (*see* p. 42 *ante*), the proctor of the Charterhouse in 1543, had with Prior Houghton, been sent to the Tower for refusing the oath of succession, though they were released after a month's imprisonment. But in the following year, 1535, Houghton and two other Carthusian priors on 4 May suffered at Tyburn. Three weeks later Middlemore, with two brother monks, Exmew and Newdigate, were at Stepney and were overheard saying that they could not consent to be obedient to the King, to take and repute him to be supreme head of the Church of England. In consequence of this the Blessed Humphrey Middlemore and his companions, Exmew and Newdigate were, less than a month after, 19 June, executed at Tyburn.

It is worth noting that Thomas Cromwell, the *malleus monachorum*, lived at Stepney in Sir Henry Collet's house, while the rector of Stepney was Cromwell's instrument, the notorious Richard Layton,

who was so largely employed in the destruction of the monasteries. Little wonder is it that Middlemore's visit to Stepney proved fatal to him. Perhaps this early association of the Blessed Humphrey Middlemore, and the later association of his kinsmen with the place may not be unconnected.

In the succeeding reign we find that Edward Underhill, the "Hot Gospeller" (p. 173 *ante*), was living at Limehouse in Stepney parish. He actively distinguished himself here, and "aprehendide the vycker of Stepney," Henry More, a deposed abbot, and carried him to Archbishop Cranmer at Croydon. Cranmer was "too full of lenite," and evidently thought little of the complaint, which ill pleased the "Hot Gospeller," who, as he himself tells us, argued with the Archbishop, "Me Lorde (sayde I) methynkes you are to jentylle unto so stowte a papiste."

DESCENT FROM KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

Through the alliance with Gatacre, the Middlemores of Hawkesley and Birmingham are descended from King Alfred the Great; the steps of the descent are as below :

1. ALFRED THE GREAT, d. 900, m. Elswith, dau. of Earl Ethelred.
2. EDWARD THE ELDER, d. 925, m. Elfleda, dau. of Earl Ethelhelm.
3. EDGINA, m. Charles IV (the Simple) of France.
4. LEWIS IV of France, d. 954, m. Gerberga, dau. of Henry Auceps, Emperor of the West.
5. CHARLES, Duke of Nether Lorrain and Brabant, d. 992, m. Bona, Countess of Ardenne.
6. GERBERGA, Duchess of Brabant, m. Lambert I, Count of Louvain.
7. LAMBERT II, Duke of Brabant, d. 1054, m. Oda, dau. of Gothelo, Duke of Lorrain.
8. HENRY II, Duke of Brabant, d. 1068, m. Adela, dau. of Otto, Count of Orlamunda.
9. GODFREY I, Duke of Brabant, d. 1140, m. Ida, dau. of Albert, Count of Namur.
10. ADELICIA (widow of King Henry I), m. William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, d. 1176.
11. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, 2nd Earl of Arundel, d. 1196, m. Maud, dau. and h. of James de St. Hilary, and widow of Roger, Earl of Hertford.
12. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, 3rd Earl of Arundel, d. 1221, m. Mabel, sister and coh. of Ranulf, Earl of Chester.
13. CECILIA, m. Roger de Montalt, who died 1260.

14. LEUCHA, dau. and coh., m. Philip de Orreby, s. of Sir Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester.
15. AGNES, d. and h., m. Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, justice of Chester.
16. SIR PETER DE ARDERNE, d. 1265, m. Margery.
17. SIR JOHN DE ARDERNE, d. 1308, m. Margaret verch Griffith ap Madog.
18. AGNES, m. Sir John de Wetenhale, Cheshire, living 1318.
19. MARGERY, m. Sir Adam de Bostock.
20. SIR ADAM BOSTOCK, m. Jenet, dau. of Sir Henry Bradshaw.
21. SIR RALPH BOSTOCK, m. Isabel, dau. and h. of William Lawton.
22. SIR ADAM BOSTOCK, killed at Blackheath 1459, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton.
23. ELIZABETH, m. John Gatacre of Gatacre.
24. ROBERT GATACRE, of Gatacre, m. Joan, dau. of John Hoord, of Hoord's Park, Bridgnorth.
25. MARGERY, m. William Middlemore of Hawkeslowe, who d. 1549.
A quo the Middlemores of Hawkesley and Birmingham.

PEDIGREES ENTERED AT HERALDS' COLLEGE.

- Middlemore of Edgbaston. 1563.
Visit. Leic. and Warw. H. 12, fo. 46.
- Middlemore of Edgbaston. 1619.
Visit. Warw., 1619. C. 7, fo. 87.
- Middlemore of Hawkesley. 1634.
Visit. Worc., 1634. C. 30, fo. 65.
- Middlemore of Haselwell. 1634.
Visit. Worc., 1634. C. 30, fo. 93.
- Middlemore of Northamptonshire. 1682.
Visit. Northants, 1682. K. 1, fo. 197.
- Middlemore of Enfield. 1634.
Visit. Lincoln, 1634. C. 23, fo. 56.
- Middlemore of Birmingham. 1889.
Surrey, I., fos. 230-1-2.
- Middlemore of Hawkesley and Birmingham. 1892.
C. 7, fo. 87.

In addition to the above, which are official documents, there is, in Vincent's collection, a pedigree of the Middlemores of Edgbaston, Haselwell, and Hawkesley, showing their connection with each other. This, being a private collection, is placed amongst the unofficial documents preserved in the Library at Heralds' College. The compiler

was Augustine Vincent, who was Windsor Herald, 1624 to 1626, and came of a family connected with Great Sheeepy, where a branch of the Middlemores was settled. The reference to this pedigree is, Vincent X, p. 169.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

The variation in the arms of Middlemore adopted by the Enfield and Lusby line, and that appearing for John Middlemore in Henry the Seventh's chapel, have been dealt with. Another appears on the seal used by Eleanor Middlemore, on the lease and release, dated 6 and 7 July, 1710, by which she parted with the manor of Haselwell to George Birch of Harborne. This seal bears a chevron, in chief two moorcocks, all within a bordure. Burke's "General Armory" also gives the following as existing, impaled with Throckmorton, in a glass window of Chastleton Manor House, Oxfordshire: Per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two peacocks of the last.

According to the Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634, the Middlemores of Enfield used for their arms a chevron between three moorcocks, as shown engraved in the key pedigree on p. 242 *ante*. This variation is clearly unauthorized, and it is well to note that the heraldic seal of Sampson Parkyns attached to the signature of his widow, Alice Parkyns, on the deed made in 1716, consequent on their marriage settlement, shows Parkyns displaying Middlemore, per chevron and in chief two moorcocks, upon an escutcheon of pretence. The seal used in the same deed by Anne Cooper, the relict of Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, shows the Middlemore crest, a moorcock amongst reedy grass.

All these variant forms appear to be destitute of any authority.

On the last occasion of registering the pedigree of the Birmingham Middlemores, the arms, with the quarterings of Edgbaston and Hawkesley were certified by Sir Albert Woods, Garter principal King of Arms, as belonging to Mr. Thomas Middlemore of Hawkesley.

The arms are quarterly: (1 and 4), Per chevron argent and sable, in chief two moorcocks of the last, wattled and combed gules, MIDDLEMORE; (2) Per pale indented, or and azure, EDGBASTON; (3) Sable, a hawk argent belled between three cinquefoils or, HAWKESLOW. Crest: A moorcock sable amongst reedy grass, wattled and combed gules.

The certificate is as follows:

"The within Armorial Bearings appertain to Thomas Middlemore of Hawkesley in the County of Worcester (now residing at Sutton

Coldfield), 7th in descent from William Middlemore of Hawkslowe, by Susan his wife, daughter of George Middlemore of Haselwell, 8th in descent from John Middlemore of Hawkslowe, by Bridget his wife, daughter of Thomas Betham of Rowington, 10th in descent from John Middlemore of Hawkslowe, by his wife, Amphilis Goodwin, 11th in descent from William Middlemore, by his wife, Margery Gatacre of Gatacre, 12th in descent from Thomas Middlemore of Hawkslowe, by Eleana, daughter of Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton, 14th in descent from Nicholas Middlemore, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hawkslowe of Hawkslowe, 15th in descent from Thomas Middlemore, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Edgbaston of Edgbaston, 17th in descent from John Middlemore of Studley and Solihull, in the time of Edward III.

"ALBERT W. WOODS.

"GARTER."

Motto. The Middlemores of the Clothworkers' Company used the motto "Medio tutissimus ibis." This appears with arms and crest on the silver plate given to the Clothworkers' Company by Samuel Middlemore.

The same motto was used by the late Col. R. F. Middlemore. A variant form sometimes used is "Medius tutissimus."

The motto "Mon desire loyalt  " now used by Mr. Thomas Middlemore of Hawkesley is ascribed to the Middlemores of Edgbaston in a Bodleian manuscript: Bridges MSS., xl, p. 15.

The Visitation of Worcester, 1682-3, states that "John Wilmot, of Hartlebury, married . . . daughter of Middlemore: she remarried . . . Avenant. Their son died c. 1678,   t. 70."

FAMILY PORTRAITS.

The late Colonel R. F. Middlemore (36), of Thorngrove, was possessed of a number of ancient family portraits. These, after his death, came to Mr. Thomas Middlemore, of Melsetter, where they now are. Unfortunately it is not possible to identify all of them. They included, according to the list kept by Colonel Middlemore, the following members of the family:

Mr. Middlemore, of Hawkesley, 1640.

Mrs. Middlemore, his wife.

Mr. Richard Middlemore, of Hazelwell [*sic*], counsellor at law, 1684.

Mr. John Francis Richard Middlemore, of the Inner Temple.
Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A Miss Middlemore. Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Lady Fauconberg, granddaughter of Thomas [*sic*] Middlemore,
of Edgbaston.

Miss Brydges, wife of Richard Middlemore, of Hazelwell [*sic*].

A Miss Middlemore, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

John Middlemore, by Highmore.

W. R. Middlemore, 1760.

Others were referred to by Colonel Middlemore as being paintings of Brownlow, Sherard, Gage, Brydges, Wynne, and Middlemore.

It will be evident there are errors in Colonel Middlemore's list. No other Middlemore portraits besides the above, and modern ones of the Birmingham Middlemores, are known to be extant.

Some of these portraits are probably referred to in the will of William Brydges, serjeant at law, in 1734, from which the following is an extract:

"I give to my son and daughter Gregory the use of my own picture and the pictures of my grandfather, father and mother Brydges, and the pictures of my brothers Francis Brydges and Kemp Brydges, and of his grace the late Duke of Shrewsbury, and tis my desire that my son and daughter Gregory will leave these pictures to the heir of their family. Item I give to my daughter Wynne the pictures of her sisters Gregory and Mary with her own in one piece, the pictures of her grandfather and grandmother Noel, of her aunt Romney, and the picture of the lord Chancellor Harcourt. Item I give to my daughter Middle[more] her own picture and the pictures of her uncle and aunt Blachford, of the Dutchess of Shrewsbury, of the Milkmaid, and of the Magdalen that hung in her Mother's Closett in Boswell Court."

And also in the will of Mrs. Middlemore, of Orston, as follows:

"I give and bequeath unto Robert Middlemore, the son of Lieutenant-General George Middlemore, the portrait of my late dear husband [William Richard Middlemore], and that of his grandfather, William Richard Middlemore, and also the portrait of his great uncle, painted by Highmore. I also give to the said Robert Middlemore all other pictures upon which shall be found a paper in my own handwriting and signed 'Susanna Middlemore.'"

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 17. Delete Edward, Misc. II, p. 206, from side note.

Page 30. The will of Richard Middlemore, 1502, was also recorded in the records of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Page 44. In line 9 from foot, *for* (46) *read* (48).

Page 48. The arms of Egerton are thus blazoned, Argent, a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable.

Pages 60 and 68. 1 December, 1651. Claimants on estate of Robert Middlemore of Edgbaston.

31 December, 1651. Robert Middlemore senior, his uncle, claimed allowance of an annuity of £20, charged on Edgbaston manor, which was sequestered for the recusancy of his nephew. He was ordered to prove his annuity.

Page 78. In line 4 from foot *for* centre *read* south.

Page 89. Henry Middlemore had licence in 1636 to travel abroad "so that he did not go to Rome," a limitation which it may well be was considered requisite on account of the well-known proclivities of his family. [S. P. Dom. 1636, vol. 325.]

Page 89. Henry Middlemore matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 2 December, 1631, aged seventeen, as son of Samuel Middlemore of St. Clement's, London, gent.

Page 107. In line 7 from foot, *for* (51) *read* (53).

Page 106. iv. *Elizabeth* who married *Roger Walker*, is probably the Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Middlemore of King's Norton, who was baptized at St. John's in Bedwardine, Worcester, 31 May, 1618.

George Middlemore and Frances Middlemore, daughter of Robert Stanford, had livery of lands in Bedwardine, co. Worcester. Privy Seals, 7 Charles I.

Page 113. Daniel Middlemore, son of Robert Middlemore, of Haselwell, gent., matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 7 April, 1666, aged seventeen.

Page 128. Richard Middlemore had chambers in Hare Court, Temple, "in the staircase next Fleet Street on the west side of Hare Court," which were burnt down in the "dreadful fire" which happened there in 1679, and in the following year he was permitted to make an exchange with another barrister.

He was called to the bar 31 May, 1685, and afterwards appointed Reader in Clement's Inn, and there is record that in 1703 he failed to perform the exercise of Reader, and was fined £5 for the omission.

Page 134. J. F. R. Middlemore is presumably the John Middle-

more, of Lincolnshire, who contributed to the fund for resisting the Pretender.

Page 139. The Rev Richard Wolseley, who married Mary Middlemore, was the eldest son of Clement Wolseley, of Wolseley Bridge, and grandson of Sir Richard Wolseley, of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow, baronet, so created in 1744. On the death of his cousin the third baronet, in 1819, he became Sir Richard Wolseley, fourth baronet. Mary Middlemore was his second wife, and predeceased him. He died *s.p.*, 1852, in his ninety-second year, leaving a third wife his widow, who survived till 1880. The distinguished general, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., is a nephew of this Sir Richard Wolseley. These Wolseleys are cadets of the family still settled at Wolseley in Staffordshire.

Page 152. 38. George Middlemore is probably the George Middlemore of Whittington, whose administration is recorded under date 1 November, 1669, in the Lichfield Peculiars, 1510-1858.

Page 162. Gregory.—The founder of this Nottingham family was Winifred Middlemore's grandfather, William Gregory, an alderman of Nottingham, who "began from the lowest beginning," and purchased the manor of Lenton in 1630. He was descended from a yeoman family settled at Broughton Sulney in Nottinghamshire. George Gregory, Winifred's brother, seems to have claimed a descent from the gentle family of Gregory of High Hurst in Lancashire, though this was not admitted by Dugdale, who, in 1662, granted him a totally different coat "in relation to his descent from the ancient family of Kyme," but, though Thoroton says that he afterwards obtained sufficient proof of his descent from the Gregorys of High Hurst, this family continued to use the arms granted by Dugdale, viz., Gules on a chevron between ten crosses crosslet or, three crosses crosslet of the field. The family became extinct on the death of George Gregory of Harlaxton Manor in 1860, when the family estates at Lenton and Harlaxton passed to their cousins the Sherwins.

Page 186. John Middlemore was buried at St. Michael's, Worcester, 21 October, 1643, as John Middlemore, esquier.

Page 188. Line 10 from foot. The date 13 June, 1643, is probably an error for 13 January, 1643-4.

Page 197. Line 18. Richard Savage was presumably son of John Savage, of Birmingham, saddler, who in his will, dated 17 September, 1720, and proved 11 February, 1720-1, names his wife Ann, and sons John, Charles, *Richard*, Edward and Christopher. It will be remembered that George Middlemore's mother, Susanna, married for her second husband, John Savage. It is likely therefore, that in some way, Richard Savage was related to the Middlemores.

Page 199. As further associating this Franciscan Father Lewis Middlemore, with Birmingham, it may be noted that St. Peter's, Birmingham, was a Franciscan mission.

Page 204. Sarah Middlemore and Joseph Tabberner were married 1783, by licence.

Page 205. On a brass plate under a stained glass window in the south aisle of King's Norton church, is the following:

"This window was dedicated by Ann and Martha Middlemore of Lower Hawkesley, in this parish, towards the restoration of this Church, A.D. 1872."

Page 221. The rate books of Stratford-on-Avon show the name of "Middlemore," doubtless John Middlemore, as associated with the firm of Eaves and Co., in High Street Ward, who carried on business as saddlers' ironmongers. His name occurs first in 1777, and appears as "Mr. Middlemore" in Wood Street Ward in 1789. In 1791 the premises he occupied are entered as "void, late Middlemore," which doubtless indicates the period at which he left Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. William Eaves, of the firm of Eaves & Co., who came from Sutton Coldfield in 1748, was mayor of Stratford-on-Avon in 1770 and 1778, and a justice of the peace. He died 5 April, 1796, aged seventy-two.

Page 240. In line 3 from foot for 1517 read 1599.

Letter from Henry Middlemore to Lord Burghley, 1582, Nov. 16. Craves Burghley's resolution with regard to purchase by him of some part of Mr. Abington's lands. Would have waited on his lordship himself but his lameness will not suffer him. His grief, which hitherto was in his hip, is now fallen with greater extremity of rage into his foot, and he lives in great torment of pain, but in greater fear of the gout. Enfield, 16 November, 1582.—*Marquis of Salisbury's MSS. Part II.*, p. 532. *Hist. MSS. Report.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

It does not seem possible at present with any degree of certainty to assign to the persons named in the following parish register extracts, and other records, their appropriate positions in the pedigrees.

PARISH REGISTERS.

St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Walter Middlemore and Ellin Banckes, mar.	30 August, 1607.
Nicholas, fil. Walter Middlemore, baptized	30 June, 1608.
Henri, ,, ,, ,,	6 January, 1610-11.

John fil. Walter Middlemore, baptized 30 November, 1612.
 Ann " " " 10 February, 1616-17.
 Elizabeth " " " 22 April, 1622.
 Thomas " " " 27 July, 1625.
 Elinor Middlemore, buried 19 September, 1625.
 Robert Middlemore and Ann Smyth, married 19 June, 1670.
 Joseph, son of William Middlemore, baptized 5 December, 1732.
 Joseph, son of William Middlemore, buried
 9 [? 12] December, 1733.

Walsall.

Mary Middlemore, fil. Joseph and Mary, baptized 26 September,
 1792.
 John Middlemore, son of Mary, base child, baptized 26 Decem-
 ber, 1793.
 Sarah, daughter of Robert Middlemore, buried 12 October, 1785.
 Joseph Middlemore, son of Sarah, buried 16 March, 1788.
 Mary Middlemore, buried 15 April, 1792.
 Ann Middlemore, buried 2 April, 1792.

Halesowen.

John Middlemore of Warley, Salop, buried 11 September, 1723.

Dudley.

John Middlemore of this parish, bachelor, and Mary Blew of the
 same, spinster, married by banns 15 December, 1789.
 [Both signed by marks, as did the witness, John Butler.]

Sedgley.

Mary, daughter of John and Mary Middlemore of Coseley, iron-
 founder, baptized 29 May, 1796.

Burton-super-Montem, Gloucestershire, 1568-1805.

George, son of Mr. Middlemore, baptized 13 March, 1713.

Hartlebury.

George Middlemore, from Kidderminster 27 August, 1761.
 John Middlemore, buried 23 September, 1776.
 Joan Middlemore, widow, buried 15 March, 1779.

Darlaston, Staffordshire, 1539-1734.

John Gyles and Ellenor Middlemore, married 19 May, 1678.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Baptized 25 August, 1617, Robert fillius Mr. Middlemore, borne
 in the Church house. [See also below, Stratford-on-Avon
 Corporation Records.]

St. Martin's, Worcester.

1658, November 10, Mr. Thomas Midlemore of King's Norton,
and Mrs. Ane Bishop of the parish of Bayton, both in co.
Worcester, married.

St. Helen's, Worcester.

1610, August 12, William Middlemore and Jane Denson.
[The name Denson occurs in the will of Samuel Middle-
more (14), of the Clothworkers' Company, p. 89 *ante*.]

Old Swinford.

William Middlemore and Mary Barber, married
25 February, 1716.

Bromsgrove.

Robert, son of George Middlemore, gentleman, buried
5 September, 1698.

Ribbesford.

John Middlemore, a stranger, buried 22 January, 1630.

Dodderhill, near Bromsgrove.

Matthew Hollbace [Holbeche], of King's Norton, and Mary
Middlemore, of King's Norton, married by licence
11 February, 1703.

Penkridge, Staffordshire.

Egerton Wise, gent., was slayne in duel by Mr. Middlemore at
a Penckriche fayer Sept. 22, and buried
23 September, 1658.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Register, Birmingham.

Names of those admitted to the Confraternity of St. Francis;
1659, p. 147,
Maria Middelmoore, Yeardley, com. Vig., 29 Sept.
1674, p. 151,
Elizabetha Middelmoore in Yardly, com. Vig., 24 Feb.

Benefactors of the Church.

Mr. [<i>sic</i>] Henneretta Maria Rooper	£10	0	0
Mrs. Anne Middelmore	0	10	0
Mr. Bridget Middelmore	0	10	0
Mr. John Middelmoore	2	0	0
Mrs. Mary Middelmore	0	2	6
Mrs. Ursula Middelmore	0	3	0

STRATFORD-ON-AVON CORPORATION RECORDS.

William Perrie summoned to answer John Middlemore for balance of purchase money for a gelding, 41 Elizabeth [1598-99], *Misc. doc. VI.* 106.

Note of summons for jury: John Middlemore *v.* William Perry. *Misc. doc. VI.* 78.

INNER TEMPLE ADMISSIONS.

1588, November, Robert Middlemore, King's Norton, son of George Middleton (*sic*).

SUBSIDY ROLLS: STAFFORDSHIRE.

West Bromwiche, No. $\frac{178}{284}$, 7 James I.

Robert Middlemore in bonis, viij^{li}—vj^s viij^d.

Whittington, No. $\frac{279}{362}$, 3 Charles I.

George Middlemore, Gent., in terris, xl^s—viij^s.

[This last is probably George Middlemore (20), of Haselwell.]

OXFORD UNIVERSITY REGISTERS.

Richard Myddilmore, supplicated for B.A., 11 May, 1508, admitted 8 February, 1508-9, determined in Lent.

Richard Mydelmore or Myddlemore, supplicated for B.C.L. June, 1539, admitted 4 July.

Robert Middlemore, supplicated for B.A., 8 April, 1559, admitted 17 April, determined 1560; supplicated for M.A., June 1562, licensed 10 July, incepted 13 July; supplicated for B. Med., and leave to practise, April 1565.

Robert Midlemore, Clerk of the Market, 11 October, 1563.

In list of Students, in vol. ii. part ii. p. 11.

Robert Middlemore, Christchurch.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

Bills and Answers before 1714, No. 422.

Threale *v.* Middlemore.

Further answer of Thomas Middlemore *alias* Abbot, dated 5 June, 1663, says that the money claimed by the plaintiff belonged to the Right Hon. Dame Philipp Morley and Monteagle, widow, deceased, and was lent to the plaintiff's late husband, John Threale; that his true name is Thomas Middlemore, that he was servant to said Lady Morley, and was called Abbott at the time of lending the money, because in the late evil times, he did not think it safe to have it known to whom the money did belong.

Eure v. Middlemore.

Bill of William Lord Eure of Malton, Yorks. John Middlemore, a trustee with many others of Yorkshire estates. Dated 4 May, 1630.

Bills and Answers: Chas. I, M. 73, No. 32.

Middlemore v. Wyrley.

Bill of Complaint of Robert Middlemore of Fryer Park, West Bromwich, co. Stafford, dated 29 May, 1606. Relates to dispute about Barr farm, Barr, lately purchased from Humphrey Wyrley, of Hampsteade.

WILLS.

The only Middlemore will not referred to, or made use of, in the foregoing pages is that of

George Middlemore, of Kidderminster, gardner, dated 6 February, and proved at Worcester 13 April, 1762, by Elizabeth, the relict. Inventory valued at £13 3s. 2d. Mentions his messuages in Kidderminster and names his wife Elizabeth, his brother John Middlemore and his nephew John Middlemore; also wife's nephews, George Simmonds, Benjamin Symonds and Hannah his wife: Witnesses, Benjamin Dickins, Jonathan Cotton.

On 21 January, 1777, admon. of *John Middlemore* late of Kinver, co. Stafford was granted to Alice Middlemore his widow.

Cf. extracts from parish registers of Hartlebury.

Will of Roger Fowke, of West Bromwich, gentleman, dated 6 October, 1658, proved in London, mentions: to my cousin Mrs. Ursula Middlemore, of London, £5.

ANCIENT DEEDS.

C. 2972. Grant by John, son of William Middelmores of Bykenhull, to Thomas le Hore of Elmedone, of a plot of land in Solihull by Blaksladelone, adjoining land called Heryingiscroft. Monday after the Invention of the Holy Cross, 41 Edward III, 1368. *Seal of Arms*. [This seal contains three coats of arms surrounded by a legend. It is clearly not the seal of John Middelmores. It may be well to note that Richard Middlemore (10), of Edgbaston, possessed lands in Bicknell and Solihull.]

A. 4645. Grant by Richard le Cok to Robert de Folewode, vicar of Toneworth, Henry de Middelmores and Simon de Folewode, of all his lands and tenements in Toneworth and Aspeleye, together with rents for lands and tenements held by the tenants named in Aspeleye,

Toneworth and Olenhale, and the reversion of certain tenements. Monday Vigil of the Epiphany, 2 . . [22 or 28] Edward III, [1348 or 1354]. Fragment of seal of arms.

See page 17 *ante*.

ASSIZE ROLLS.

Assize Roll; No. 1034.

Worcester, 16 Richard II, [1392].

The jury say that, on Thursday before Michaelmas, 16 Richard II, Thomas Mildmore feloniously took at Selley, cattle of William Stowe, value 16s.

Assize Roll; No. 978.

Warwick, 4 Henry VI [1425].

Amongst list of jurors: John Middlemore of Solyhull.

Assize Roll; No. 978.

Henry VI [1425].

John Middlemore of Solihull one of the jurymen.

CLOSE ROLLS.

Close Roll; 4 Edward III, m. 33^d.

6 May, 1336. *John de Middelmor* attests a release by John, son of John de Oldeswell, to lands in Oldeswell and Rosteley in favour of the Canons of St. Mary's, Stodleigh.

STATE PAPERS.

State Papers, Domestic, 22 Henry VIII [1530-31].

Amongst those owing "arrears" to Cardinal Wolsey for faculties "expedited," occurs James Middlemore.

In 1523, Thomas Middlemore was a collector of the Subsidy for the county of Worcester.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

From the inquisition taken on the death of Sir Edmund Rede, Knight, 14 August, 4 Henry VII [1489], we learn that on 20 March, 16 Edward IV [1476], he conveyed the manor of Borstall, Bucks to trustees for the use of his will, of whom one was Edward Medylmore, described as deceased at the date of this inquisition.

PATENT ROLLS.

M. 21, Part I., 7 Edward IV [1467].

Pardon of outlawry to Richard Brommeley of Byrmyngham, yeoman, who had been sued (with John Hare, late of Edgbaston, wright, and John Middlemore, late of King's Norton, gentleman) by Thomas Littleton for trespass.

PRIVY SEALS.

33 Henry VIII. [1541].

Lease of the Rectory of King's Norton, Worcestershire, recites an indenture between William Wenlock, late prior of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Worcester, and George Middlemore, of King's Norton, and his wife.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Warrant to stop process against recusants, 2 June, 1685. In the Schedule is named under Sussex, Sir John Gage, Bart., with others of that county, including Thomas Middlemore, of Worth, and his wife. (Report 14, page 275.)

1596. Letter from the Bishop of Worcester giving names of recusants in Worcestershire: names—John Middlemore and Jane, wife of John Middlemore, "besides persons of the meaner sort." (Part 6, pages 266, 267.)

Recusants remaining at liberty:

John Middlemore, of Hawkeslowe. (Part 4, page 272), (Part 3, pages 320-323), (Part 2, page 532.)

RECUSANT ROLLS.

Warwickshire; 3 James I, No. 14.

John Middlemore, late of Ravesend, £140 for recusancy.

Warwickshire; 4 James I, No. 15.

John Middlemore, late of Barkseswall, co. Warwick, gentleman, £40 for recusancy.

Warwickshire; 8 James I, No. 19.

The tenants of two parts of lands and tenements of Anne Middlemore in Studley, Warwickshire, owe £18 6s. 8d. to Clement

Fisher, the Sheriff, by reason of the recusancy of the said Anne.

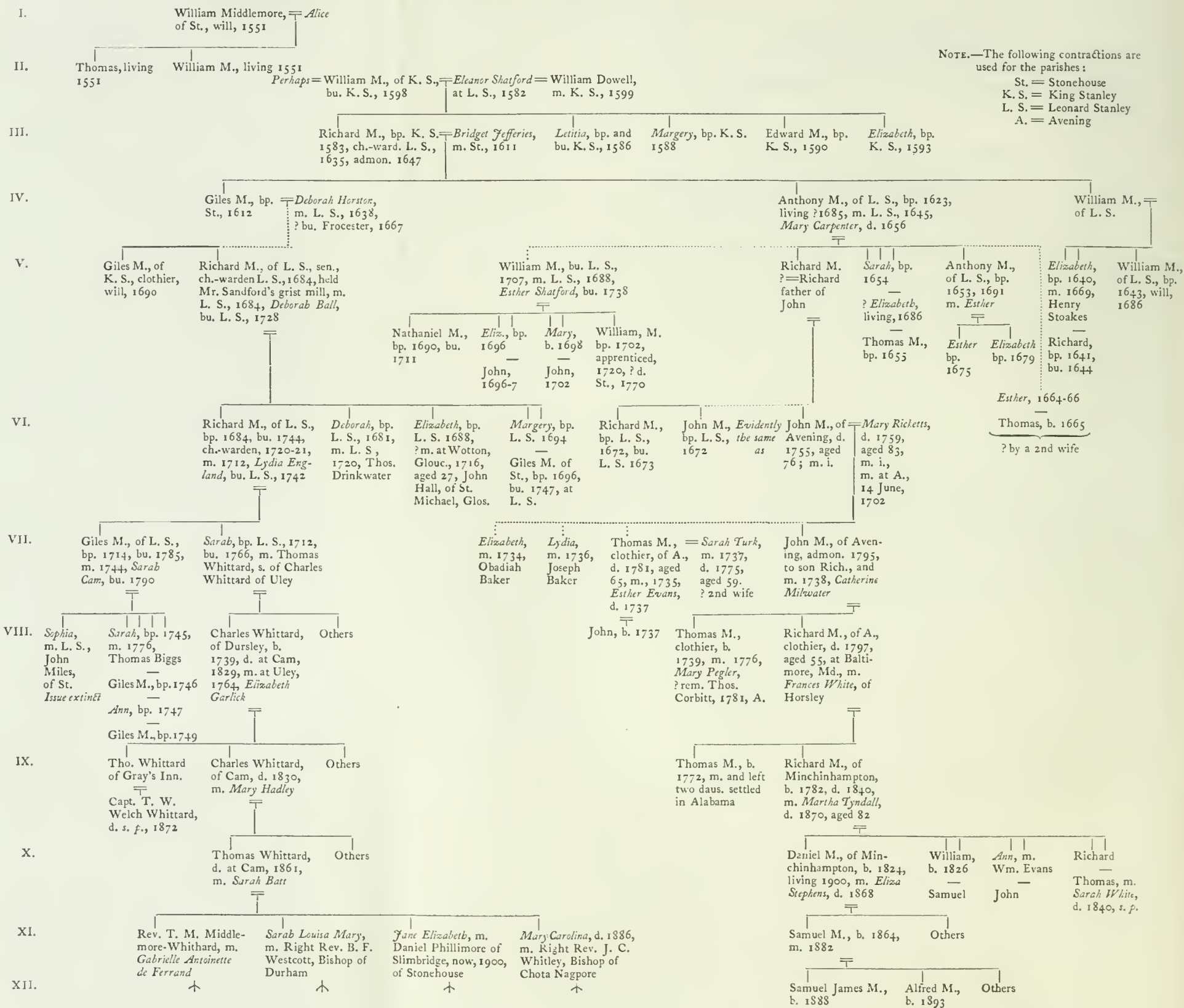
FACULTY OFFICE, LONDON.

Marriage Allegations; 18 September, 1706.

Nicholas Skinner and Mary Middlemore.

KEY PEDIGREE Q

The Middlemores of Stonehouse, King Stanley, Leonard Stanley, and Avening, Gloucestershire.



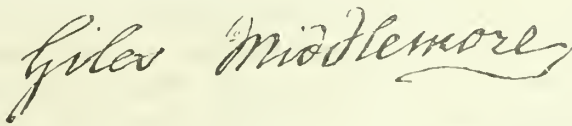
Appendix B

THE MIDDLEMORES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE Middlemores of Gloucestershire have existed in that county for at least twelve generations, extending over a period of upwards of three hundred and fifty years, and, though it does not seem likely that it will ever be possible to show or prove the connection which not improbably exists between them and the Warwickshire family, it may be of interest to briefly place on record what has been learnt respecting them.

The last three or four generations of this still existing family have occupied but a humble rank, though preserving the tradition of their descent from men of moderate substance, clothiers and the like, a statement which is borne out by the researches which have been made. These Middlemores have been settled at Avening or its immediate neighbourhood for about seven generations.

Another branch continued at Leonard Stanley until the death of Giles Middlemore, in 1785.¹ His daughter and

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Giles Middlemore". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the main text of the paragraph.

¹ His name is inscribed on the tenor bell of St. Cyril's church at Stonehouse, with the date 1768.

heiress, Sophia, married Nathaniel Miles, but on the ultimate

Sophia Middlemore

extinction of their issue the representation of this family passed to his sister Sarah Middlemore, who died in 1766, having married Thomas Whittard, of a yeoman family settled at Uley at least as early as the sixteenth century. Their senior living descendant in the fourth generation, the Rev. T. M. Whittard, assumed by deed poll in 1879 the surname of Middlemore as a prefix to commemorate the fact that he is the representative of this particular line of the Middlemores of Leonard Stanley.

It is unnecessary to deal with the Gloucestershire Middlemores in the same detail as other lines, but a few notes, together with the accompanying tabular pedigree, will render their history sufficiently clear.

Already it has been shown that the Warwickshire and Worcestershire families were associated with Gloucestershire by the settlement of William Middlemore (13) at Bristol as a dyer, and by the residence of John Middlemore, son of John, of Hawkesley (50), at Bream, in the Forest of Dean, but it is only requisite to mention this here for the purpose of saying that, so far, no trace of a connection between the Warwickshire Middlemores and the present Gloucestershire family can be discovered.

These Middlemores have been settled in one district of very limited area; the three villages of Stonehouse, King Stanley, and Leonard Stanley, are closely adjacent, their churches being within a mile of each other, while Avening is not more than five or six miles away at the end of an adjoining Cotswold valley, and it is worthy of note that this district

has always been one of the principal settlements of the cloth manufacturers or "clothiers," as in former times they were usually called.

The earliest evidence we have of the name is the will of William Middlemore, of Stonehouse, which bears date 1551. That his son William is the William Middlemore who married Eleanor Shatford, in 1582, at Leonard Stanley, seems probable, though, as far as time is concerned, an intermediate generation would be possible. But of this, neither the Stonehouse registers, which begin in 1558, nor those of Leonard Stanley, 1570, and King Stanley, 1573, afford us indication.

The history of the Gloucestershire Middlemores in the middle of the seventeenth century is most obscure. This is doubtless due in large measure to those not infrequent defects in parish registers which are the result of the disturbances of the Civil War. The baptisms of several Middlemores are wanting, and few other records being available, it is not possible to construct other than a tentative pedigree as indicated by the dotted lines in the accompanying chart. The difficulty of assigning to the various individuals named in the various records their proper place in the family pedigree is enhanced by the repetition of similar Christian names, and the existence at the same period of at least five adult Middlemores, who for some years repeatedly occur in the manor rolls of Leonard Stanley. We have therein clear evidence of Giles, Richard,

Leonard Stanley Court Rolls.—Very many of these are still extant, in the possession of Mr. Richard Denison Jones, the present lord of the manor, who kindly permitted his records to be made use of, and also searched the books of that parish for Middlemore entries. There are numerous references to the family in those rolls, 1645 to 1743, which have been examined. Richard Middlemore appears in 1645, Bridget in 1657-62, and at the same time Anthony. Giles Middlemore occurs as a tenant in 1668, and his death is presented in 1673. At the Courts Leet they frequently held office, such as juror, tithing-man, cardinal, constable. About

Richard, Anthony, and William Middlemore, who were living at Leonard Stanley in 1680. It is certain that two of these, Giles and Richard, were brothers, for the will, 1690, of Giles Middlemore, of King Stanley, proves as much. William Middlemore, who was presumably a bachelor, mentions no brother in his will in 1685, but refers to his cousin Richard, expressly describing him as the son of his uncle Anthony, to whom he left a small legacy. The other Richard Middlemore, a man evidently well to do, tenant of Mr. Sandford's grist mill at Downton, and churchwarden of Leonard Stanley, was ancestor of that extinct line of Middlemores which is now represented by the Whittard family, the descendants of his granddaughter Sarah. The will of his brother, Giles Middlemore, 1690, indicates pretty clearly that they were sons of Giles Middlemore and Deborah Horston. He gives to his cousin Deborah Horston, with whom he dwelt, £10, to Mary Dangerfield, living with his cousin Deborah, 20s., and he appoints his loving kinsmen Jasper Byam and Samuel Byam as overseers of his will. Now we find in the Leonard Stanley registers record of the following marriages:

Edward Whorston and Alice Selwin, 1597.

Deborah Hoston and Giles Middlemore, 1638.

Samuel Hoston and Catharine Sandford, 1630.

Richard Hoston and Mary Wood, 1636.

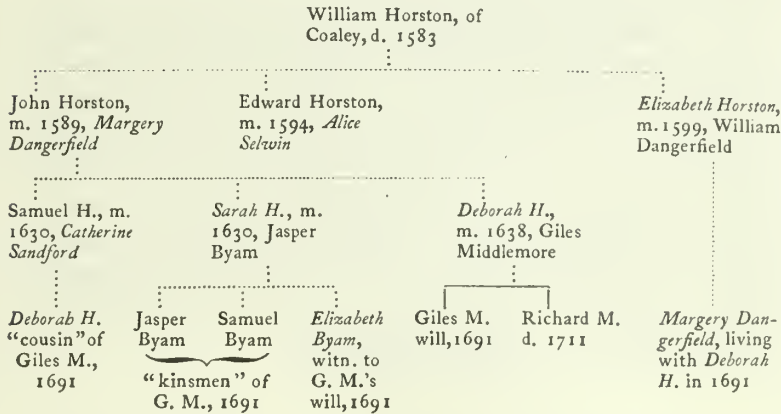
Sarah Hoston and Jasper Byam, 1630.

Elizabeth Houston and Henry Dangerfield, 1591.

These entries plainly show that the Horstons, Dangerfields, and Byams were all related, and presumably also Giles

1680-82 we find five of the name, Anthony, Richard, William, Richard, Thomas. The death of Anthony Middlemore was presented in 1691. In some few places the name is misspelt Milmore, as in 1706, when we have entries of Richard Milmor, Richard Milmor the younger, and William Milmore, variant forms which have not been previously noticed.

Middlemore, through the Horston family. How they may have been connected is hinted at in the subjoined table :



This, of course, is not conclusive, but the theory enables us to account for all the various Middlemores in Stanley with whom we meet at this period.

There remains only Richard, the son of Anthony Middlemore, mentioned as such in the will of William Middlemore in 1686. It seems probable that he is the other Richard Middlemore first mentioned and described as "poor" in one of the Leonard Stanley manor rolls, and further, that he is that Richard whose two sons, Richard and John, were baptized, respectively, in 1672 and 1678, at Leonard Stanley; the first named child, Richard, seems to have died the following year, 1673, but of John we have no further record. His date of baptism would indicate that he may be the John Middlemore¹

¹ Since writing the above the following marriage entry from Transcripts at Gloucester of the Avening registers has been met with :

"14 June, 1702, John Middlemore, of Leonard Stanley, and Mary Ricketts of this parish." This, of course, confirms the theory set out above that the Avening Middlemores came from Leonard Stanley.

of Avening who died, as his tomb at Forest Green shows, in 1755, aged seventy-six, and was ancestor of the Middlemores of Avening and Minchinhampton.

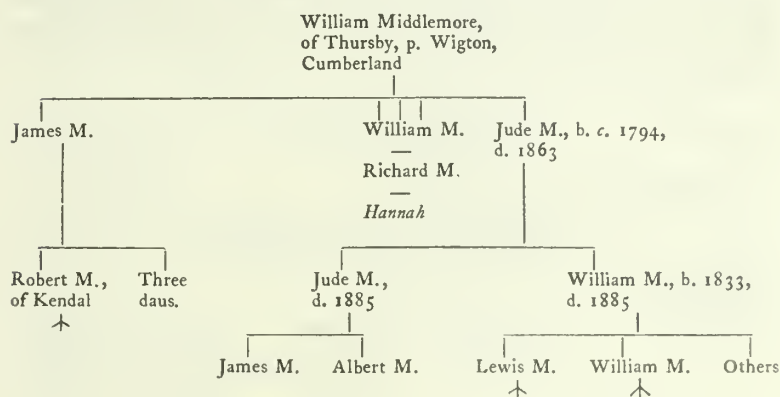
Their history is sufficiently set out in the tabular pedigree but it is worth while noting that in this line occurs the only connection, as far as we know, which the name has with America. Richard Middlemore, of Avening, emigrated with his family to the United States, but died of yellow fever at Baltimore, Maryland, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard in that city in 1797. His wife and children on his death came back to England, but the elder son, Thomas, returned to America, and is said to have married, leaving only two daughters, who settled in Alabama.

THE MIDDLEMORES OF CUMBERLAND

THE Registrar General's Index at Somerset House during the period 1839-95, contains 195 Middlemore entries. Of these about twenty-eight, or nearly one-sixth, relate to a family of Middlemore mostly connected with Carlisle, all of whom appear to be of humble rank. Their origin, as given by tradition, goes back to a William Middlemore, stated to have lived at Thursby, between the village of Wigton and Carlisle. He had a family of four sons and a daughter, James, William, Richard, Hannah, Jude, of whom the first and last are known to have left descendants. Further, it is said, that some of the sons were "at the battle of Waterloo," and that they "came from the south." The first named William Middlemore, was perhaps born about 1760 or 1770, but in the absence of register searches in Cumberland parishes

it is of course impossible to say whether this family is of long standing in the north, and unconnected with the Midland family, or whether they may be a comparatively modern settlement of some humble London Middlemore.

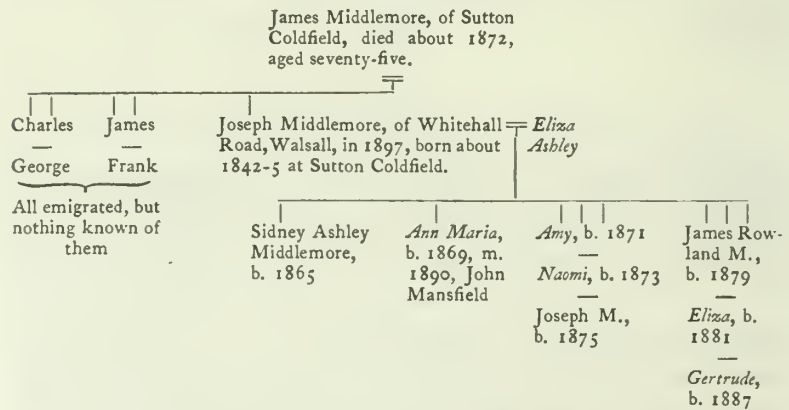
It may be well to note the coincidence that William Richard Middlemore (33), of Grantham, who died in 1772, aged about forty-one, was resident at Carlisle in 1768, but it is in the highest degree improbable that any connection existed between the families. Some particulars respecting the descendants of William Middlemore, of Thursby, have been supplied by William Middlemore, residing in Carlisle in 1897,



who is a grandson of Jude Middlemore. From these facts, and information in the Registrar General's books, it has been found possible to construct a tabular pedigree of five generations, which is indicated in brief outline on this page.

THE MIDDLEMORES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

WITH the exception of the Middlemores of Hawkesley, there are none of the name now to be found in the Midlands other than that family which is referred to on p. 4, *ante*. These Middlemores, who are of lowly position, have lived for many years past in various places in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and Walsall. All that has been ascertained respecting them has been learnt from Joseph Middlemore, who, in 1897, was living at Whitehall Road, Coldmore, Walsall, and from the books of the Registrar General at Somerset House. The scanty information thus obtained is shown in the following brief pedigree :



It is to be observed that Joseph Middlemore was unable to supply even the name of his grandfather, and it is not likely that any direct search would enlighten us as to the origin of this family.

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 James (s. Wm. 68), 229, Ped. N.
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 Jane (d. Jn. 50), 181, Ped. N.
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 Jane (d. Wm. 49), 176, Ped. N.
 Jemima H. (d. Geo. 35), 126, 144.
 Joan (d. Ric. 5), 39, Ped. C.
 Joan (w. Abel, 18), 96.
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 Joan (d. Hy. of Alvechurch), 190, Ped. N.
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- Middlemore, John (57), 199, 200, 255, Ped. N.
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 John (King's Norton), Ped. C.
 John (Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 John (London), 86 *n.*
 John (of Rotherose), 182 *n.*
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 John (s. David, 52), 190.
 John (s. Geo. 18), 98.
 John (s. Geo. 20), 101.
 John (s. Geo. 29), 129.
 John (s. Hy., Alvechurch), 190, Ped. N.
 John (s. Hy. 15), 84, 89, 90, 190.
 John (s. Humph. 39), 146, 154.
 John (s. Jn. 28), 112, 122, 123, Ped. G.
 John (s. Jn. 50), 182, Ped. N.
 John (s. Jn. 52), 189, Ped. N.
 John (s. Jn. 66), 221, Ped. N.
 John (s. Ric. Glouc.), 283.
 John (s. Ric. 32), 126.
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 John (s. Ric. 58), 203, Ped. N.
 John (s. Rob. 9), 59, 60.
 John (s. Rob. 65), 220.
 John (s. Sam. 14), 88.
 John (s. Simon, 19), 99, Ped. G.
 John (s. Thos., of Avening), Ped. Q.
 John (s. Wm. 49), 240.
 John (s. Wm., of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
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 Joseph (s. Geo. 56), 200, Ped. N.
 Joseph (s. Rob. 22), 111, Ped. G.
 Joseph (s. Rob. 42), 156, 157, 161.
- Middlemore, Joseph (s. Rob. 61), 207, Ped. N.
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 Margaret (d. Jn. 52), 189, 191.
 Margaret A. (d. Jn. T. 70), 236, Ped. N.
 Margaret (d. Ric. 8), 57, 255, Ped. C.
 Margaret (d. Tho. 48), Ped. N.
 Margaret (w. Wm. 25), 116, Ped. G.
 Margaret (w. Wm. 49), 86.
 Margaret (w. Wm. 51), 168, 255, Ped. N.
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- Middlemore,¹ Margery (d. Ric. 8), 54, 56ⁿ, 57, Ped. C.
 Margery (d. Ric., of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Margery (d. Rob. 7), 50, 84, Ped. C.
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 Margery (d. Wm., of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
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 Marian B. (d. Jn. T. 70), Ped. N.
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 Martha (d. Geo. 21), 108, Ped. G.
 Martha (w. Ric. 58), 203, Ped. N.
 Martha (d. Ric. 59), 205, Ped. N.
 Martha (w. Ric., of Minchinhampton), Ped. Q.
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 Mary (d. Thos. 26), 119.
 Mary (d. Abel, 19), 97.
 Mary (w. Anthony, of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Mary (w. Edw. 76), 240, 247.
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- Middlemore, Mary (d. Geo. 29), 126, 130.
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 Mary (d. Hy., of Alvechurch), 190, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Humph. 39), 146.
 Mary (w. Humph. 40), 146, 153, 154.
 Mary (w. Jn. 28), 121, Ped. G.
 Mary (d. Jn. 50), 182, Ped. N.
 Mary (d. Jn. 52), 191, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Jn. 66) 203, 204, 221, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Jn. T. 70), 235, Ped. N.
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 Mary (w. Jn., of Avening), Ped. Q.
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 Mary (d. Ric. 59), 205, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Ric. 61), 207, Ped. N.
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 Mary (d. Rob. 61), 207, Ped. N.
 Mary (d. Rob. 64), 214, Ped. N.
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- Middlemore, Mary (d. Sam. 14), 84, 88.
 Mary (d. Thos. 48), 172, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Thos., of Avening), Ped. Q.
 Mary (w. Wm. 13), 84, 85.
 Mary (w. Wm. 33), 126, 139.
 Mary (d. Wm. 49), 174, 176, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Wm. 51), 182, 184, 255, Ped. N.
 Mary (d. Wm. 51), 184, 185, 186, 255, Ped. N.
 Mary (d. Wm. 53), 194, Ped. N.
 Mary (w. Wm. 68), 226, Ped. N.
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 Richard (s. Edw. 76), 240, 247.
 Richard (s. of Geo. 56), 200, Ped. N.
 Richard (s. of Giles), Ped. Q.
 Richard (s. of Jn. 52), 189, Ped. N.
 Richard (s. Ric. 8), 54, Ped. C.
 Richard (s. Ric. 30), 137.

- Middlemore,¹ Richard (s. Ric. 67), 224, Ped. N.
 Richard (s. Ric. of Minchinhampton), Ped. Q.
 Richard (s. Rob. 22), 111, Ped. G.
 Richard (s. Rob. 61), 207, 232 *n*, Ped. N.
 Richard (s. Rob. 64), 218.
 Richard (s. Wm. 51), Ped. N.
 Richard (s. Wm. 60), 206, Ped. N.
 Richard (s. Wm. 68), 229, Ped. N.
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 Richard (s. Wm. of Thursby), 202 *n*.
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- Middlemore, Robert (of Walsall), 201.
 Robert (s. Edw. 76), 240, 247.
 Robert (s. Geo. 56), 200.
 Robert (s. Geo. 65), 220, Ped. N.
 Robert (s. Jn. 50), 181, 187 *n*, Ped. N.
 Robert (s. Jn. 52), 190, Ped. N.
 Robert (s. Ric. 41), 157.
 Robert (s. Rob. 7), Ped. C.
 Robert (s. Rob. 9), Ped. C.
 Robert (s. Rob. 22), 111.
 Robert (s. Thos. 26), 117, Ped. G.
 Robert (s. Thos. 72), 239, Ped. N.
 Robert (s. Wm. 49), 176, Ped. N.
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 Samuel (s. Dan. of Minchinhampton), Ped. Q.
 Samuel (s. Geo. 21), 108, Ped. G.
 Samuel (s. Jn. 28), 122, Ped. G.
 Samuel (s. Rob. 22), 111, Ped. G.
 Samuel (s. Sam. 14), 88.
 Samuel J. (s. Sam.), Ped. Q.
 Samuel (s. Wm. 13), 86.
 Samuel G. C. (s. Wm. 68), 230, Ped. N.
 Samuel (London), 49.
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- Middlemore, Sarah (d. Geo. 21), 108, Ped. G.
 Sarah (w. Geo. 65), 218, 220, 221, Ped. N.
 Sarah (w. Giles of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Sarah (d. Giles of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Sarah (w. Jn. 57), 201, Ped. N.
 Sarah (d. Ric. 41), 156, 157, 158.
 Sarah (d. Ric. 45), 156.
 Sarah (d. Ric. 58), 204, Ped. N.
 Sarah (d. Ric. of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Sarah (d. Rob. 42), 156, 162.
 Sarah (d. Rob. 64), 217.
 Sarah (w. Rob. 65), 220.
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 Sarah (d. Rob. of Stanton by Dale), 163.
 Sarah (w. Sam. 14), 84, 87.
 Sarah (w. Thos. of Avening), Ped. Q.
 Sarah (d. Wm. 68), 229, Ped. N.
 Sarah A. (w. Jas. 67), 225.
 Sarah Dor. (d. Jn. T. 70), 236, Ped. N.
 Sherard Ric. (s. Ric. 30), 126, 137.
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 Simon (19), 91, 95, 96, 98, 156, 157, Ped. G.
 Simon (s. Rob. 22), 112, Ped. G.
 Sophia (d. Giles of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Stanford (s. Geo. 21), 107, Ped. G.
 Stanford (s. Jn. of Witchall), 123, Ped. G.
 Stephen (s. Jn. 52), 190, Ped. N.
 Susan (Has.), 168.
 Susan (d. Jn. 28), 122.
 Susan (d. Sam. 14), 84, 88.
 Susan (w. Wm. 53), 192.
 Susanna (d. Geo. 21), Peds. G, N.
 Susanna (d. Jn. 28), Ped. G.
- Middlemore, Susanna, (w. Wm. 34), 126.
 Susanna (w. Wm. 53), 25, 194, 196, Ped. N.
 Susanna (d. Wm. 53), 194, Ped. N.
 Susanna (w. Wm. Ric.), 141.
 Sybil (w. Humph. 8), 53, 255, Ped. C.
 Theresa (w. Rob. 63), 209, Ped. N.
 Theodosia A. (w. Thos. 69), 233, Ped. N.
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 Thomas (3), 20, 25, 92, 167, 170, Peds. C, G, N.
 Thomas (5), 40.
 Thomas (6), 29, 43, 44 n, 45, 255, Ped. C.
 Thomas (10), 53.
 Thomas (26), 111, 115, 117.
 Thomas (44), 30 n.
 Thomas (48), 171, 255, Ped. N.
 Thomas (of Melsetter, 69), 169 n, 223 n, 230, 232, 267, Ped. N.
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 Thomas (of Avening), Ped. Q.
 Thomas (of Bromyard), 182 n.
 Thomas (London), 18, 210.
 Thomas (s. Anthony of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 Thomas (s. Geo. 56), 199, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Geo. 65), 220, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Jn. 16), 94, Ped. G.
 Thomas (s. Jn. 52), 189, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Jn. of Avening), Ped. Q.
 Thomas (s. Ric. 8), 54, Ped. C.
 Thomas (s. Ric. of Avening), Ped. Q.
 Thomas (s. Ric. of Minchinhampton), Ped. Q.

- Middlemore,¹ Thomas (Rob. 9), 60, Ped. C.
 Thomas (s. Rob. 63), 209, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Rob. 64), 215.
 Thomas (s. Thos. 26), 117, Ped. G.
 Thomas (s. Wm. 49), 176, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Wm. 51), 184, 185, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Wm. 60), 206, Ped. N.
 Thomas (s. Wm. of Stonehouse), Ped. Q.
 Ursula (d. Geo. 21), 108, Ped. G.
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- Middlemore, William (Rector of Birdingbury), 35, 41, Ped. C.
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 William (s. Edw. 76), 240, 247.
 William (s. Geo. 56), 199, Ped. N.
 William (s. Jn. 50), 77, 187 *n*.
 William (s. Jn. 66), 221, Ped. N.
 William (s. Ric. 33), 140, 141.
 William (s. Ric. 71), 237, Ped. N.
 William (s. Ric. of Leonard Stanley), Ped. Q.
 William (s. Ric. of Minchinhampton), Ped. Q.
 William (s. Rob. 7), Ped. C.
 William (s. Rob. 50), 181, Ped. N.
 William (s. Rob. 61), 202 *n*, 207, Ped. N.
 William (s. Wm. 13), 85.
 William (s. Wm. 49), 86.
 William (s. Wm. 51), 184, 185.
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- Middlemore, Winifred (d. Rob. 9), 62, Ped. C.
 Winifred (d. Thos. 6), 33, 46, Ped. C.
- Middlemore Wills, Alice (d. Geo. 21), 107.
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 Elizabeth (d. Rob. 42), 162.
 Frances (w. Rob. 42), 159.
 Francis (s. Ric. 45), 165.
 George (18), 95.
 George (56), 197.
 Humphrey (39), 152.
 Humphrey (s. Ric. 8), 52.
 James (s. Ric. 67), 225.
 Jane (w. Geo. 18), 96.
 John (52), 189.
 John (s. John 28), 123.
 John (s. John 50), 182.
 John (s. Rob. 9), 60.
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 Mary (d. Jn. 52), 191.
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 Mary (d. Ric. 59), 205.
 Mary (w. Wm. 68), 227.
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- Middlemore Wills, Robert (of Walsall), 206.
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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

See also page 269.

Page 51, line 5 from foot *for* (46) *read* (50).

Page 57, line 4 from foot *for* (48) *read* (50).

Page 220, Thomas Middlemore was brother, and *not* son, of Robert Middlemore.

Page 270, line 3 *for* 139 *read* 142.

Page 271, line 22 *for* 240 *read* 244.

Add to Index:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alrewic, de, 13.

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|---|--|

16 October, 1480. Pardon for outlawry granted to Richard Bemond of Warwyk, mercer, for not appearing before Robert Danby and his fellows, late Justices of the Bench to answer *Roger Middulmore* of London, mercer, touching a debt of £26.—*Patent Rolls*, 20 *Edw. IV.* p. 1, m. 27.



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The Family of Middlemore.

SUPPLEMENT.

Since 1901, when this book was issued, various additional facts have been noted and some errors have been amended. It seems desirable, therefore, to print them for the information of those who possess copies of the book.

Thanks are due to Lady Elizabeth Cust for the extracts from the Brownlow Manuscripts, and to the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson, Mr. R. B. Prosser, and Mr. F. Moore for other particulars kindly supplied by them.

W. P. W. P.

November, 1903.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward II for the years 1317 to 1321, issued in the present year, 1903, supplies an earlier reference to the Middlemore family than has so far been met with. From a Commission of Oyer and Terminer of 1320, we learn that a John de Middlemore had a brother, Roger de Middlemore, and that both were concerned in a trespass on premises at Beoley, a village somewhat west of Tanworth, and a little to the north of Mappleborough Green and Studley. It is at present impossible to say whether this John de Middlemore is to be identified with that John de Middlemore with whom the recorded pedigree begins. However that may be, this early occurrence of the name not unreasonably justifies the assumption that the Middlemores were settled in Warwickshire in the thirteenth century.

1320, Nov. 7. Westminster: Commission of Oyer and Terminer to Henry Spigurnel, Adam de Herewynton and John de Bromfeld on complaint by Agnes atte Lewode, of Beoleye, that *John de Midelemor* and *Roger* his brother, Ralph le Doulere and William his son, with others, broke her Close and house at Beoleye, co. Worcester, took and imprisoned her, drove away 4 oxen, 10 bullocks and 11 cows found there, of the price of 22 marks, cut her corn and grass, and carried away the corn and grass and other goods of hers.

Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. II, pt. 1, m. 12 d.

Pages 13-17.

Final concord made at Westminster 15 days from Easter 51 Edward III, 1377. John de Folebroke, Thos. atte Berne, Thos. Colyns, Jno. Waryng, Wm. de Yerdeleye, *Edmund Middlemore*, and Wm. Hereward, querants; and John Culcuppe and Julia his wife, deforciants; 1 messuage, 16 acres, 2 acres of meadow and 1 of wood in Aspeley, for which they give as the consideration 20 silver marks.

Warwick Ch., A 2. In Warwick Castle.—J.H.B.

Page 16.

The name of Robert Jyntborowe should doubtless be read as Iyntborowe, and presumably is derived from the village of Inkberrow.

Page 18.

John de Midelmor appears in a witness to a confirmation whereby Roger Chasteleyn confirms to William de Peyto land in Spernal. Dated Wednesday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 12 Edward III, 1338-9.

Verney Charters, No. 1165. Preserved at Compton Verney.—J.H.B.

Page 19.

The following entry in the patent rolls relating to a dispute between the Abbot of Evesham and the Abbot of Alcester doubtless refers to Henry Middlemore. How the dispute terminated has not been seen.

1 October, 18 Edward III [1344]. Commission of oyer and terminer to Ralph, Baron of Stafford, and others, on complaint of the Abbot of Evesham, that Robert, Abbot of Alyncester, and many others, including *Henry de Middlemor*, broke his close at Wykeby, co. Warwick, and drove away 10 horses, 22 oxen, 400 sheep and 60 swine, worth £100, and carried away his goods and assaulted his men and servants.

Pat. Roll, 18 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 21 d.

Page 28.

William de Oddyngseles releases to John de Conyngsby all claim in premises in Pathlowe.

Witnesses: Jno. de Vaal, William Spyne, *Henry de Midelmor*, etc.

Dated at Morton Bagot; Sunday in Trinity, 30 Edward III.

Bloom MS. 23, p. 52. *From Hamper's Dugdale*, p. 488, quoted from *Archer MSS.*

Page 29.

For further proof of the ancestry of Richard Middlemore (5) see Appendix, *post*; note supplementary, p. 258.

Page 30.

The will of Richard Middlemore (5) was also proved before the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Page 46.

Fcoffment of Thomas Kynnersly, Mathew Moreton, Edward Grevill, and Thomas Ayle, for Thomas Agard and *Elizabeth Middlemore* and their heirs, in the Manor of Ditchford Frary, 24 August, 17 Henry III, 1525.

Sheldon Papers, *Bloom MS.*, vol. xxi, p. 4.

Page 48.

The arms of Egerton are thus blazoned:—Argent, a lion rampant gules, between three pheons sable.

Pages 51-57.

The following abstract relates to Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, and to the proposed Marriage of one of his daughters, and shows how it fell through because of the social status of the suitor, John Browne, who was alleged to be merely the son of an innholder. Unfortunately the lady's name is not given, so it is impossible to identify which of the five daughters is referred to in the suit.

BROWNE *v.* MIDDLEMORE.

(Writ dated 15 May, 33 Eliz.)

To the Right Honorable Sr. Christopher Hatton, Knight, Lorde Chancellor of England, In most humble wise complayninge, sheweth, &c., your orator, John Browne, of Parshore, co. Worcester, Gent. That whereas your orator about 8 years last past, beinge a very yonge man, was by one Richard Banner, of Edgebaston, co. War., yeoman, forwarded and moved to become a suitor of ——— Middlemore, one of the daughters of Richard Middlemore, of Edgebaston, aforesaid, Esquire, whereupon the said Richard entertayned your said orator in a very kinde sorte as seeminge most willinge to further and effecte suche matche. That your orator lent the said Richarde divers sums of money amounting to one hundrethe poundes, &c., but the said Richard, confederating with the said Banner, doth now reject your orator, culloringe and excusinge yet themselves by some strange demaundes pretended to be made by his said daughter, and refuses to make satisfaction or payment of the sums of money so severallie lent. Prays writ of subpoena.

(Signed) BRADOCK.

THE ANSWER OF RICHARD MIDDLEMORE.

That this defendant, at his own charges, gave the complainante interteynemente fullye agreinge with his degree, and was also further charged with the geldings, mares, and colts of the said complaynante, and as this deft. was informed that the said complt. was come of good parentage and was of good lyvinge and substance, somewhat moved the deft. to inclyne and harken towards him, but fynding him to be but an inholder's sonn, this deft. utterly misliked w'th the mocon made, &c., &c.

Prays to be discharged. Sworn at Birmingham, — June 33 Eliz., before John Shylton ; Anne Bothe.

Answer of Richard Banner (contains no further details).

Another writ dated 3 May, 34 Eliz.

Another Bill without date.

Replication of John Browne.

Answer of Richard Middlemore, sworn at Birmingham,
25 May, 34 Eliz.

Chancery Proceedings; Series 2, 223-35.

Page 57.

Line 32, *for* (48) *read* (50). For particulars of the other Robert Middlemore, *see* page 181.

Page 60.

Robert Middlemore, of Yardley, was a claimant, in 1651, on the estate of his nephew, Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston. *See* Appendix, p. 259.

Page 66.

The family of Morgan. Mary Morgan, the wife of Richard Middlemore (10), of Edgbaston, became a Benedictine nun at Ghent, and was professed in 1662, the year after the death of her young grandson Richard Middlemore, the last of the Edgbaston line. She is said to have died before 1670. A sister of Mrs. Middlemore became an Augustinian Canoness at Louvain, and was known as Sister Liola. Their grandmother, Mary Sanders, was living a popish recusant in 1607, and her anniversary is still religiously kept in the suffrages of the community at Newton Abbot in Devonshire.

Page 68.

Robert Middlemore (11), of Edgbaston, was a recusant.

Robert Middlemore, of Yardley, his uncle, claimed an annuity of £20 charged on the Edgbaston property, sequestered on account of recusancy. *See* Addenda, p. 269.

Page 89.

Henry Middlemore was born about 1614. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 2 Dec. 1631, aged 17, as son of Samuel Middlemore, of St. Clements, London, gentleman. In 1636, he had license to travel abroad "so that he did not go to Rome".

Page 93.

Humphrey Toye, a priest and chaplain, died 12 July 1514. His portrait is on the floor in the South aisle of King's Norton Church. He made this Mr. John Middlemore his executor. *See* Habington, p. 104.

Page 94.

The following Indenture evidently refers to John Middlemore, of Haslewell:—

"Be it to be remembered by thise þ̄sent Awarde.

"INDENTURE made the 22nd day of Aprill the 15th yere of our Sovereigne lord Kinge Henry the eight [1523] that Whereas vary ancient discord hath ben depending before this tyme betwene John Clough uppon the one partie and John Middlemore Esquyer uppon the other ptie of and for as well certain chieff rente or annuytes claymed by the said John Clough of the saide John Middilmōre out of certain landes and tenementes which he purchased of on Thomas Barnbroke lying in Lee yelde from the Lordship of Kingesnorton: And also of the denegacon and withseyings by the said John Clough that he should not seale and delyver to the said John Middlimore his deed releas obligation of xxth and a generall acquytans at severall times before sufficient recorde and Wittnesse for suretie of the same for the purchasing of said yerely chief rent of 20 pence by yere going out of a peace and tofte of land wt the appurtenances called Barn Thynges as it dothe apere in the saide evidens more playnly at large and for all other occacons striffes debates petitions and demands moved sterid or claymed by the said John Clough of

the saide John Middlmore : And on the behalff of the said John Middlmore for the restrayning and wt holdynge of three pence of chieff rent by yere from the saide John Middlmore by the said John Clough which he wolde now of late denye and forbarre the said John Middlmore of going out of certen lands and tenements wt a olde Mease and tofte of the said John Clought called Cloughtfelde thyng lying within the Lordship of Kingesnorton before saide with the service to the same belonging as herriott reliff and Suyte to his Coorte of his manner of Haselwell which the said John Middlmore and his anncestres by the said John Clough and his anncestres at all tymes hathe ben pesible possessed and seasses of and so paide oute of tyme that noe mynde is And also for all other duytes and detts that the said John Clought owyth to the said John Middlmore as well for his tuything for corne and hey wole and lamb as other detts The saide pties by mediacon of ffryndes of both the pties of and uppon all the premisses hath submitted theyim selffes to stande holde kepe pforme and obey the arbitment warde ordinance and judgment of us Sir Edwarde Tofte Clarke Ralfe Warley gentilman Willim Lenche Burgess of Byrmyngeham and John Chambur indifferently bytwene them elected and chosen of and uppon all and every of the premises. Wherefore we takynge uppon us the grete charge and payne of the saide arbitment and awarde makynge by good and grete deliberacon doe order deme and awarde of and in all the premises in maner and forme folowunge and FIRST as toching all suche rente that the saide John Clought claymith to have of the said John Midilmore and dothe not bringe forth to pve of any possession of the same rent that it shoulde be due unto him nor cannot pve that eny of his ancestres at any tyme hath be seased thereof by thandys [the hands] of the said John Middlmore Thomas Barnbroke havynge the ffirehold thereof nor by eny other pson being indifferent : nor also doe not shew us noe sufficient evidens to pve any such

rent or rents to hym for to be due WE THEREFORE doe awarde deme judge and decre that the said John Middilmore is wrongfully trowbuled selaundered and vexed by the said John Clought cont'y to right and good consciense And as for the denying and withseying of the said John Clought that he had not solde nor did not selle to the said John Middilmore the said chief rent of 20 pence by yere above said : nor seale to him a dede thereof with a Release and an obligacon for the suretie thereof and a generall quytans for all causes contraverses and demaunds and in esential for the payment of the money for the saide chief rent We the said arbitrors substantially examyning all and every of the premisses and calling before us both the pties and other divers substantiall psons knowinge all thiere saide causis ordeyne awarde deme Juge and decre that the said John Middilmore is in lykewise by the said John Clought wrongfully vexed trowbuled and selaundered without eny cause or matter for trowght that by the saide John Middilmore to the said John Clought was ever comytted or don. But for by cause the said John Middilmore demandinge and requyring his chieff Rent of 11*d.* by yere of the saide John Clought which is due unto him with herriet when it dothe fall as it dothe apere by his evidens under Seale Recordis and precedens and as yet not paied which is holden by hym by the seruice a fore rehersid of the saide Manor of Haselwell And also for other dettes due unto hym by the said John Cloughe for [tuthe?] and other rekenyages which is as yet to the saide John Middilmore by the said John Clought unpaid for all which causis uppon the ptie of the saide John Middilmore we a warde ordayne judge decre and deme that the said John Middilmore to have his said 11*d.* of chief rent by yere wythe arrerages thereof being over paied going owte of all the forsaide landes and tenementes wt all other service and duties therunto belonging as harriettes and Relevés going out of the saide landes and tenementes when it fallith And all other duties

and dettes to the saide John Middilmore by the said John Clough by owynge withowte any further Restrayment or longer delaye And farther we a warde ordeyne Juge and deme by cause the saide John Clought is so often varyable & of suche demenure that he now by his acquytans under his Seale shal before us now to Release acquyte and discharge the saide John Middilmore of all maner of accons reales and psonalles and so he dothe IN WYTNESSE whereof to this our awarde Indented and and at his acquytans sealid we have putts our Scalles the day and yere abovesaide THESE being wytnesse Roger Foxhole of Byrmicham John Couper Henry Couper Thomas Warynges William Sutton of the same John Hipkes of the same and mony other Yeven the day and yere abovesaide.

"me EDWARD TOFT, by me RAFE WARLEY."

[*Endorsed*] "22 Apr. 15 H. 8.

"An award towching Chief Rent and 3*d.* out of Slowes tent Newe John Wood aland."

[*In different handwriting and ink*] "Will. Lenche one of ye within named Arbitrators, Burges of Birningham."

Page 95.

In the will of Joyce Mounford, of Hampton in Ardern, widow, 1553, there is a dau. Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Middelmore, and mention of a Jane Middelmore.

P.C.C. Tashe, 19.

Page 97.

The Marriage Bond, dated 1575, of John Wareley and Francis Medlemore, of King's Norton, is preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Worcester.

Page 102.

In 7 Charles I, George Middlemore and Francis his wife had livery of lands in Bedwardine. He may, presumably, be identified with George Middlemore (21), of Haselwell.

Page 106.

Elizabeth, who married Roger Walker, is, presumably, the Elizabeth Middlemore baptized at St. John's, in Bedwardine, 31 May 1618. If so, she should come in order immediately after Cicely Middlemore, page 107.

Page 113.

Daniel Middlemore, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 7 April 1666, aged 17. He may, presumably, be identified with Daniel Middlemore mentioned in this page.

Page 116.

The second marriage of Mrs. Margaret Middlemore is recorded in the register of Handsworth, Staffordshire :—

“1710, June 9.—Married, Mr. John Oneley and Mrs. Margaret Middlemore.”

Page 126.

The date, “d. 1736,” attached to the name of Elizabeth Brydges, wife of Richard Middlemore (32) is an error, and should be deleted. Her father, Serjeant Brydges, died in that year. The date of Mrs. Middlemore's death has not been ascertained.

Pages 128-9.

NOTES SUPPLIED BY LADY ELIZABETH CUST, OCT. 1902.

After John Sherard's death in 1660, at the age of 82, Elizabeth Sherard's brother, Sir John Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, a very rich man, took charge of his nephew and nieces, who were constantly with him at Belton, and received many gifts of land and money from him. Amongst gifts recorded in Sir John Brownlow's memoranda are :—

“To my niece Middlemore's children, 5 of them 500*l*., intrusted

to Doctor Brooks" [Humphry Brooks, M.D., who had married their aunt, Audrey Sherard, niece of Sir John Brownlow].

"To my cousin, Alice Middlemore, 500*li.* and more."

"I gave 10*li.* to my cosen, Alice Middlemore, for the benefit of her brother John, and many sums of 5*li.* I have formerly given amongst them."

"Towards her marriage with Mr. Lloyd, 700*li.* She died Oct. 3, 1676, in childbed (*c'est a dire*, Alice Middlemore, daughter of Marie Middlemore, granchild of Elizabeth Sherard, of Lopthorpe)."

"My nephew Middlemore dyed indebted to me some hundreds."

"I traded with my nephew Middlemore in the Barbadoes and several places for some hundreds adventure."

"George Middlemore, besides the 100*li.* intrusted to Dr. Brooks for him, had towards his setting up as a grocer 150*li.*"

Sir John Brownlow, and his successor, Sir John Brownlow, afterwards dealt with George Middlemore for groceries.

"To Richard Middlemore breeding and schooling. To Mr. Robinson [Sir John's family lawyer or manager of his office] 100*li.*, and 20*li.* a year whilst he was with him, and the 100*li.* in Doctor Brook's hands entrusted for him."

"Richard Middlemore came to Kerbie to Thomas Wyan on the 12th of April 1666. Tho. Wyan is to have 2*s.* a weeke for him, and Jo. Fullalove [bailiff] 10*s.* a year for teaching him."

"Oct. 22, 1673, Richard Middlemore's articles with Mr. Robinson were sealed, 100*li.* payed by me, and his time to be five years."

"Sept., '74, I desired Mr. Robinson to pay 20*li.* per ann. to Richard Middlemore out of the profits to the office."

Richard Middlemore's name constantly appears as a trustee in the Brownlow deeds, and in the year 1701 he was acting as agent for the Brownlow estates.

The christian name of "——— Lamb", the husband of Elizabeth Middlemore, was Theophilus, she was married to him in 1675. Their names are both mentioned in Sir John Brownlow's will, also a legacy from him to John Middlemore of the 100*li.* intrusted to Dr. Brooke, and an annuity of 25*li.* a year; also, by codicil 1673, "an annuity of 20*li.* unto my cousin, Richard Middlemore, now servant and clerk of Thomas Robinson, Esq."

"Nov. 29, 1675, I ordered the 1600, payable from Mr. Robinson at my death to Ri. Midlemore, and his brother George, and his sister Cliffe, and his sister Lloyd."

Page 129.

Lopthorpe is in Lincolnshire, not Leicestershire.

Elizabeth Brownlow was dau. of Richard Brownlow, Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. She married John Sherard, as his second wife, 6 February 1655, at St. Andrews, Holborn, and died 6 February 1658; her monumental inscription is in North Witham Church.

John Sherard died in 1660, aged 82.

In line 13 *for* (28) *read* (30).

Page 131.

Richard Middlemore (30) was appointed Reader to Clements Inn. In 1703, he failed to perform the duties of reader and was fined £5 by his Inn.

He had chambers in Hare Court, "in the staircase next Fleet Street on the west side". They were burnt down in the "dreadful fire" in 1679.

Page 135.

John Francis Richard Middlemore. Probably the "John Middlemore" who contributed to the Lincolnshire fund for resisting the Young Pretender.

Page 142.

Add :—For note on Wolseley family, see addenda page 270.

From St. Nicholas Marriage Register, Nottingham :—"William Hall, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and Elizabeth Middlemore, of Nottingham Castle, an extra parochial place adjoining this parish, by licence, 3 September 1781."

It is evident, therefore, that the surmise that this lady is the Miss Middlemore who died in 1806 is wrong.

Pages 142 and 157-166.

The following entry occurs in the register of Stanton by Dale, but we have not identified this Jane Middlemore. The only lady of the name at this period appears to be a younger sister of William Richard Middlemore, of Nottingham (34) but as their relation to the Stanton family was in the sixth degree of cousinship it seems scarcely likely that she would select that place to be married at in preference to Nottingham. The entry is as follows :—

"William Ingram, of Halifax, co. York, and Jane Middlemore, of Stanton, married by licence, 10 December 1792."

Page 144.

General Middlemore's wife was the eldest dau. of Capt. William Grenfell Lobb, R.N. She was born December 1789, and was married to General Middlemore at Gibraltar in 1809.

Their children were eight in number, and should be given in the following order :—

1. *George Parnwell Baird Middlemore*, born 1811, died 1844.
2. *Grace Phyllis*, born 1813, died 1892.

3. *Louisa Bell*, born 1814, died 1823.
4. *Robert Frederick Middlemore*.
5. *Jemima Honor*, born 1818, died, unmarried, 1887.
6. *Mary Douglas*, born 1825, died, unmarried, 1853.
7. *Helen Catherine*, born 1828, died 1880; married (1) Rev. G. R. D. Walsh, who died 1870, leaving two sons and one daughter, and (2), in 1871, W. E. Rudge, Esq., of Abbey Manor, Evesham.
8. *Catherine Sophia*, born 1833, died 1867; married 1863, Capt. R. H. Crampton, who died 1873, leaving a son—Cecil Crampton, born 1864.

Page 152.

George Middlemore (38) is probably the George Middlemore, of Whittington, to whose estate letters of administration were granted 1 Nov. 1669. See "Peculiars", in Phillimore's *Calendar of Lichfield Wills*, issued by the British Record Society.

Page 162.

Add in the margin:—For note on the Nottingham family of Gregory, see addenda page 270.

Page 163, Pedigree M.

The daughter of Sir Vicary Gibbs was named Maria Elizabeth *not* Marion.

Page 167.

Dormeston.—According to Habington,* p. 310, "a younger sonne of Middlemore, of Hawkeslowe, hathe byn seized of some landes in Dormston."

* This refers to a Survey of Worcestershire by Thomas Habington, who died in 1646, and was of the same family as "Mr. Abingdon," for whose forfeited lands Henry Middlemore, of Enfield, presented a petition to Lord Burghley in 1566. See p. 245, and in this Supplement, *post*.

Page 170.

Presumably that Nicholas Middlemore who is stated to have been the ancestor of the Hawkesley Middlemore's may be identified with the Nicholas Myddylmore mentioned in the following note, which is of special interest as confirming the account of the family given by Vincent. Hitherto no other evidence for his existence has been known.

"Nicholas Myddylmore, Esquire, and Margery his wife were admitted to the Gild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon in 15 Henry VI (1436-7)."

Register of the Gild, fo. 43.

Page 171.

A parchment entitled :—The lands off Thomas Myddelmore, of Hawkeslowe, lyeing yn Stodley, now yn the holdyng of Rychard Smythe, of Hardwicke.

Bloom MSS., 23, f. 121.

Page 176.

The following is from Habington, p. 112, printed by the Worcestershire Historical Society.

Bredon Church. On the South wall [of the chancel] a Memorial with this inscription :—

"Thomas Copley Esquire who God took to his mercy 20 May 1593. I knowe my Redeemer liveth and that I shall ryse out of the earthe in the last daye this hope is layde up in my bosome to b. capt."

The arms of Copley are above the inscription impaling Middlemore, and are described at length.

Page 177.

Indenture dated 24 March, 6 Elizabeth, 1564, between *John Middelmore*, of Hawkeslowe, Esq., and Thos. Knottesforde, of

Stodley, Esq., and William Childe, of Worcester, gentleman, being a sale to the latter of certain lands in Studley.

Bloom MSS., p. 125.

They were conveyed by the feoffees 14 January, 13 Elizabeth, 1571, to Margaret Sheldon, widow, and Ralph her son and his heirs.

Ibid., p. 126.

Page 186.

John Middlemore, of Hawkesley, was buried 21 October 1643, at St. Michael's, Worcester, as John Middlemore, Esquire.

Page 197.

See page 270 for note as to Savage family.

Page 199.

The suggestion that Father Lewis Middlemore was a son of George Middlemore receives some support from the fact that St. Peter's, Birmingham, was a Franciscan mission.

The Franciscan Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, commencing in 1658, are now in course of publication.

Page 204.

Sarah Middlemore and Joseph Tabberner were married by licence.

Page 205.

See page 271 for inscription on stained glass window in King's Norton Church, erected by Ann and Martha Middlemore in 1872.

Page 214.

John Moore, who married Anne Amerongen, not improbably belonged to a family of that name settled at Lea End, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

Robert Moore, of Birmingham, who died in 1727, had, by Elizabeth Green his wife, a son named John Moore, who was of the same town, as well as a son named Robert Moore, of Cherry Orchard, Birmingham. From an uncle of the first-named Robert Moore descended Edward Moore, of Barnt Green, who was High Sheriff of Worcestershire, in the year 1732, and died without issue in 1746. This last is evidently that Edward Moore, who, in 1723, was one of the trustees of the settlement made by George Middlemore, of Hawkesley, see page 197. The families being thus associated it is not very remarkable that we should find in the following year John Moore, a second cousin of the Sheriff, married to a sister-in-law of Robert Middlemore.

Page 221.

Add to this page:—See page 271 for notes from the rate books of Stratford-on-Avon.

Page 224.

For line two from foot, *for 1517 read 1599.*

Page 229.

Hubert Humphrey Middlemore Bartleet married, 1903, Ida Mary, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, of Great Malvern, sixth baronet.

Page 229.

The inscription to Richard Middlemore at Kensal Green is on ledger-tomb forming a cross. It is :—

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD
ELDEST SURVIVING SON OF WILLIAM MIDDLEMORE
OF BIRMINGHAM
BORN 1ST JULY 1839, DIED 1ST JULY 1890.

Page 230.

The following inscription in San Lorenzo cemetery is upon a Gothic marble head-stone surmounted by cross and finials.

SAMUEL GEORGE CHETWYND

SON OF

WILLIAM MIDDLEMORE

OF BIRMINGHAM

BORN 16 NOVEMBER 1848

DIED 27 JANUARY 1890

R. I. P.

That at Malvern, in memory of Mrs. S. G. C. Middlemore, is on a ledger tomb as follows:—

MARIA TRINIDAD HOWARD MIDDLEMORE,

BORN JULY 25, 1845, DIED FEBRUARY 11, 1890. R. I. P.

Page 245.

Mr. Abingdon is evidently Edward Habington, son of John Habington, of Hindlip. This Edward was hanged and quartered in St. Giles' Field on 20 September 1586, as a conspirator in Anthony Babington's plot. He died s.p., and his wife became Mrs. Stafford. She was a "known papist".

Page 246.

For St. Phillip's, Clerkenwell, *read* St. James.

Pedigree N, Generation XVI, *for* J. B. Taylor, *read* J. B. Phillips.

Line 23, *for* Burfleet *read* Surfleet.

Page 247.

Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* gives Browne of Croft, who bore for arms:—Argent, three Martlets in pale between two flanches sable, thereon as many lions passant of the first.

Sir Valentine Browne, who was knighted at Belvoir in 1603, was son of Sir Valentine Browne, sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1593; he, of another Sir Valentine Browne, of Croft and Totteridge, Herts, Treasurer of Berwick, who was buried at Dublin in 1588-9. He, again, was son of yet another Sir Valentine Browne, of Croft, who died 1567-8, and is stated to have been of Hoggesdon, co. Middlesex; Query, error for Hoddesdon, Herts.

In foot-note 2, pages 247-8, *for* Horsthorpe, Elvetham, Dutton, and Thurseney, we should probably *read* Hogsthorpe, Welton, Sutton, and Friskeney.

Thomas Apleyard, esquire, was probably a member of the family of Appleyard, of Ulceby (Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 35), perhaps the Thomas Appleyard baptized at Ulceby 19 June 1603, being son of William Appleyard, of Ulceby, and Alicer Warter. The Appleyards used for arms:—Azure, a chevron or, between three owls argent.

Page 249.

A full pedigree of Bilcliffe, of Normanby, is given in Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 132.

Joseph Bilcliffe, father of Frances Middlemore, was of Normanby, baptized there 12 March 1601-2, and buried there 13 October 1651; his will, in which he is described as of Normanby-super-Montem, is dated 2 September, and was proved 9 December 1651. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Edward Clipsham, of Otteley, married at Walesby, 19 January 1626-7, and buried at Normanby, 5 August 1683.

He was son of Thomas Bilcliffe, rector of Normanby-on-the-Hill, 1582, and vicar of Barton-on-Humber, 1625, who was buried at Normanby 2 February 1637-8. The latter was son of Edward Bilcliffe, of Walesby and Normanby, and he was the son of Thurstan Bilcliffe, Rector of Walesby, 1553, who died in 1579.

The Bilcliffes were "respited" at the visitation in 1634, but

in 1666 they were allowed the following arms:—Azure, a bend nebulee or, between six fleurs-de-lis argent.

The Will of George Middlemore, of Bolingbroke, is preserved in the Lincolnshire Probate Registry, and the following is an abstract of it:—

“25 June, 1685. George Middlemore, of Bollingbrook, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire.—All lands, tenements, and hereds. in Halton, Holgate, Assby-by-Spilsby, Wainfleet, and elsewhere within the County of Lincoln, to my daughters Frances and Dorothy Middlemore, and their heirs, to be equally divided betwixt them, reversion to nephew George Middlemor, of Lusby, and his heirs; daughters Frances and Dorothy joint executrices. In case both daughters die unmarried before 21, then £500 out of personal estate to niece Bolton, of Stickswould, and £100 apiece to his two daughters Elizabeth and Mary, rest of the personal estate to children of brother Henry Middlemore. Nephew Henry Bolton to be guardian to daughters until they attain 21, with £20 a year for his pains over and above disbursements. And whereas my brother Norton Bryan, late of Bollingbrook, Esq., deceased, did by his will dated 31 January, 25 Chas. II, appoint me guardian of his younger children after the death of his then wife, who is now lately dead, I do hereby appoint my said nephew Henry Bolton to continue that guardianship.

“Signed, GEORGE MIDDLEMORE [seal].”

Probate 30 Sept. 1687.

Attached to this will is the signature of George Middlemore and his seal; on a chevron between three moorcocks a crescent for difference, and for the crest, a moorcock.

The will of Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, is preserved in the Probate Registry at Lincoln, and the following is an abstract of it.

“10 Sept. 1667. Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, co. Lincoln,

Esquire ; Wife Elizabeth, or such as she shall appoint, to take and dispose of the rents, etc., of all my lands, tenements and hereditaments in Lusby, and also of the lands and tenements in Skendleby, which I purchased of John Clarke during the minority of Henry Middlemore, my eldest sonne, to allow yearly out of said rents £13 6s. 8d. for the education and maintenance of my said son. For other sonnes George and Anthony and my three daughters, to each £10 yearly.

“Surplus of the rents of said lands to go yearly towards raising portions for my said three daughters, to be paid unto them at their respective ages of one and twenty years.

“My will further is that in case my said wife die during minority of said son Henry, whereby my other lands shall descend to him or his younger brother, then the yearly allowance above expressed given to him or them to cease, and to be equally divided to my daughters towards raising of portions for them according to my true intent.

“Item, I give all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Lusby aforesaid, and my lands in Skendleby purchased of the said John Clarke, unto my said son Henry, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, in default to son John and his heirs, in default to son Anthony and his heirs, on condition that said son Henry or heirs inheriting shall, within twelve months after attaining age of 21, pay to said daughters the sum of £200 apiece ; in case of any daughter predeceasing her portion to be divided among remaining daughters.

“(Signed) HENRY MIDDLEMORE.”

Probate 1667. [Seal in black wax.]

It will be seen that he had two daughters besides Mrs. Archer, who is mentioned on page 251, but unfortunately he does not mention their names. His seal in black wax is attached to his Will, and bears a chevron between three moorcocks, with apparently a moorcock for a crest, and impaling on a chevron three

annulets [?] between three . . . which are presumably the arms of his wife, Elizabeth Penyston.

Pages 249, 250, 251.

The Court Rolls of Ingoldwells, Lincolnshire, give the following information :—

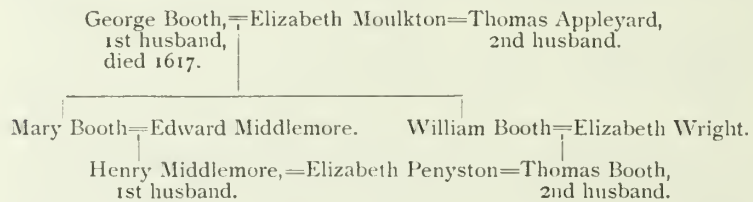
1688. Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, gent., deceased, was seized of lands held in free and common socage in Addlethorpe. Henry Middlemore is his son and heir.

This fixes approximately the date of death of Henry Middlemore, of Lusby (77). It is evident that he was comparatively a young man at the date of his death, not more than 36 or 37.

His wife did not long remain in the state of widowhood, for she married, in 1670, her husband's first cousin, Thomas Booth, of East Rasen.

Thomas Booth, the second husband of Elizabeth [Penyston] Middlemore, the widow of Henry Middlemore, of Lusby, was the fourth son of Capt. William Booth, of Killingholme, born 3 and baptized 4 October 1637; married by licence 23 November 1670—"Thomas Booth, of East Rasen, gent., & Elizabeth Middlemore, widow, of Lusby." See long pedigree of Booth, of Killingholme, in Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, issued in 1902 by the Harleian Society, p. 153.

Thomas Booth was first cousin to Henry Middlemore, being son of Captain William Booth, brother of Henry Middlemore's mother.



The pedigree is carried back for thirteen generations prior to George Booth. The family was originally a Lancashire one, the

first to settle in Lincolnshire being Admiral Henry Booth, of Middle Soyle, in Killingholme, *jure uxoris*, he having married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Gascaryk, lord of Middle Soyle. Henry Booth was a younger son of Sir Thomas Booth, of Barton, in Lancashire, living in 1482, by Isabell, daughter of Sir William Carrington, of Carrington. The pedigree is continued down to 1784, the date of death of Anne Booth, wife of Benjamin Haworth. The arms ascribed to Booth of Killingholme, are:—Argent, three boars' heads erect and erased sable.

Page 258.

Genealogist, vol. xviii, p. 238. Amongst the "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls", contributed by General Wrottesley, is the following:—

De Banco Roll, Trinity, 35 Henry VI, 1457, m. 136.

Warwickshire. Richard Middlemore sued Roger Peppewalle and two others for land in Egebaston.

John, son of Henry de	=	Isabella
Eggebaston, seized		
temp. Edw. III		
<hr/>		
Richard		
Isabella		
John Middlemore		
Richard Middlemore,		
the plaintiff.		

Pages 258 to 262.

Some additional information respecting the Hawkeslow family is afforded by the Calendar of Patent Rolls for the reign of Edward II, which has just recently (1903) been issued:—

On 26th September 1318.—Safe conduct until Midsummer

Z Z

Day was granted to sixty-six persons, who are going to the Court of Rome on account of acts perpetrated in the Marches of Scotland, whereby they feel their consciences wounded, *de quibus senciunt consciencias laesas*. Amongst them was Nicholas de Hawkeslawe.

Pat. Roll, 12 Edw. II, p. 1, m. 23.

April 24th, 1319.—Pardon to Richard de Hawkeslowe for acquiring in fee from Robert, son of Ralph Streen, tenant in chief, three virgates of wood in Strechesastwode, co. Worcester, with restitution of the same.

Pat. Roll, 12 Edw. II, p. 2, m. 15.

10 June 1320.—Richard de Haukeslow and William Haukeslow are named, in a commission of oyer and terminer, being charged by the Earl of Pembroke with hindering the holding of his manor court of Inteberg by approaching the said court armed, whereby the steward and suitors were unable to act, and the Earl lost the amerciaments and profits of his court.

Pat. Roll, 12 Edw. II, m. 3 d.

11 February 1321.—Licences for the alienation in mortmain to the prior and convent of St. Mary's, Worcester, by Richard de Haukeslowe, of two messuages, three virgates of land, eight acres of meadow, four acres of wood, and 24s. of rent in Wolvardsley, Horseley, and Clyve Priors, which are held of the said prior and convent, and are worth, the rent excepted, 21s. 8d. a year, as appears by an inquisition taken by Richard de Rodeney, escheator on this side Trent, to hold in part satisfaction of a licence to acquire lands, tenements and rents to the value of twenty marks a year.

Pat. Roll, 14 Edw. II, p. 2, m. 28.

Page 265.

Line 5, *for* Blackheath *read* Bloreheath.

Page 266.

If a "Fifteenth century roll of arms," printed in *The Ancestor*, vol. v, page 186, occurs the following :—

"Party chevronwise silver and sable with ii morcokkys of sabyl in the chief. Rycharde Myddylmore. Warrewykchyre."

[Note : The moorcocks are tricked without tails and with very pointed beaks.]

Page 269.

Line 9 from foot, *for 128 read 130.*

Page 51, line 5 from foot, *for 46 read 50.*

Page 57, line 4 from foot, *for 48 read 50.*

Page 271.

Line 22, *for 240 read 244.*

The following should be added to "Parish Registers" :—

STOKE PRIOR REGISTERS, WORCESTERSHIRE.

John Middlemore, buried 30 August 1598.

Francis Middlemore, gent., buried 26 December 1621.

Edward, son of Robert Middlemore, baptized 6 April 1600.

Page 291.

Line 15, *for 192 read 129.*

APPENDIX B. *Pages 281-284.*

The following Marriage Licences are recorded in the Bishop's Registry at Gloucester :—

2 Jan. 1662-3. Anthony Middlemore, of Leonard Stanley, broad-weaver, aged 40, to Ester English, of the same, spinster, aged 29.

[This justifies the suggestion made in Key Pedigree Q, that Anthony, baptized at Leonard Stanley, 1623, was twice married.]

26 Sep. 1668. Gyles Middlemore, of Frocester, yeoman, widower, to Ann Evans, of Horsley, widow.

FEET OF FINES.

A list of Feet of Fines from 1649 to 1714 has been printed in the publication of the Worcestershire Historical Society. From this are taken the following entries relative to the Middlemores.

1650. *Easter Term.*

Edward Avenant and others, querants.

William Middlemore, esq., and others, deforciant, King's Norton.

Humfrey Greswold, gent., and others, querants.

William Middlemore, esq., and others, defendants, King's Norton.

1654. *Hilary Term.*

Joseph Middlemore, gent., plaintiff.

Robert Middlemore, esq., etc., defendants, King's Norton.

1655. *Easter Term.*

Timothy White, clerk, plaintiff.

Francis Middlemore, widow, defendant, King's Norton.

Hilary Term.

Henry Grove, plaintiff.

William Middlemore, esq., etc., defendants, King's Norton.

1658. *Easter.*

Edward Avenant, etc., plaintiffs.

William Middlemore, gent., Priest, etc., defendants, Northfield.

1659. *Trinity Term.*

Job Marston, etc., plaintiffs.

William Middlemore, esq., Pittway, etc., defendants, Yardley.

Hilary. 12-13 Charles II.

Ralph Taylor, gent., etc., querants.

William Middlemore, esq., defendant, "de manerio de Barnte and in Bromesgrove".

Trinity Term. 13 Charles II.

Thomas Bache, gent., plaintiff.

William Middlemore, gent., Hand, etc., King's Norton, def.

Mich. Term. 13 Charles II.

Thomas Coton, gent., plaintiff.

Robert Middlemore, gent., et alii, defendants, Yardley.

Hilary Term. 14-15 Charles II.

William Bath, gent., plaintiff.

William Middlemore, gent., defendant, King's Norton.

Mich. Term. 15 Charles II.

Robert Middlemore, gent., and others, querants.

Richard Groves, and others, defendants, King's Norton.

Mich. Term. 19 Charles II.

John Middlemore, gent., et alii, querants.

John Savage, gent., Bowater, Green, defendants, King's Norton.

Easter Term. 25 Charles II.

John Middlemore, gent., querant.

John Savage, gent., et alii, defendants, King's Norton.

Easter Term. 27 Charles II.

Edward Prettie, et alii, querants.

John Feeld, Middlemore, et alii, defendants, King's Norton.

Grav. Dyson, gent., querant.

Thos. Middlemore, Dyson, et alii, defendants, Feckenham.

Trin. Term. 35 Charles II.

Clem. Fisher, et alii, querants.

George Middlemore, gent., Dolphin, Cotterel, et alii, King's Norton, defendants.

Trin. Term. 36 Charles II.

John Cotterell, et alii, querants.

Thos. Buckley, Middlemore, Horne, et alii, King's Norton, def.

Hil. Term. 3-4 Jac. II.

Edward Green, et alii, querants.

William Middlemore, gent., Arch, Sergeant, et alii, King's Norton, defendants.

Mich. Term. 4 Jac. II.

John Taylor, et alii, querants.

William Middlemore, et alii, defendants, Bromesgrove.

Trin. Term. 1 William & Mary.

John Middlemore, querant.

William Middlemore, gent., et alii, defendants, King's Norton.

Hil. Term. 4 William & Mary.

George Middlemore, gent., et alii, querants.

William Middlemore, gent., Eginton, Nightingale, Williams, defendants, Dudley.

Trin. Term. 2 William III.

Samuel Middlemore, querant.

John Rowney, Porter, Hinckley, defendants, King's Norton.

Mich. Term. 3 Anne.

George Birch, et alii, querants.

Will. Middlemore, esq., et uxor, defendants, Hazlewell, et alii.

Hil. Term. 3 Anne.

Samuel Middlemore, querant.

Richard Billingsley, Hutton, et uxor, defendants, King's Norton.

Trin. Term. 6 Anne.

Joseph Ford, gent., querant.

William Middlemore, esq., et uxor, defendants, King's Norton, et alii.

Mich. Term. 7 Anne.

William Middlemore, esq., et alii, querants.

John Smart, Smith, et uxor, defendant, Stourbridge, et alii.

Since passing this Supplement for the press two more early references have been supplied by the Rev. J. H. Bloom. They are :—

Richard de Middelmor occurs as witness to a deed dated Monday after the Nativity of the B. V. M., 35 Edw. III [8 Sept. 1361].

Corporation Muniments, Stratford-on-Avon, 241.

Richard de Middelmor also occurs as a witness in a deed dated at Solihull, Sunday after SS. Peter and Paul, 37 Edw. III [29 June 1363].

Ibid., 253.

It may be surmised that this is the same Richard de Middelmor who occurs as a Justice in Warwickshire in the Assize Roll for 40 Edw. III. He is no doubt to be distinguished from Richard Middulmore, chantry priest of Over, near Gloucester. See p. 17, *ante*.

NOTE.

A picturesquely written and in the main appreciative review of this history of the Middlemore family appeared in the *Ancestor* for October 1903, under the title of "The Fortunes of a Midland House." Two important criticisms were made by the reviewer, who questioned the accuracy of the Elizabethan

pedigrees, which are the principal evidence for the earlier generations of the family, and are the links between the Middlemores of Edgbaston, Haselwell, and Hawkesley, and he challenged the present writer to produce evidence of the existence of Nicholas Middlemore, ancestor of the Hawkesley line, the presumed younger son of Thomas Middlemore, and also for evidence to show that Isabella, wife of Thomas Middlemore, was an Edgbaston. That evidence is now furnished by the Gild Book of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, mentioned on page 345 in the addendum to page 170, and by the Plea Roll referred to on page 353 in the addendum to page 258.

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